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REPORT

OF

HE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

(ENGLAND AND WALES),

WITH

APPENDIX.

1893-94.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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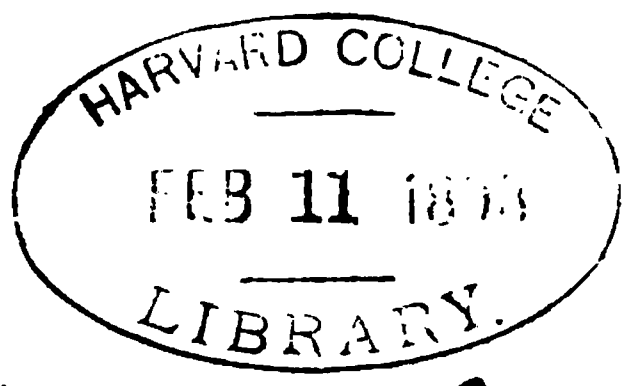

Dr. S. A. Green

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THE REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL,

For the Year 1893.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Lords of the Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council on Education, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following Report of the proceedings of the Education Department during the past year, for the promotion of elementary education among Your Majesty's subjects in England and Wales.

Introductory.

The past year.

In our report of last year we called special attention to the fact that the year then under review must be regarded as one of transition between the period antecedent to the Elementary Education Act of 1891 and the era of free or assisted education inaugurated by that Act. We now present to Your Majesty statistical returns for a complete year's administration of the Act referred to, which enable us to draw conclusions as to its effect on the condition of public elementary education in England and Wales.

Our report last year contained the following paragraph:—

> We are glad to be able to report that the introduction of free education into our system of public elementary schools has been effected without much friction and with no serious dislocation of existing organisations. The statistical returns also show an encouraging improvement in school attendance. We have reason to believe not only that the number of children on the registers, especially of infants, has been largely increased by the abolition of school fees, but also, what is more important, that the percentage of attendance of older scholars on the numbers on the registers has materially risen. We must, however, wait for the returns of a complete year to prove conclusively what has been the effect of the Act of 1891 in this direction. While the returns for the year ended 31st August last show almost the full effect of the Act in raising the number of scholars on the registers, they show only very partially its effect on the average attendance.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the anticipation of increasing numbers of scholars and improved attendance, which we ventured to hold out in the sentences quoted above, has been more than fulfilled, as the following facts will show. The number of scholars on the registers, which in 1892 was 5,006,979 as compared with 4,824,683 in the preceding year, has this year risen to 5,126,373, an increase of 119,394 (or 2·38 per cent.); and the average attendance, which in 1892 was 3,870,774 and in 1891 was 3,749,956, has this year gone up to 4,100,030, showing an increase on the year of no less than 5·92 per cent. It is particularly encouraging to observe that the increase in the numbers on the school registers, and the improvement in the regularity of attendance is nearly as much marked among the older children as among the infants. The number of infants on the registers has gone up from 1,764,930 to 1,813,992, an increase of 49,062 (2·78 per cent.), and that of older children from 3,242,049 to 3,312,381, an increase of 70,332 (2·17 per cent.). The number of infants in average attendance has similarly risen from 1,183,830 to 1,278,798, an increase of 94,968 (8·02 per cent.), and that of older children in average attendance from 2,686,944 to 2,821,232, an increase of 134,288 (5 per cent.).

We consider that we are justified in ascribing this very satisfactory result mainly to the effect of the Elementary Education Act of 1891 and the abolition or reduction, under its provisions, of children's school fees. But we also recognise that it is due in part to other causes. Amongst these may be mentioned the growing sense on the part of parents, as well as school boards and school managers, of the importance of education and the need of sending the children regularly to school; and also a far less satisfactory cause, and one which at first sight seems paradoxical, the unfortunate stagnation of trade, which last year continued to prevail through the country. Experience appears to show that dull trade makes a full school, and brisk trade an empty one. In the absence of temptation to send their children into employment on the earliest possible opportunity parents are content to allow them to stay on at school, and especially so now that no payment is necessarily demanded from them. As an illustration it may be mentioned that an investigation into the effect of the dispute in the coal trade of last autumn upon the school attendance in the districts affected, showed a distinct increase in the attendance of children during the weeks for which that dispute lasted, over the normal attendance for the year.

Before leaving the Act of 1891 we may mention that "representations" under section 5 of that Act, claiming free education for the children of the persons making them have continued from time to time to reach us, and we have, whenever the result of our inquiries showed a deficiency of free places, taken action upon them, and secured for the applicants the free places asked. It would seem that the provisions of the Act, as regards the right to free education, are gradually becoming well understood, both by

parents and school managers, and there is generally little difficulty in administering them. It is to be regretted, however, that some cases have been brought to our notice, in which parents, claiming the right to have free education provided for their children, have found difficulties placed in their way.

During the inspection year now under review there were only 132 schools which had refused the fee grant. Of the remaining 19,445 schools inspected, all of which had accepted the fee grant, 15,914 were free schools.

There were on the registers of the 19,577 schools inspected no fewer than 4,236,867 free scholars, as compared with 889,506 children paying fees of varying amounts.

An interesting table (Table E.) will be found at the end of this report, showing for the years 1869 to 1893 the average cost and average income per child in average attendance.

One noteworthy fact among the figures for this year is that they show a diminution of the cost per child, both in voluntary schools and in board schools. In voluntary schools the cost per head has fallen from 1*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.* in 1892 to 1*l.* 17*s.* 6¼*d.* in 1893, a decrease of 3¼*d.*; and in board schools there has been a similar fall of 3¼*d.*, from 2*l.* 8*s.* 4¾*d.* in 1892 to 2*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.* in 1893. At the same time the increase of the Government grant, which has been constant since 1889, has been maintained, the figures showing 18*s.* 1½*d.* in voluntary schools, and 18*s.* 11¼*d.* in board schools, as against 18*s.* 0¾*d.* and 18*s.* 11*d.* respectively in the preceding year. There is at the same time a decrease in voluntary contributions from 6*s.* 10¾*d.* in 1892 to 6*s.* 8½*d.* in 1893, while the rates have similarly fallen from 1*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.* to 19*s.* 9¾*d.*, a decrease of no less than 1*s.* 5¾*d.* per child. This decrease in the rates is, however, mainly due to the fact that they were abnormally increased in the preceding year through the final payment of the fee-grant being deferred till after the end of the school year, and thus not being included in the year's account. As compared with 1891 the rates show an increase of 10¾*d.* The rise in the total amount of voluntary contributions still continues. The figures for the last three years have been as follows:—1891, 779,559*l.*; 1892, 798,777*l.*; and 1893, 808,949*l.*

Savings Banks.

The number of savings banks in connexion with schools continues to grow. The returns show that there were last year 8,548 schools in which savings were received, as compared with 6,383 in the preceding year. It will thus be seen that considerable advantage has been taken of the opportunity offered by the abolition of school fees to save the money which is now no longer required for that purpose. It may here be remarked that managers should do all in their power, by themselves attending to receive the children's savings and getting the voluntary help of friends of the schools, to save the teachers from the additional labour otherwise caused to them by the clerical and other work inseparable from the conduct of a savings bank.

Drawing.

The provision of the Code, under which drawing is now made a compulsory subject under ordinary conditions for boys in the

standards, is found to work with smoothness, and there is good reason to hope that it will be productive of good results. Drawing is the foundation of all proper technical instruction, and a knowledge of its first principles is equally important to boys in town and country. The subject was taught last year in 17,793 schools, as compared with 17,048 in 1892 and 6,075 in 1891.

Evening Continuation Schools.

We are as yet unable to report in detail upon the effect of the Evening Continuation Schools Code, which was established by the Minute of 18th May 1893. The first school year under that Code did not terminate till 30th April last, and the figures given in this report relate to the evening schools inspected before that Code came into force. These schools were worked under the evening school provisions of the Day Schools Code of 1892, and 1,977 were examined for grants, as compared with 1,604 in the preceding year. Under the new Evening Continuation Schools Code no fewer than 3,668 schools applied for inspection, and we have every reason to hope that our anticipation has been fulfilled, that the schools conducted under the new regulations would prove at the same time more useful and more attractive than the old evening schools to the scholars for whose benefit they are intended.

Legislation.

We have to record the passing of two important statutes during the past year, viz. :—"The Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893" [56 & 57 Vict. c. 42.], and "The Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893" [56 & 57 Vict. c. 51.].

Blind and Deaf Children Act.

The former of these Acts has laid upon the Education Department new and important duties, and has for the first time imposed on the parents of blind or deaf children a special obligation to secure for them a suitable education and training. A detailed explanation of the Act will be found in the circular to school authorities which was issued by us on the 21st April 1894 (Circular 347), and which will be found printed in the Appendix to this Report. The Act came into force on the 1st January last, and we propose next year, in accordance with section 14, to make a special report of our proceedings under the Act during the present year. It will be sufficient here to say that at present 52 schools have been certified under the Act on the recommendation of Her Majesty's Senior Chief Inspector, Rev. T. W. Sharpe, C.B., who has been entrusted by the Department with the duty of paying the first visits of inspection to these schools, and that we have on the 2nd April 1894 issued a Minute providing for special grants on account of the education of blind and deaf children. This Minute and also a list of the schools already certified under the Act are printed in the Appendix.

School Attendance Act.

The second of the two Acts we have referred to marks a step forward in the history of national education. It provides, in effect, that the minimum age for exemption, whether total or partial, from the obligation to attend school fixed by local bye-

laws made under the Education Act, shall be raised to 11 years of age, instead of 10 as heretofore; and it contains a corresponding prohibition of employment of children under 11. The effect of the Act has been fully explained in the Circular (No. 342) which we issued to school boards and school attendance committees on the 16th December 1893, and which will be found printed in the Appendix.

We hope that the compulsory prolongation of the school life of all children to a minimum age of 11 will be of genuine advantage to the country, and will not cause any real hardship to those parents who necessarily look to obtaining assistance from their children's earnings at the earliest opportunity consistent with their welfare. We may be allowed to express a hope that, as years go on and public opinion ripens as to the importance of sufficient education and the mischief of early child labour, it may be found possible to raise still further the minimum age of exemption.

Under section 100 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, our report is in strictness confined to the proceedings of the Education Department under the Elementary Education Acts. But we may, perhaps, without impropriety, indicate a few of the other branches of the work of the Department.

Schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts.

The Endowed Schools Acts require that every scheme framed by the Charity Commissioners shall be submitted to the Committee of Council on Education for approval. So soon as a scheme has been so submitted, the Education Department cause the scheme to be published with a notice stating that during one month they will receive any objections or suggestions made in writing with respect to it. At the expiration of the month the Committee of Council, if they decide to proceed with the scheme, may either approve it or may remit it to the Charity Commissioners with such declaration as the nature of the case seems to require. In the latter case the Charity Commissioners may either prepare another scheme in the same manner as if no scheme had been previously prepared, or may submit for the approval of the Committee of Council on Education such amendments as will bring it into conformity with the declaration. It will thus be seen that the responsibility for a scheme belongs jointly to the Charity Commissioners and the Education Department. The apportionment of this responsibility between the two Departments is not very clearly defined, and we have felt it advisable to cause evidence to be laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which is now dealing with the Charity Commission, calling attention to some of the difficulties in the administration of the Endowed Schools Acts, which have already arisen or are likely to arise.

So soon as a scheme has been approved by the Education Department, it is published and circulated with a notice stating that unless within two months a petition is presented to Her

Majesty in Council against the scheme, or a petition is presented to the Education Department for the scheme to be laid before Parliament, such scheme may be approved by Her Majesty without being laid before Parliament.

During the year 1893, 26 schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts were so submitted by the Charity Commissioners. During the same period 34 such schemes were approved by the Committee of Council on Education, six of which were previously remitted to the Charity Commissioners with a declaration, and amended by that body in such a manner as to bring the scheme into conformity with the declaration. Of these schemes 32 have since been approved by Her Majesty in Council, without being laid before Parliament. Two were laid before Parliament, and one of these two was rejected by the House of Lords.

During the year 1893, 10 schemes, as framed by the Charity Commissioners, were submitted for approval under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act. In the case of six of these an alternative scheme was submitted, embodying the proposals of the joint education committee of the county affected. In three cases during the same year, the Department approved the scheme of the Charity Commissioners without alteration, and in three cases they remitted the scheme of the Charity Commissioners with a declaration, and subsequently approved it, when altered in accordance with such declaration. In one case the alternative scheme of the joint education committee was approved by the Department. Three of the Welsh schemes were approved by Her Majesty in Council without being laid before Parliament. Three were so approved after having been laid before Parliament; two of these three were approved with omissions in accordance with an address of the House of Lords.

Secondary and higher education.

The Department is connected with the work of secondary and higher education not only through the statutory duties indicated above with regard to schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts, but also in other ways. The line between elementary and secondary education is not at present very clearly drawn, and some of the higher grade or advanced schools receiving grants from the Department provide education, which in part at any rate is of a secondary character.

University Colleges.

The Department have, moreover, both a direct and an indirect connexion with the University Colleges, which share in the grant of 15,000*l.* annually made by the Treasury. Each of these colleges sends an annual report and statement of accounts to the Department, and the Treasury do not pay the grant to any college until they have been informed by the Department that the required report has been received and examined. The reports obtained this year have been of a more detailed character than has been the case in former years, and it has been arranged that the more important matter contained in them shall be laid before

Parliament. We are also brought indirectly into close relation with the University colleges through the medium of the Day Training Colleges. All the University colleges in England which share in the 15,000*l.* grant have Day Training Colleges under the Department attached to them, and Day Training Colleges are also attached to two out of the three University colleges of Wales, which divide between them the 12,000*l.* annually paid by the Treasury to Welsh colleges. The grants to the Welsh colleges are paid by the Treasury without reference to our Department; but reports are obtained by the Treasury from the Welsh colleges in the same way as from the English colleges, and these reports have this year been submitted to the Education Department for consideration.

Day Training Colleges.

We mentioned in our Report last year the appointment of a Joint Departmental Committee, consisting of representatives of the Charity Commission, the Science and Art Department, and the Education Department, to consider generally the question of a properly organised system of secondary education for England and Wales, and particularly the relation to one another of the three Departments represented on the Committee. The appointment of a Royal Commission on Secondary Education has rendered it unnecessary for the Joint Departmental Committee to continue, for the present, their deliberations on the general question, and they have supplied to the Royal Commission such memoranda and information as they considered likely to be of use to that body. Meanwhile the Committee still continues to exist, and affords a very valuable organisation, enabling the three Departments to keep each other readily informed of the attitude of each towards the many questions in which each is interested, and so to avoid contradictory or inconsistent action.

Joint Departmental Committee.

We now proceed with the statistical portion of our Report, following, for convenience, the same arrangement as in past years.

Elementary Schools.

On the 31st August 1893 there were 19,682 day schools under separate management on the list for inspection, and claiming annual grants.

It will be observed that some of these schools may have been inspected more than once, while others may not have been inspected at all, in the course of the year, in consequence of a change in the month fixed for the annual inspection.

These 19,682 schools contained 29,965 departments, under separate Head Teachers, with accommodation for 5,789,501 scholars; the number of scholars on the registers was 5,153,542, and the average number in attendance 4,120,457 (vide Table No. 1 in Appendix); but we shall continue to use for our report the figures given by the returns of the schools inspected (Table No. 1A), in order to maintain the comparison between this and former years.

Statistics of Public Elementary Schools (Inspected)

Day Schools.

Day schools.

In the year ending 31st August 1893 there were referred for inspection under the Code 19,577* day schools in England and Wales, containing 29,804 departments under separate Head Teachers, and furnishing accommodation for 5,762,617 scholars. There were on the registers of these schools the names of 5,126,373 children, of whom—

1,634,559 were under 7 years of age;
3,279,992 between 7 and 13;
168,095 between 13 and 14; and
43,727 above 14.

Of these scholars 4,728,535 were present on the day of the inspector's visit to their respective schools, and 4,100,030 were, on an average, in attendance at each meeting throughout the year.

While the increase of the population during the year is estimated at 1·11 per cent., the accommodation has increased by 69,642 school places (or 1·22 per cent.); the scholars on the registers by 119,394 (2·38 per cent.); the average attendance by 229,256 (5·92 per cent.).

The voluntary contributions have been 808,949*l.* against 798,777*l.* last year, and the contributions from rates to the maintenance of board schools, 1,705,621*l.* against 1,704,371*l.*

The annual Government grants to elementary day schools rose in the year from 3,561,300*l.* to 3,783,237*l.*, and from 18*s.* 4¾*d.* to 18*s.* 5½*d.* per scholar in average attendance.

Evening Schools.

Evening schools.

The evening schools examined during the year were 1,977 in number as against 1,604 last year; 81,068 scholars above 12 years of age were, on an average, in attendance each evening as compared with 65,561 last year; 98,976 scholars (last year 81,402) were qualified by attendance for examination. Of these, 74,156 were presented for examination, 24,312 in the elementary subjects only, 45,073 in elementary and special subjects, and 4,771 in special subjects only; out of every 100 scholars presented, in reading, 97·28 passed, in writing 85·76, and in arithmetic 66·74. The special subjects were taken in 1,546 schools

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* This number includes the schools to which the grant was paid under Art. 84 of the Code without actual inspection.

by 49,844 scholars, of whom 37,685 passed, 13,150 of them in two, 1,512 in three, and 218 in four subjects. The grant for cookery was paid for 4,833 girls in 243 schools.

Under the new Evening Continuation Schools Code a further increase in the number of scholars attending evening schools may be expected.

Training Colleges.

Training colleges.

The 44 residential training colleges were attended in 1893 by 3,409 students. These students (with a few exceptions), and 5,347 acting teachers, were examined for certificates in December last. The 14 day training colleges afforded training during the year 1892–93 to 564 students, who attended the certificate examinations in June 1893, and, in addition to these, 60 day students attended at residential colleges.

We are glad to report that the day training colleges, which were first opened as an experiment in 1890, continue to attract students, and that, in our opinion, they have proved to be a very valuable addition to the means of training teachers.

At the Queen's Scholarship Examination, held in July 1893, 9,511 candidates were examined. Many of these were pupil-teachers attending for their final examination (Article 41 (*f*)). Of the 9,511 candidates, 6,543 passed creditably, 1,759 of whom have been admitted to residential training colleges and 360 to day training colleges; these are now in their first year of training, along with 2,069 students in their second year, and 78 in their third year.

General Statistics.

The following tables of statistics, abstracted from the reports of the inspectors on the public elementary schools visited by them in 1870, and in subsequent years, show the rate of progress since the passing of the Elementary Education Acts of 1870 and 1876, and the effect, on the administration of the parliamentary grant, of the changes made in the Code in 1871 and subsequently.* Another table (Table A.) annexed to this report gives with fuller detail the results of the work of the past year, compared with that of the preceding year.

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* A table, No. 15, printed in the Appendix, gives full details for 1870, 1876, and for each year from 1884 to 1893.

I.—General Table.

—	Years ending 31st August			
	1870.	1874.	1876.	1893.
I.—Estimated Population -	22,090,163	23,648,609	24,244,010	29,731,100
II.—Number of Schools, Day and Night (Institutions), inspected - - -	8,281	13,163	14,368	19,867
III.—Number of Departments—				
1. Day - - -	12,061	17,646	20,782	29,804
2. Night - -	2,504	1,432	1,474	1,977
Accommodation—				
1. Day schools - -	1,878,584	2,861,319	3,426,318	5,762,617
2. Night schools (not connected with day schools) - -	—	10,507	14,810	9,913
Present at examination —				
1. Day scholars -	1,434,766	2,084,007	2,412,211	4,728,535
2. Night scholars -	77,918	86,720	41,133	78,298
Average attendance—				
1. Day scholars -	1,152,389	1,678,759	1,984,573	4,100,030
2. Night scholars -	73,375	48,690	49,858	81,068
IV.—Number of Teachers—				
Certificated - -	12,467	18,714	23,053	49,340
Assistant - - -	1,262	2,489	3,173	25,123
Pupil - - -	14,304	27,031	32,231	27,288
Studying in training colleges	2,097	2,982	3,007	4,033

II.—Voluntary Day Schools.

—	For Year ending 31st August			
	1870.	1874.	1876.	1893.
Number of schools - - - -	8,281	11,341	12,677	14,673
Number of departments - - -	12,061	16,357	18,057	20,823
Accommodation - - - - -	1,878,584	2,626,318	2,870,163	3,654,298
Average attendance - - - -	1,152,389	1,540,466	1,656,502	2,411,362
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual income per scholar from 1. School pence - -	0 8 4½	0 10 5½	0 10 6½	0 2 4½
Annual income per scholar from 2. Voluntary contributions	0 6 11½	0 7 9	0 8 8½	0 6 8½
Cost per scholar in average attendance - -	1 5 5	1 10 10½	1 13 5½	1 17 6½
Annual grant paid - -	0 9 9½	0 12 5	0 13 3½	0 18 1½

III.—Board Day Schools.

—	For Year ending 31st August			
	1870.	1874.	1876.	1893.
Number of schools - - - -	—	826	1,596	4,904
Number of departments - - -	—	1,289	2,725	8,981
Accommodation - - - - -	—	245,508	556,150	2,108,319
Average attendance - - - -	—	138,293	328,071	1,688,668
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual income per scholar from 1. School pence	—	0 8 4	0 9 1½	0 0 8½
Annual income per scholar from 2. Rates -	—	1 0 8½	1 2 2½	0 19 9½
Cost per scholar in average attendance - -	—	1 15 4½	2 1 4½	2 8 1½
Annual grant paid - -	—	0 10 10½	0 13 0½	0 18 11½

The following table shows some particulars of the income, expenditure, and grant of the voluntary and board schools in certain localities during the school year ended last before 1st August 1893:—

	Income per Scholar in average Attendance from		Expenditure per Scholar in average Attendance.		Annual Grant paid per Scholar in average Attendance.	Amount of Deduction per Scholar in Average Attendance under Art. 107.
	School Pence.	Voluntary Contributions.	For Salaries.	Total.		
Voluntary Schools:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Church of England -	0 2 0	0 6 10½	1 8 10	1 17 5	0 18 1½	0 0 2½
Wesleyan - -	0 6 4½	0 2 8½	1 9 5	1 17 4½	0 18 1½	0 0 2½
Roman Catholic -	0 0 10½	0 8 4½	1 4 5	1 15 7	0 17 11½	0 0 3
British, Undl., &c. -	0 4 1½	0 6 4½	1 10 10	1 19 11½	0 18 2½	0 0 2½
Birmingham - -	0 1 11½	0 5 1½	1 5 4½	1 14 3	0 17 10½	0 1 0½
Blackburn - -	0 4 11½	0 3 0½	1 6 3	1 17 0½	0 19 3½	0 0 10½
Bolton - -	0 1 9½	0 8 11½	1 8 9½	2 0 11½	0 19 5½	0 0 2½
Bradford - -	0 2 3½	0 4 3	1 6 3	1 15 9½	0 18 3½	0 0 4½
Brighton - -	0 2 9½	0 11 5½	1 12 10½	2 3 4½	0 18 6½	0 0 1
Bristol - -	0 2 11½	0 3 10	1 5 11	1 15 3½	0 17 4	0 0 1½
Cardiff - -	0 1 4½	0 3 11½	1 4 7	1 12 1	0 17 9	0 0 6
Hull - - -	0 2 3½	0 2 6½	1 4 1½	1 11 0	0 18 3½	0 0 5½
Leeds - - -	0 1 9½	0 5 1½	1 5 9½	1 14 3½	0 17 10½	0 0 4½
Leicester - -	0 2 1	0 5 8½	1 3 2	1 14 4½	0 18 4½	0 0 2½
Liverpool - -	0 3 10½	0 3 10½	1 5 10½	1 14 3	0 18 0½	0 0 3½
London - -	0 4 9½	0 9 4½	1 11 10½	2 4 4½	0 18 8½	0 0 1½
Manchester - -	0 3 2½	0 4 4½	1 5 3½	1 15 4½	0 18 2½	0 0 4½
Newcastle - -	0 4 2½	0 5 8	1 8 5½	1 18 3½	0 18 5½	0 0 0½
Nottingham - -	0 2 8½	0 3 10½	1 7 5½	1 16 9½	0 18 9½	0 0 4
Oldham - -	0 5 2½	0 2 1½	1 9 1½	1 17 11½	0 18 9	0 0 4½
Portsmouth - -	0 2 10½	0 4 11½	1 6 5½	1 13 7½	0 17 10½	0 0 2½
Salford - -	0 3 10½	0 3 3½	1 5 8½	1 15 5½	0 18 7½	0 0 7
Sheffield - -	0 2 11½	0 2 10	1 5 0½	1 12 10½	0 17 5½	0 0 6
Sunderland - -	0 2 4½	0 3 9½	1 2 8½	1 10 7	0 17 1	0 0 5½
Birkenhead - -	0 6 6½	0 2 1½	1 8 2½	1 15 8½	0 18 5½	0 0 9½
Preston - -	0 3 11½	0 5 2½	1 7 10½	1 18 9½	0 19 1½	0 0 4½
England & Wales	0 2 4½	0 6 8½	1 8 8½	1 17 6½	0 18 1½	0 0 2½
		Rates.				
Board Schools:						
Birmingham - -	0 0 1½	0 16 6½	1 12 11½	2 5 1½	0 19 6½	0 0 1½
Blackburn - -	0 4 1½	0 14 1½	1 12 1	2 7 7½	1 0 11½	—
Bolton - -	0 2 4½	0 16 4	1 16 8½	2 10 5½	1 1 1½	0 0 0½
Bradford - -	0 2 10½	0 15 3	1 18 6½	2 8 11½	1 0 10	—
Brighton - -	0 2 2	1 1 2½	2 0 9	3 14 4½	1 0 7½	—
Bristol - -	0 0 2½	0 18 9½	1 15 2½	2 7 3	0 19 3	—
Cardiff - -	0 2 1½	1 3 3½	2 2 1	2 11 7½	0 19 7½	0 0 1½
Hull - - -	0 0 0½	0 5 5½	1 5 5	1 11 4½	0 17 6½	0 2 0
Leeds - - -	0 1 9½	0 14 3½	1 16 6½	2 7 2½	1 0 2½	0 0 0½
Leicester - -	0 0 4	0 18 2	1 14 11½	2 7 9½	1 0 8	—
Liverpool - -	0 4 4½	0 16 5½	1 18 11½	2 10 10½	1 0 6½	—
London - -	0 0 0½	1 16 11½	2 11 4½	3 5 8½	0 19 9½	—
Manchester - -	0 4 5½	0 17 10½	1 16 10½	2 10 4½	1 0 5½	0 0 0½
Newcastle - -	0 1 6½	0 18 8½	1 17 3½	2 6 8½	0 19 6	—
Nottingham - -	0 1 11½	0 15 2½	1 16 6½	2 7 4½	1 0 4½	—
Oldham - -	0 4 5	0 17 9½	1 15 8½	2 10 6½	0 19 10½	—
Portsmouth - -	0 0 4½	0 9 2½	1 4 9½	1 14 7½	0 17 11½	0 0 6½
Salford - -	0 3 3	0 15 0	1 13 4	2 6 7	0 19 2½	0 0 1½
Sheffield - -	—	0 17 2	1 15 5½	2 6 5½	0 19 11½	0 0 0½
Sunderland - -	0 3 3½	0 9 1	1 10 7	1 19 0½	0 19 8½	0 0 5½
England & Wales	0 0 8½	0 19 9½	1 17 0½	2 8 1½	0 18 11½	0 0 1½

We proceed to inquire what evidence is supplied by these tables, and by our own records, of results attained in respect of—

1. The provision of school accommodation;
2. The attendance of scholars, and the rates of grant;
3. The supply of teaching power;
4. The local organisation for meeting educational deficiencies, and carrying out the various provisions of the Education Acts.

I.—The provision of School Accommodation.

We find that the schools in England and Wales, visited by the inspectors, for the purpose of annual grants, which in 1870 provided for 1,878,584 scholars, or for 8·75 per cent. of the population, were in 1893 sufficient for 5,762,617 scholars, or 19·38 per cent. of the population.

The additional amount of accommodation which has thus been provided, since 1870, to the extent of 1,775,714* seats by voluntary effort, and 2,108,319 in board schools, has been supplied in several ways.

i. In the 12 years ending on the 31st of December 1882 building grants to the amount of 312,200*l.* were paid by the Education Department, on the completion of the erection or enlargement of 1,572 schools, and 933 teachers' residences, affording new or improved accommodation for 280,146 scholars. These grants were met by local contributions to the amount of 1,348,169*l.*, exclusive of the value of sites given gratuitously.

ii. The great majority of the remaining 4,820 voluntary schools, with seats for some 1,496,000 children, which have come under inspection since 1870, have been erected, enlarged, or improved, without Government aid, at a cost to the promoters of at least 7,000,000*l.*

iii. The school boards have availed themselves freely of the power of borrowing, on the security of the rates, given by the Acts of 1870 and 1873. Up to the 1st of April 1894, we had sanctioned 9,597 loans, amounting to 26,937,679*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*† to 1,915 school boards, by means of which new accommodation has been or is being furnished for some 2,063,425 scholars. The estimated cost per child is thus about 13*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*‡; but the amount of the loan applied for is generally somewhat in excess of the sum eventually spent. No loan is recommended until we are satisfied that the accommodation which the board propose to supply, with the aid of the loan, is required in order to provide for the educational wants of the district. The figures for the past year show a very marked increase in the amount of loans sanctioned over the amount sanctioned in previous years. The following table, showing the amounts of loans sanctioned by the Department for each year since 1888, may be found interesting :—

Act of 1873, sec. 10.

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* This is an increase of 94·52 per cent., while the average attendance has risen 109·25 per cent. In the past year the accommodation in voluntary schools has increased by 2,787, and in board schools by 66,855 places.

† 18,677,919*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* from the Public Works Loan Commissioners; and 8,259,760*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* from the London County Council and in the open market.

‡ This includes the cost of the sites, which, in the case of the numerous board schools in London and in large towns, is often very considerable. It also includes the cost of laboratories, workshops, laundries, cookery kitchens, school board offices, &c.

Year.	Amount of Loans.		
	£	s.	d.
1888–89	779,558	13	5
1889–90	818,594	15	8
1890–91	1,033,905	4	8
1891–92	1,343,301	13	2
1892–93	1,315,365	9	1
1893–94	1,939,318	19	10

It will be seen from this that the total amount of loans for 1893–94 was nearly half as large again as that for 1892–93, nearly twice as large as that for 1890–91, and very nearly two and a half times as large as that for 1888–89.

The total advances made by the Public Works Loan Board to the 31st of March 1892 amounted to 15,831,502*l.*, and only 1,628*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* of this principal was then in arrear; while 4,100,648*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* of principal had been repaid, and 6,576,931*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* had been paid as interest.

iv. The school boards have also acquired a considerable number of schools, either by arrangement with private owners and managers, or, where the premises were held in trust for educational purposes, by transfer under the section of the Act of 1870, specially framed to meet such cases. The principles on which that section is administered are set forth in the Minutes of the 17th July 1871 and 13th August 1875, which, with an explanatory circular and other documents, will be found printed in a collective form in the Appendix to the Report for 1875–6. 1,252 schools, including 891 Church, 19 Wesleyan, and 242 British schools, have been transferred to school boards under these Minutes. Of the 34 schools transferred during the past year 27 were Church schools. We have no definite information with respect to the number of schools made over to boards (section 19) by private managers.

Act of 1870, s. 19.

Sec. 23.

It remains for us to point out how far the supply now provided is sufficient to meet the wants of the country.

How far supply sufficient.

The report of the Registrar-General on the census of 1891 shows that the children of school-age (3–13 years) bore a somewhat smaller proportion (23·2 per cent.) to the total population than was the case in 1881 when they were 23·9 per cent. On the usual assumption that six sevenths of that population are of the class whose children ought to attend elementary schools, it follows that some 20 per cent. (19·9) of the whole population might be found on the registers of our schools.

After making due allowance for absence on account of sickness, weather, distance from school, and other reasonable excuses for irregular attendance, it is generally calculated that school seats should be provided for at least one sixth of the total population; and these seats ought to be daily occupied. For the estimated popula-

tion of 1893 at the middle of the year (29,731,100) our returns, therefore, ought to show a provision of 4,955,183 school places. The actual supply (5,762,617) is considerably in excess of this; but it is not evenly distributed throughout the country; it will be seen however, on reference to Table B. annexed to this Report, that the seats generally are in excess of one sixth of the present population.

II.—The Attendance of Scholars and the Rates of Grant.

We have said that to meet the wants of the children for whom our schools are provided, and who constitute *one fifth* of the total population, the number of school places to be provided ought to be equal to at least that of *one sixth* of the population. If the supply of seats is, on the whole, somewhat in excess of this number, the attendance of scholars still falls considerably short of it.

This may be seen from the fact that while, with our present population, there might be 5,946,220 (1 in 5) on the registers, and 4,955,183 (1 in 6) in average daily attendance, our returns show only 5,126,373 children on the registers, and 4,100,030 in average daily attendance.

The following table shows the total number of children, of the class usually found in public elementary schools, *from 5 to 15 years of age*, with the number and proportion of such children whose names are borne on the registers of aided schools:—

Age.	Estimated Number of Children at Middle of Year.	Number of Children on Registers.	Per-centage of Children on Registers.
	1893.	1893.	1893.
5–6 - -	602,117	525,092	87·21
6–7 - -	599,702	583,156	97·24
7–8 - -	596,303	577,578	96·86
8–9 - -	591,974	584,259	98·70
9–10 - -	586,748	579,799	98·82
10–11 - -	580,710	578,837	99·68
11–12 - -	573,861	530,849	92·50
12–13 - -	566,150	428,670	75·72
Total 5–13 -	4,697,565	4,388,240	93·42

These figures furnish satisfactory evidence as regards the number of scholars on the registers of aided schools inspected. They show that of the children between the ages of 5 and 11, of the class usually found in elementary schools, as many as 3,428,721, or 96·38 per cent., are receiving efficient instruction. But we must point out that the attendance of scholars, although showing steady improvement, is not yet satisfactory. For every 100 seats provided there is an average attendance of not more than 80·1 children in board and 65·98 in voluntary

schools; for every 100 scholars on the registers there is an average attendance of only 70·5 in infant schools and classes, but of 85·17 in schools for older scholars. As the average attendance for the school year is compared with the number on the registers on the last day of such year, the effect is to make the attendance of infants appear worse than it really is, and that of older scholars better. The infant school class is at its fullest as the children are not moved up to the classes for older scholars till after the inspection, and the number on the registers of older scholars is probably below the average, as the children waiting for the inspection before leaving are generally in smaller proportion to the whole number on the registers, than those just coming up from the infant school or class. Moreover, while most of the older scholars have been on the school books throughout the year, many of the infants have only entered the school in the course of the year, and have therefore, even if regular, been unable to make a complete year's attendance.

It is apparent that much yet remains to be done, in many districts, in the way of enforcing the byelaws. The number of empty seats, in schools which have been provided at so large a cost to public funds and private benevolence, bears out the statements, so frequently made in the reports of the Inspectors and elsewhere, as to the extent to which many local authorities fail, or are hindered by the indifference of magistrates, in performing the duty of securing the early and regular attendance of the children in the districts under their jurisdiction.

Under the present Code the grants depend upon the average attendance to a much greater extent than formerly. A statistical table, No. 1 B. in Appendix, shows the amounts claimed by the school managers under the various sections of Articles 98–105. The results of that table are given shortly below.

Infants (Attendance and Grants).

Infants. The methods of instruction for older scholars and infants are very different, and cannot be efficiently carried on in the same room. Every school, therefore, except, perhaps, the very smallest, requires a separate room for infants; and the Code now in force contains special provisions for securing that proper arrangements are made for the purpose. We are glad to observe that the number of infant departments where the scholars are taught by a certificated teacher of their own continues to increase. During the past year 7,140 such schools have been inspected, with an average attendance (exclusive of attendance of scholars while under three years of age) of 1,041,661, being an increase on the previous year of 81 schools and 75,691 average attendance. The infant classes have increased during the year from 5,475 with an average attendance of 214,812 to 5,755 with an average attendance of 234,641.

One effect of the Act of 1891 has been to bring into school a largely increased number of infants, especially of those between 3 and 5 years of age, and this increase, which may be expected to continue, makes it specially important that due provision should be made for infant instruction.

Table No. 5. Attendance.

In infant schools and classes the grant is made entirely on the average attendance. The number of scholars on the registers of infant schools and classes was 1,813,992, of whom 290,205 were upwards of 7 years of age, and the average number in attendance was 1,278,798. These numbers do not include the infant classes of which the average attendance is less than 20. Those classes are counted for purposes of statistics and grant with the older scholars.

Table No. 6. Infant schools and classes. (Claims for grants, Article 96.)

The average number in attendance *for payment* does not include the average (2,496) calculated on the attendance of scholars while under 3 years of age; it may be observed that according to our returns there were 4,341 children of this age on the registers of the infant schools and classes.

Infant schools. Fixed grant. Article 98 (*a*.)

Infant classes.

The number of infant *schools* under certificated teachers of their own was 7,140, with an average attendance for payment of 1,041,661. Only 38 of these schools were recommended for grants at the lower rate of 7*s*. The number of *classes* was 5,755, of which 4,559, with an average attendance of 195,356, taught in rooms properly constructed and furnished for the instruction of infants by teachers not less than 18 years old approved by the Inspectors, were paid at the higher rate of 9*s*., and 1,175, with an average attendance of 38,254, were paid at the lower rate of 7*s*. In 25 cases the grant has been refused on account of non-compliance with the requirements of the Code. The average "number for payment" in each *school* was 146, while for each class it did not exceed 41.

Average number for payment in Infant Schools and classes.

Table No. 6A. Article 98 (*b*.) Variable grant.

The variable grant which was not paid in 25 cases (·19 per cent.) was paid as follows:—6,334 schools and classes (49·12 per cent.), with an average attendance of 509,265 (39·9 per cent.), for payment at the rate of 4*s*.; at the rate of 6*s*., in 3,975 schools and classes (30·83 per cent.), in which the average attendance was 631,549 (49·48 per cent.); and at the rate of 2*s*. in 2,561 schools and classes (19·86 per cent.), in which the average attendance was 134,457 (10·54 per cent.). The average "number for payment" in each school or class paid at the rate of 6*s*. was 159; at the rate of 4*s*., 80; at 2*s*., 53; and where no grant has been paid, 41. It thus appears that as a general rule the larger the infant school the higher is its merit.

Article 98 (*c*.) Needlework or drawing.

The grant of 1*s*. under this article has been earned in 12,821 schools and classes (99·43 per cent.), and by an average attendance of 1,255,735; it was not earned in 74 schools and classes (·57 per cent.). The infant boys are obtaining a fair share of

the grant, and it is plain that drawing is preferred to needlework as a subject for them; out of an average attendance of 664,609 boys the grant has been earned by 646,172 (481,242 for drawing and 164,930 for needlework), or 97·23 per cent.

The grant for singing has been earned at the rate of 1*s.* on account of satisfactory instruction by note in 8,278 schools and classes (64·20 per cent.), with an average attendance of 995,903 (78·03 per cent.), and at the rate of 6*d.* for singing by ear in 4,567 (35·42 per cent.), with an average attendance of 278,414 (21·81 per cent.). No grant was paid in 50 cases, in 2 of which singing was not taught. The average "number for payment" in each school or class claiming grants at the rate of 1*s.* was 120, at the rate of 6*d.* but 61. Article 98 (*d.*) Singing.

The average amount claimed per head of "number for payment" was— Table No. 1 B. Rate of claim per head.

		s.	*d.*
Under Article 98 (*a.*) (fixed grant) - -		8	11¼
„ „ (*b.*) (variable) - -		4	9¼
„ „ (*c.*) (needlework and drawing)		0	11¾
„ „ (*d.*) (singing) - -		0	10¾
Total - -		15	7

The Inspectors have reported 69 infant schools or classes to be inefficient, to which formal warning has been given by the Department under Article 86 (1) that the grants may be withheld at the next annual inspection if the Inspector again reports them to be inefficient. Schools warned. Article 86 (1).

In three cases the grant has been withheld under Article 86 (2) on a second report of inefficiency.

Older Scholars (Attendance and Grants).

The number of older scholars on the registers was 3,312,381, and the average attendance was 2,821,232.

The average number in attendance "for payment," 2,846,549 in 22,664 departments, is exclusive of 17, disallowed under Article 13, but includes 25,334 (12,756 for boys and 12,578 for girls) for special attendances on account of half-time scholars under Article 12*b*. The actual number of scholars on whose account as half-timers special attendances have been claimed is 164,018. More than half of them are to be found in Lancashire, 91,681 (55·9 per cent.). The remainder are spread over the country in inconsiderable numbers, except as regards Yorkshire where there are 41,601 (25·36 per cent.); Cheshire, where there are 9,104 (5·55 per cent.); Staffordshire, where there are 4,489 (2·74 per Table No. 7. Schools for older scholars. Article 101. Half-timers.

cent.); and Leicester, where there are 4,117 (2·51 per cent.). They are not generally taught apart from "whole time" scholars; but they are in most cases mixed in the same school or class.

Article 101 (*a.*) Principal grant.

Grants under this Article have been made at the rate of 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14,806 schools (65·33 per cent.), with an average attendance of 1,462,622; and at the rate of 14*s.* to 7,810 schools (34·46 per cent.), with an average attendance of 1,380,752.

Article 101 (*b.*) Grant for discipline and organisation.

Grants for discipline and organisation have been paid at the higher rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* to 16,109 schools (71·08 per cent.), with an average attendance of 2,188,457; and at the lower rate of 1*s.* to 6,507 schools (28·71 per cent.), with an average attendance of 654,917.

Article 101 (*c.*) Needlework.

The grant at the rate of 1*s.* under this article has been paid on account of the girls in 10,717 (57·88 per cent.) departments. It has not been paid in 187 departments (1·01 per cent.) with an average attendance of 5,784 (·42 per cent.). The remainder of the schools eligible for a grant for needlework, 7,612 (41·11 per cent.), with an average attendance of 829,963 (60·93 per cent.), made their claim for it as a class subject under Article 101 (*e.*) iii. It is the smaller schools that claim for needlework under Article 101 (*c.*), the average "number for payment" per school under this Article being 50 as against 109, the average for schools claiming grant as a class subject.

Article 101 (*d.*) Singing.

The grant at the rate of 1*s.* for singing by note has been earned in 13,898 departments (61·32 per cent.), with an average attendance of 2,229,371 (78·32 per cent.); at the rate of 6*d.* for singing by ear, in 8,635 departments (38·1 per cent.), with an average attendance of 610,258 (21·44 per cent.). The grant was not paid in 121 departments (with an average attendance of 6,920), in 47 of which singing was not a subject of instruction. The average "numbers for payment" in each department were in those paid at the rate of 1*s.*, 160; in those paid at the rate of 6*d.*, 71; and for each department where the grant was not paid, 57.

Table No. 7B. Article 101 (*e.*) Class subjects.

It appears that 21,525 (94·97 per cent.) of schools for older scholars have claimed the grant for class subjects, and in 20,659 schools, on account of an average attendance of 2,752,261, such grants have been paid. Class subject grants have been refused in 866 cases, and to an average attendance of 45,977. In 1,139 schools (5·03 per cent.), with an average attendance of 48,311, no class subject was taken. That these schools are generally the smallest is shown by the average "number for payment" in each of them, viz., 42, while the same average for each school in which the grant was paid was 133, and in which it was refused, 53.

First class subject.

The grant for the first class subject was paid to 20,186 schools (93·78 per cent.); at the rate of 1*s.* to an average attendance of 650,885; at the rate of 2*s.* to an average attendance of

2,052,897; and "refused" to 1,339 schools (6·22 per cent.), and to an average attendance of 94,456.

Grants for a second class subject were claimed in 15,940 schools, and payments were made to 15,682 schools (98·38 per cent. of those claiming the grant), at the rate of 1*s.* on an average attendance of 338,718 (13·7 per cent.), and at 2*s.* on 2,104,504 (85·11 per cent.). It was refused in 258 schools, and to an average attendance of 29,424. Second class subject.

The wider range of class subjects allowed by the Code under the head of "elementary science" does not appear to be taken advantage of to any great extent at present, though there are signs of a move in that direction. The returns show 1,073 schools (as compared with 788 in the preceding year) which have taken subjects under this head, while English has been taken in 17,394 schools, geography in 14,256 schools, needlework, by the girls, in 7,612, and history in 2,209.

The teaching of at least one class subject is now one of the conditions of annual grants under Article 85 (*b.*) (2) of the Code.

The grants for specific subjects are now made at the rate of 2*s.* or 3*s.* for each scholar presented in any subject not exceeding two, on the examination of individual scholars who have passed Standard IV. The number of scholars presented was 100,120 (in 1,913 departments), 26,578 of them in two subjects. Of these 100,120 scholars 34,861 were in the district of the School Board for London, 26,865 in board schools. Of the total number of presentations, 126,878, 35,432 (27·92 per cent.) were paid at the rate of 2*s.*; 87,021 (68·59 per cent.) at 3*s.*; and payment was refused to 4,425 (3·49 per cent.). Only 84 departments failed to obtain a grant. About 75 per cent. of the presentations were in algebra, mechanics, animal physiology, and domestic economy. Article 101 (*f.*) Specific subjects.

Cookery has been taught to the girls in 2,419 departments, in 2,322 of which the Inspectors have been satisfied with the arrangements made for its practical teaching, and 108,192 girls have earned the grant at the rate of 4*s.* We are glad to learn that arrangements are being made, in various parts of the country, by school boards and voluntary associations, for giving girls, in the last year of their attendance at school, some practical instruction in this subject, a knowledge of which is so necessary for them in after life. The grants offered by the Code (Article 101 (*g.*)) will, it is hoped, be of use in encouraging managers to make cookery a part of the ordinary course of instruction. After the three elementary subjects and sewing, no subject is of such importance for the class of girls who attend public elementary schools; and lessons in it, if properly given, will be found to be not only of practical use, but to have great effect in awakening the interest and intelligence of the children. According to the existing Code, children are not only required to be present at a Article 101 (*g.*) Cookery.

lecture or demonstration in cookery, but are also required to be efficiently taught how to cook "with their own hands."

Article 101 (*h*). Laundry work.

Grants of 2*s.* for laundry work have been paid on account of 5,640 girls in 206 departments. The figures in 1891 were 662 and 27 respectively; in 1892, 2,766 and 141. Laundry work is, therefore, beginning gradually to gain ground.

Table No. 1 B. Rate of claim per head.

The average amount claimed per head of the average number in attendance for payment under Article 101 was as follows:—

		s.	*d.*
Article 101	(*a.*), principal grant - -	13	2½
„	(*b.*), discipline and organisation -	1	4½
„	(*c.*), needlework - - -	0	2¼
„	(*d.*), singing - - -	0	10¾
„	(*e.*), class subjects - -	3	3¼
„	(*f.*), specific subjects - -	0	1½
„	(*g.*), cookery - - -	0	1¾
„	(*h.*), laundry work (less than ¼*d.*)	0	0
	Total - -	19	2½

Schools warned. Article 86 (1).

The Inspectors have reported 213 schools for older scholars to be inefficient, to which formal warning has been given by the Department under Article 86 (1) that the grants may be withheld at the next annual inspection if the Inspector again reports them to be inefficient.

In 26 cases the grant has been withheld under Article 86 (2) on a second report of inefficiency.

Table No. 1 B. Sum total of grants, Arts. 98 and 101 (*a–e*). Specific subjects, cookery, and laundry work.

The grants claimed by the managers under Articles 98 and 101 (*a.*—*e.*) on the average number of scholars in attendance amounted to 3,689,829*l.*; the amount claimed on examination in specific subjects under Article 101 (*f.*) was 16,596*l.*, for cookery under Article 101 (*g.*) 21,638*l.*, and for laundry work under Article 101 (*h.*) 564*l.*

In 29,761 departments of schools in which singing is taught, the instruction is given *by ear* in 9,655 (32·44 per cent.); *by note* in 20,106, in 19,280 of which (95·89 per cent.) the Inspectors have been satisfied that the instruction has been satisfactorily given and recommended the grant at the higher rate of 1*s.*

Special Grants.

Article 101*. Grant on account of children excluded on order of sanitary authority.

Under Article 101* special grants, amounting to 377*l.*, were paid to 92 schools.

Article 102. Grants to pupil-teachers.

Grants, amounting to 34,614*l.*, were claimed under Article 102 on account of 13,077 pupil-teachers who passed a fair examination, and on account of 3,206 for a good examination.

Article 103. Grants on account of

Under Article 103 four grants of 10*l.* and two of 15*l.* were made on account of six assistant teachers. The results of this

Article have been so small, and the other facilities for the training of teachers have been so largely increased, that we propose, as announced last year, to discontinue the provisions of this Article after the 31st March 1895. assistant teachers.

Under Article 104 grants were made to 2,870 schools in places with a small population, 1,659 of which were paid at the rate of 10*l.*, and 1,211 at the rate of 15*l.* Articles 104 and 105. Grants to schools in small places.

Special grants at the rate of 10*l.* were made under Article 105 to 3,421 schools.

Extra Subjects of Instruction.

It appears from the reports of the inspectors that *military drill*, which (as distinguished from the ordinary school drill practised in every good school) was first recognised by the Code of 1871, is systematically taught to the boys attending 1,346 day schools. A short Manual of Elementary Military Exercise and Drill, which has been adopted in army schools for soldiers' children, has been placed by the Controller of the Stationery Office on the list of Stationery Office publications. This manual may be found useful in civil schools, and may be obtained (price 2*d.*) through the ordinary channels of trade. After 31st August 1895 the higher grant for discipline and organisation will not be paid to any school in which provision is not made for instruction in Swedish or other drill or suitable physical exercises. (Article 101 (*b.*)) of the Code. Drill.

The effect of the regulations introduced into the Code that from and after September 1891 the boys in schools for older scholars should satisfy the Science and Art Department in drawing appears from the fact that it has been taught in 17,793 schools as compared with 17,048 in the preceding year. The results of the drawing examination are given in the annual report of the Science and Art Department. Drawing, &c.

Manual instruction has been taught to the scholars in 430 schools, science in 557, and physical exercises in 1,938.

School libraries have been established in 5,832 schools. School libraries.

III.—Teaching Power.

The 19,577 elementary day schools in England and Wales, inspected in 1893, provided accommodation, in 29,804 departments for 5,762,617 scholars, and 49,340 certificated teachers were employed in their instruction as compared with 48,772 last year. The average daily attendance in these schools amounted, as we have shown, to 4,100,030.

There were in 1893 at work in schools under inspection 27,288 pupil-teachers, 25,123 assistant, and 49,340 certificated teachers. The figures in 1892 were 26,961 pupil-teachers, 23,558 assistant, and 48,772 certificated teachers. These figures show an increase Teachers employed.

of 568 certificated teachers, 1,565 assistant teachers, and 327 pupil-teachers. It should be noted also that the pupil-teachers in the first year of their service have increased from 5,718 in 1892 to 6,375 in 1893. The increase of adult female teachers recognised under Art. 68 of the Code is also to be remarked. The number of those teachers which in 1890 was 5,210, and in 1891 was 5,681, rose in 1892 to 6,951, and in 1893 to 8,534, an increase of 1,583.

An addition of 3,644 was made to the number of certificated teachers, as the result of the last Christmas examination, when 687 men and 1,005 women students of the second year, and 344 men and 1,608 women acting teachers, obtained places on the class list of candidates for certificates. Fourteen students left after one year's residence, and three men and three women students received a third year's training.

Article 52. Provisional certificates (which hold good till the teacher completes his or her 25th year) are granted annually to ex-pupil-teachers, qualifying them to take charge of small schools, with less than 60 children in average attendance throughout the year. In order further to increase the supply of such teachers, candidates who have passed the first of the two examinations which qualify for a certificate are also recognised as provisionally certificated.

Students in training colleges. The residential training colleges under inspection in England and Wales provide accommodation for 3,609 students, and 3,543 are in residence, in addition to 67 day students. There are also 761 students under instruction in day training colleges. These colleges can, therefore, at present furnish a yearly supply of some 2,100 teachers who have been trained for two years. This supply would be of itself sufficient to fill up the waste (calculated at 6 per cent.) in a staff of 35,000 teachers; but it must be noted that the number of certificated teachers at work in inspected schools is 49,340; and one of the most important problems is to increase and improve the recognised channels through which teachers are supplied.

Trained teachers. The extent to which the training colleges have contributed to the present supply of efficient teachers in England and Wales is shown by the fact that of 19,995 masters employed in schools reported on last year 13,183, or 65·93 per cent., had been trained for two years, and 803, or 4·02 per cent., for less than two years; while 6,009, or 30·05 per cent., were not so trained. In like manner, of 29,345 schoolmistresses, 13,650, or 46·52 per cent., had been trained for two years; 766, or 2·61 per cent., for less than two years, and 14,929, or 50·87 per cent., were not trained in colleges. Of the teachers, however, who, from whatever cause, have not attended a training college, a considerable proportion cannot, except in a technical sense of the word, be classed as *untrained*, having, under the superintendence of some of our best teachers, passed through the pupil-teachers' course, and served as assistants in large schools, before passing the examination for a certificate, and undertaking independent charges.

The following table of the salaries now enjoyed by the masters and mistresses of public elementary schools, when compared with those published, from time to time, in former reports of the Department, will show the marked improvement which has taken place of late years in the position and prospects of certificated teachers:— Salaries.

CERTIFICATED MASTERS.

	Number and per-centage in receipt of Salaries of								
——	Under 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and less than 250*l.*	250*l.* and less than 300*l.*	300*l.* and over.	Total.
Principal -	55	868	2,676	5,056	1,995	858	427	370	12,305
	·45	7·05	21·75	41·09	16·21	6·97	3·47	3·01	—
Additional -	96	1,718	2,450	1,795	648	16	3	1	6,727
	1·43	25·54	36·42	26·68	9·63	·24	·05	·01	—

CERTIFICATED MISTRESSES.

	Number and per-centage in receipt of Salaries of								
——	Under 40*l.*	40*l.* and less than 45*l.*	45*l.* and less than 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and over.	Total.
Principal -	218	345	522	7,359	4,146	2,656	650	541	16,437
	1·33	2·10	3·18	44·77	25·22	16·16	3·95	3·29	—
Additional -	508	720	758	4,965	2,174	2,372	11	—	11,508
	4·41	6·26	6·59	43·14	18·89	20·61	·10	—	—

The average salary of a certificated master, which in 1870 was 94*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, is now 121*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; that of a schoolmistress, was 57*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* in 1870, and is now 79*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* In addition to their other emoluments, 6,020 out of 19,032 masters, and 4,817 out of 27,945 mistresses, are provided with residences free of rent; these averages are calculated upon the whole of the certificated teachers, whether principal or additional.

We may mention with regard to the principal teachers in the metropolitan district, that, in the past year, the average salary of 353 masters in voluntary schools was 153*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and that of 393 masters in board schools 287*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; while 787 schoolmistresses in board schools enjoyed an average income of 203*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* as compared with 91*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, that of 783 teachers in voluntary schools. The salaries of 9 masters in voluntary schools, and of 182 in board schools, amounted to 300*l.* a year and upwards, while 4 schoolmistresses in voluntary, and 463 in board schools, had salaries of 200*l.* and upwards.

Increase of female teachers.

It may be worth while to note here the great and increasing proportion of women and girl teachers now employed in elementary schools.

In 1869, for every 100 teachers of each class, 48 certificated teachers, 60 assistant teachers, and 57 pupil-teachers were women and girls; these proportions increased in 1880 to 58 certificated teachers, 66 assistant teachers, and 68 pupil-teachers, and in 1893 to 59 certificated teachers, 80 assistant teachers, and 80 pupil-teachers.

The number of girl pupil-teachers in 1869 was 7,273; they now number 21,613, an increase of 197 per cent. The boy pupil-teachers, who numbered 5,569 in 1869, now number but 5,675.

The following tables show the number of candidates for admission to training colleges and of students undergoing a course of professional instruction :—

Table No. 1.

Number of Candidates examined for Admission to Training Colleges.

——	1870.		1892.		1893.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Candidates examined for the Admission or Queen's Scholarship Examination - - -	709	923	3,095	7,730	2,698	6,813
Candidates who passed the examination successfully - -	643	742	2,254	5,766	1,793	4,750

Table No. 2.

Number of Students resident in the Training Colleges.

Denomination.	1871.			1893.			1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Church of England - - -	780	920	1,700	1,022	1,201	2,223	1,033	1,215	2,248
Undenominational - - -	24	26	50	34	138	172	34	174	208
British - - - - -	162	124	286	197	330	527	201	334	535
Wesleyan - - - -	76	60	136	123	109	232	123	109	232
Roman Catholic - - -	70	73	143	52	203	255	50	180	230
Total - - -	1,112	1,203	2,315	1,428	1,981	3,409	1,441	2,012	3,453

Table No. 3.

Number of Day Students in Training.

—	1893.			1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
In Day Training Colleges	286	278	564	388	373	761
„ Residential „	—	60	60	—	67	67
Total -	286	338	624	388	440	828

Science.

With the view of encouraging the study of scientific subjects in training colleges, it has of late years been arranged that success in the examinations in science, held by the Science and Art Department, should be taken into account in determining the students' places in the class list of candidates for certificates as teachers of public elementary schools.

The success of the students at the examinations held at Christmas 1893 will be seen from Table 7 printed with the reports on the Training Colleges.

Languages.

Languages enter into the course of study in most of the training colleges both for masters and mistresses. At Christmas last 751 papers were worked by men students and 1,107 by women students.

The following table shows the number of papers worked in each language :—

—	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.
Men Students.				
First year - - - -	5	136	344	1
Second year - - -	2	127	134	—
Third year - - -	1	1	—	—
Women Students.				
First year - - - -	—	89	544	3
Second year - - -	—	17	452	2

The number of students examined in drawing in 1893 was 3,047, of whom 2,397 passed the examination successfully. The numbers in 1891 and 1892 respectively were 2,836 and 2,971 examined, and 2,247 and 2,317 successful.

Admission examination. Science.

A considerable number (2,704) of the candidates for admission to training colleges examined at Midsummer 1893 received credit for previous success at the May examinations in science, as is shown by the following table :—

—	No. of Candidates who had passed in Science.	Number of Passes in																	
		Theoretical Mechanics.	Sound, Light, and Heat.				Magnetism and Electricity.	Elementary Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.		Organic Chemistry.		Human Physiology.	Botany.	Physiography.	Agriculture.	Hygiene.	Total Passes.
			Sound, Light, and Heat.	(a.) Sound.	(b.) Light.	(c.) Heat.			Theoretical.	Practical.	Theoretical.	Practical.						
Men -	1,363	59	126	3	7	4	151	41	243	98	9	6	170	12	722	361	59	2,071
Women -	1,341	4	27	2	—	1	26	32	181	64	6	4	274	68	834	161	145	1,829

Many of the candidates had passed in more than one subject, which accounts for the excess of the number of passes over that of candidates.

Languages.

As regards languages, introduced into the admission examination for the first time in 1874, the number of papers worked at Midsummer 1893 was as follows :—

——	Hebrew.	Latin.	French.	German.	Welsh.	Total.
Men - -	4	290	987	8	95	1,384
Women -	7	40	2,766	7	112	2,932

IV.—Local Organization.

i.—*School Boards.*

In the year ending 31st of August 1893, the number of board schools inspected was 4,904 ; the accommodation in these schools 2,108,319 ; and the average attendance 1,688,668.*

The population of England and Wales in 1891 was—

1. In the Metropolitan District - -	4,232,118
2. In municipal boroughs - - -	10,938,451
3. In civil parishes - - -	13,831,956
	29,002,525

* The actual number of board schools on the list for annual grants at that date was 4,972, with accommodation for 2,130,291 scholars ; the average attendance was 1,704,180. (*Vide* Table No. 1 in Appendix.)

Up to the 1st April 1894 (the date to which the following statistics have been corrected) boards have been established in 177 *boroughs*, with a population of 9,109,472. In 48 of these the election was compulsory, to supply a deficiency which could not be met without the aid of rates. In the remaining 129 cases the election was ordered on the voluntary application of the municipal authorities.

Of the 2,214 school boards in towns (unincorporated) and rural districts, 1,035 have been elected under compulsory orders from the Department, and 166 to meet deficiencies caused by the closing of schools by the managers; while the remaining 1,013 have been called into existence by the voluntary application of the ratepayers.

During the year ending 31st March 1894 we have issued 58 orders creating new school boards in parishes. Of these boards 43 were formed compulsorily.

We show in the table below how far the greater number of school boards are provided for large or small populations. A more detailed analysis will be found in Table D. annexed to this Report:—

ANALYSIS of the LIST of SCHOOL BOARDS (1st April 1894), showing their Distribution under various Heads of Population.

—	Under 250.	250–500.	500–750.	750–1,000.	1,000–2,000.	2,000–3,000.	3,000–4,000.	4,000–5,000.	Over 5,000.	Totals.
ENGLAND.										
London - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
No. of borough boards -	—	—	—	1	3	4	6	5	137	156
Per-centage - - -	—	—	—	·64	1·92	2·56	3·84	3·20	87·82	—
No. of parish boards - -	142	387	312	184	348	161	86	59	243	1,922
Per-centage - - -	7·38	20·13	16·23	9·57	18·05	8·38	4·47	3·06	12·64	—
WALES.										
No. of borough boards -	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	12	21
Per-centage - - -	—	—	—	—	—	19·04	23·80	—	57·12	—
No. of parish boards - -	8	48	46	34	71	23	15	12	35	292
Per-centage - - -	2·74	16·43	15·75	11·64	24·31	7·87	5·13	4·10	11·98	—

The population (by the Census of 1891) under school boards may be summed up thus:—

		England.	
1	London - - -	- 4,232,118	
156	Boards in boroughs -	- 8,778,084	
1,922	„ comprising 2,632 parishes	- 5,413,538	
2,079		18,423,740	
		Wales.	
21	Boards in boroughs -	- 331,388	
292	„ comprising 471 parishes	- 865,251	
313		1,196,639	
2,392			19,620,379*

ii.—*School Attendance Committees.*

The Elementary Education Act of 1876 provides for the appointment of a school attendance committee to enforce attendance in every borough and parish for which a school board has not been elected.

These committees have been appointed in all the municipal boroughs (125) which are not under the jurisdiction of school boards, and in all those unions (579) of which any portion is not under the jurisdiction of a school board. We have, further, under the same Act (sec. 33), issued 68 orders authorising urban sanitary authorities to appoint school attendance committees for the parishes under their jurisdiction, to the exclusion of the school attendance committees of the unions comprising these parishes.

The total population under school attendance committees is therefore :—

		England.	
118	Boroughs - - -	- 1,796,997	
68	Urban sanitary districts -	- 785,969	
534	Unions - - -	- 6,482,422	
720		9,065,388	
		Wales.	
7	Boroughs - - -	- 31,982	
—	Urban sanitary districts -	- —	
45	Unions - - -	- 284,776	
52		316,758	
772			9,382,146*

* The total population under school boards was in last year's Report given erroneously as 18,764,565, and that under school attendance committees as 10,237,961. The correct figures were 19,199,335 and 9,803,190 respectively.

Accounts of School Boards.

Up to the 29th September, 1893 (the close of the year for which the accounts have to be made up for audit) the school boards in England numbered 2,063, and in Wales 309, viz. :— Education Act, 1873, sec. 17.

In England—	In Wales—
London	21 in boroughs.
156 in boroughs.	288 in parishes.
1,906 in parishes.	

Of these, 2,023 in England and 304 in Wales sent to the Department statements of receipts and expenditure for the year ending at Michaelmas 1893; 37 had neither received nor paid money during the year, and 8 failed to forward statements of their receipts and expenditure. Education Act, 1870, sec. 62.

I.—*Income.*

The total sum received by the 2,023 boards *in England* was 7,481,110*l.*; or, excluding loans for works of a permanent character, 6,020,077*l.*; and the sum received by the 304 boards *in Wales* was 425,917*l.*; or, excluding loans, 366,495*l.*

The proportions which the several sources of *current* income, *i.e.*, excluding loans for works of a permanent character, bear to the total *current* income for each of the three years, 1890–1, 1891–2, and 1892–3, are given in the following table (for details see Appendix) :—

	England.			Wales.		
	1890–1.	1891–2.	1892–3.	1890–1.	1891–2.	1892–3.
Grants from the Education Department (including fee grant and grants for Science and Art) - - -	Per cent. 26·2	Per cent. 38·2	Per cent. 40·2	Per cent. 38·9	Per cent. 47·9	Per cent. 51·
Rates - - -	60·8	59·	57·	50·5	49·2	47·4
School fees and sale of books to the children	11·6	1·8	1·1	14·9	1·8	·7
Other sources of income	1·4	1·5	1·7	·7	1·1	·9

These tables show that the proportion of the expenditure borne by grants from Imperial funds is greater in Wales than in England, and this appears to be due to the lower cost at which Welsh school boards are able to carry on the educational work of their districts. (*See* the comparative statement of the cost of the maintenance of schools at p. xli.)

The proportion of the *total receipts* raised by loans in each of the three years was:—

In England.			In Wales.		
1890–1.	1891–2.	1892–3.	1890–1.	1891–2.	1892–3.
16·6 per cent.	18·6 per cent.	19· per cent.	14·5 per cent.	15·3 per cent.	13·9 per cent.

Education Act, 1873, s. 10, and Education Act, 1876, ss. 15 &

Loans are advanced to meet expenditure incurred in providing school accommodation or school board offices, and the repayment of a loan is spread over such number of years not exceeding 50 as may be sanctioned by the Education Department.

Loans are also advanced, with the consent of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for the erection of industrial schools by school boards.

(a.) *Annual Grants.*

Grants for the maintenance of schools were paid to 1,948 boards in England, and to 290 boards in Wales, being an increase of 19 in England and no increase or decrease in Wales on the number to which grants were paid in 1891–92; the sum paid being 2,608,015*l.*, or 313,701*l.* more than the sum paid in 1891–92.

(b.) *Rates.*

Education Act, 1870, ss. 53 & 54.

The deficiencies in the "school fund" required to be met by the rating authorities out of the local rate, and paid by them to the treasurers of school boards during the years ending at Michaelmas, 1892–3, were:—

—	In England.			In Wales.		
	1890–1.	1891–2.	1892–3.	1890–1.	1891–2.	1892–3.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
London - -	1,496,115	1,444,719	1,473,125	—	—	—
Boroughs - -	983,561	1,105,000	1,191,682	45,258	50,853	46,207
Parishes - -	686,008	740,166	766,479	113,384	121,618	127,410
Totals -	3,165,684	3,289,885	3,431,286	158,642	172,471	173,617

The sums in the foregoing table represent an average rate per £ on the rateable value of the districts--

	In England.			In Wales.		
	1890–1.	1891–2.	1892–3.	1890–1.	1891–2.	1892–3.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
London - -	11·	10·6	10·5	—	—	—
Boroughs - -	7·	7·5	7·8	7·5	7·9	7·1
Parishes - -	6·8	7·2	7·7	7·8	11·1	8·5
Total average rate	8·2	8·5	8·8	7·7	9·9	8·1

During the two years 1891–93, the schools provided by school boards increased from 4,747 to 4,904, and the average number of children attending such schools increased by 197,097. In consequence of the increase in the expenditure thus caused, and the increase in the amount annually required to meet the liabilities incurred by school boards in providing school accommodation for the children in their districts, the average rate per pound on the rateable value of school districts increased $\frac{8}{5}$ths of a penny in England and $\frac{2}{5}$ths of a penny in Wales.

Taking England and Wales together, the expenses for interest on loans to meet capital charges, and repayment of instalments of the principal of such loans, increased from 1,116,509*l.* in 1891, to 1,205,755*l.* in 1893, and now require a rate of 2·9*d.* in the pound on the rateable value of the school districts.

During the same years the cost of the *maintenance* of board schools—*i.e.*, salaries of teachers, books, repairs of furniture and buildings, lighting and warming—for each child in average attendance rose from 2*l.* 7*s.* 1¾*d.* to 2*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*

The following tables show the number of boroughs and parishes which paid rates varying from less than 1*d.* in the £ to 1*s.* and above; the number of boroughs and parishes which paid rates of 3*d.* and upwards and less than 3*d.* in the £; and the per-centage which each class bears to the whole number:—

Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the rateable Value of the District.	England.											
	Boroughs.						Parishes.					
	Numbers.			Per-centage.			Numbers.			Per-centage.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Of 1*s.* and above	12	17	12	8·4	11·6	7·7	149	184	203	8·	10·	10·7
Of 9*d.* and below 1*s.* - -	18	22	35	12·5	15·1	22·4	254	299	296	13·9	16·2	15·6
Of 6*d.* and below 9*d.* - -	51	53	49	35·5	36·3	31·4	515	544	552	28·3	29·5	29·
Of 3*d.* and below 6*d.* - -	33	27	29	22·9	18·5	18·6	653	626	603	35·7	33·8	31·7
Of 1*d.* and below 3*d.* - -	22	19	21	15·2	13·	13·5	222	145	172	12·1	7·8	9·1
Below 1*d.* -	8	8	10	5·5	5·5	6·4	37	49	75	2·	2·7	3·9
Total - -	144	146	156	—	—	—	1,830	1,847	1,901	—	—	—

Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the rateable Value of the District.	Wales.											
	Boroughs.						Parishes.					
	Numbers.			Per-centage.			Numbers.			Per-centage.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Of 1*s.* and above	1	1	—	5·3	5·3	—	40	35	41	14·4	12·3	14·3
Of 9*d.* and below 1*s.* -	2	2	5	10·5	10·5	23·8	45	44	42	16·2	15·5	14·7
Of 6*d.* and below 9*d.* - -	4	9	6	21·	47·4	28·6	78	85	86	28·1	29·9	30·1
Of 3*d.* and below 6*d.* - -	11	5	5	57·9	26·3	23·8	88	94	89	31·6	33·1	31·1
Of 1*d.* and below 3*d.* - -	1	2	4	5·3	10·5	19·	23	18	19	8·3	6·4	6·6
Below 1*d.* -	—	—	1	—	—	4·8	4	8	9	1·4	2·8	3·2
Total - -	19	19	21	—	—	—	278	284	286	—	—	—

Equivalent to a Rate per £ on the rateable Value of the District.	England.						Wales.					
	Numbers.			Per-centage.			Numbers.			Per-centage.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Of 3*d.* and above.												
Boroughs -	114	119	125	79·2	81·5	80·1	18	17	16	94·7	89·5	76·2
Parishes - -	1,571	1,653	1,654	85·8	89·5	87·	251	258	258	90·3	90·8	90·2
Total - -	1,685	1,772	1,779	85·4	88·9	86·5	269	275	274	90·6	90·8	89·2
Below 3*d.*												
Boroughs - -	30	27	31	20·8	18·5	19·9	1	2	5	5·3	10·5	23·8
Parishes - -	259	194	247	14·2	10·5	13·	27	26	28	9·7	9·2	9·8
Total - -	289	221	278	14·6	11·1	13·5	28	28	33	9·4	9·2	10·8

(c.) *Loans.*

Under the terms of section 36 of the Act 38 & 39 Vict. c. 89. it is the duty of the Local Government Board to satisfy themselves that any loan advanced by the Commissioners upon the security of a rate is applied to the work for which it is advanced, and under the 8th section of the Public Works Loans Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 62.), local authorities are required to cause their treasurer to keep a separate account for any money advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners on the security of a rate.

Up to Michaelmas, 1893, the loans advanced to school boards were as follows:—

	£
The School Board for London -	- 9,299,161
School boards in boroughs in England	- 8,280,480
„ „ parishes „	- 6,963,622
	£24,543,263

	£
School boards in boroughs in Wales -	- 351,708
„ „ parishes „ -	- 877,627
	£1,229,335

We find that the liabilities of school boards in respect of loans outstanding were—

In England.			In Wales.		
On 29th September 1891.	On 29th September 1892.	On 29th September 1893.	On 29th September 1891.	On 29th September 1892.	On 29th September 1893.
16,203,000	19,096,225	19,974,582	882,556	938,407	964,589

II.—*Expenditure.*

The sum expended by school boards in England during the year under review amounted to 7,319,701*l.*, as compared with 6,714,873*l.* in the previous year; and in Wales to 445,589*l.*, as compared with 419,515*l.*

The expenditure may be divided into six headings, viz., (1) Administration; (2) Maintenance of schools; (3) Capital charges for works of a permanent character; (4) Repayment of loans contracted for capital charges; (5) Interest on loans; (6) Miscellaneous; and the proportion which each bears to the total expenditure is shown by the following table:—

——	England.	Wales.
	£ Per cent.	£ Per cent.
Administration - - -	363,438 = 5·	22,595 = 5·1
Maintenance of schools - -	4,145,555 = 56·6	283,591 = 63·6
Capital charges for works of a permanent character - -	1,479,477 = 20·2	77,025 = 17·3
Repayment of loans - -	460,299 = 6·3	23,685 = 5·3
Interest on loans - - -	687,978 = 9·4	33,794 = 7·6
Miscellaneous - - -	182,954 = 2·5	4,899 = 1·1

If we omit expenditure for capital charges, the comparison upon the ordinary current expenditure would stand thus:—

——	England.	Wales.
	£ Per cent.	£ Per cent.
Administration - - -	363,438 = 6·2	22,595 = 6·1
Maintenance of schools - -	4,145,555 = 71·	283,591 = 77·
Repayment of loans - -	460,299 = 7·9	23,685 = 6·4
Interest on loans - - -	687,978 = 11·8	33,794 = 9·2
Miscellaneous - - -	182,954 = 3·1	4,899 = 1·3

It thus appears, that in England 6·2 per cent., and in Wales 6·1 per cent., of the current expenditure, including the cost of enforcing attendance at school, is incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Education Acts; 19·7 per cent. in England, 15·6 per cent. in Wales, in defraying the annual charge for school accommodation provided by loans; and 71· per cent. in England, 77· per cent. in Wales in instructing the children.

In these tables "repayment of loans" represents the portion of capital charges for works of a permanent character chargeable to the rates of the year, whilst interest on loans represents the annual charge to which the ratepayers are put for the privilege of spreading the cost of works of a permanent character over a series of years instead of defraying it out of the rates as it occurs.

The total expenditure of the year, viz., England, 7,319,701*l.*, Wales, 445,589*l.*, was met by—

——	England.	Wales.
	£ Per cent.	£ Per cent.
Rates and balances - - -	3,319,877 = 45·3	193,289 = 43·4
Grants, school fees, &c. - -	2,588,791 = 35·4	192,878 = 43·3
Loans - - - -	1,411,033 = 19·3	59,422 = 13·3

or omitting the capital charges—

	England.	Wales.
	£ Per cent.	£ Per cent.
Rates and balances - - -	3,319,877 = 56·2	193,289 = 50·1
Grants, school fees, and other sources of current income - -	2,588,791 = 43·8	192,878 = 49·9

The figures for England show that a decrease in the proportionate charge upon the rates has again occurred, this charge decreasing from 58·1 per cent. in 1891–92 to 56·2 in 1892–93. But in Wales the proportion remains the same, being 50·1 both

for 1891–92 and 1892–93. The rates applied to the maintenance of schools in England in 1891–92 were 1*l.* 1*s.* 10¼*d.*, and in Wales 15*s.* 8½*d.* per scholar in average attendance; but in 1892–93 they had fallen to 19*s.* 11*d.* in England, and to 14*s.* 5½*d.* in Wales.

The expenditure on the *maintenance* of schools, viz., England, 4,145,555*l.*, and Wales, 283,591*l.* was defrayed from the following sources :—

——	England.		Wales.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Rates - - - -	1,556,764	= 37·6	90,713	= 32·
Grants, including fee grant - -	2,421,017	= 58·4	186,998	= 65·9
School fees and books sold to children	66,403	= 1·6	2,615	= ·9
Other sources of school income -	101,371	= 2·4	3,265	= 1·2

Finance of Board Schools and Voluntary Schools compared.

Turning now to the financial returns of schools inspected for annual grants during the year ended the 31st August 1893, we extract the following results :—

The cost of "maintenance" per child in average attendance was as follows :—

1893.	England and Wales.	London.	England, including London.	England, excluding London.	Wales.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Board Schools - -	2 8 1½	3 5 8¼	2 8 5½	2 2 7	2 3 5¼
In Voluntary Schools - -	1 17 6¼	2 4 4¼	1 17 6½	1 17 0	1 16 6½
These charges were met in addition to the annual grant—					
In *Board Schools*—					
By the ratepayers - -	0 19 9¾	1 16 11¼	1 0 1⅝	0 14 4⅓	0 15 10¼
By the children - -	0 0 8⅓	0 0 0⅛	0 0 8⅔	0 0 11¼	0 0 6
By endowment - -	0 0 0¼	—	0 0 0⅓	0 0 0⅓	0 0 0¼
By miscellaneous receipts -	0 1 1¼	0 1 2	0 1 1⅓	0 1 1½	0 0 8½
By fee grant - -	0 8 7½	0 8 9	0 8 7½	0 8 7	0 8 7
In *Voluntary Schools*—					
By the subscribers - -	0 6 8½	0 9 4⅔	0 6 8¼	0 6 5¾	0 7 2
By the children - -	0 2 4⅔	0 4 9¼	0 2 5¼	0 2 3	0 0 7¾
By endowment - -	0 1 3¾	0 2 9	0 1 3¾	0 1 2¼	0 1 5½
By miscellaneous receipts -	0 0 10¾	0 1 2	0 0 10¾	0 0 10½	0 0 8
By fee grant - -	0 8 6	0 7 10½	0 8 6	0 8 6½	0 8 7½

The annual grant exclusive of fee grant paid for the year ending 31st August 1892 was for each day scholar in average attendance,—

——	England.	Wales.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In board schools - - - -	0 19 3¼	0 18 6½
In voluntary schools - - - -	0 18 1¾	0 18 7¼

And in the year under review the grant reached,—

——	England.	Wales.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In board schools - - - -	0 18 11¾	0 18 6¾
In voluntary schools - - - -	0 18 1½	0 18 0

The results of the past year show that the average cost of the maintenance of board schools per child in average attendance has decreased. In London the decrease was 1*s.* 5¾*d.*, and in the remaining board schools in England the decrease was 2¼*d.* per child.

The average cost of voluntary schools this year shows a decrease of 3¼*d.* per child.

Pensions.

We received during the year ending at Michaelmas 1893, 302 applications on behalf of teachers in England and Wales, satisfying the conditions of Article 130, and have awarded 36 pensions of 30*l.*, 102 of 25*l.*, and 130 of 20*l.*, together with 2 gratuities to the amount of 80*l.*

Since the practice of granting pensions was resumed in 1875, we have dealt with 2,767 English applications. We have awarded 207 pensions of 30*l.*, 600 of 25*l.*, and 661 of 20*l.*, and 170 gratuities to the amount of 6,050*l.*

Of the pensions awarded to the present date 1,106 are now in force, viz., 166 at 30*l.*, 439 at 25*l.*, 501 at 20*l.*

Under the Code of 1893 a further sum of 5,000*l.* was made available for the payment of pensions. This has enabled us to award pensions in many cases which must otherwise have been met with refusal.

Lists in Appendix.

We publish in the Appendix:—

1. A list of the cases in which we have refused annual grants, under section 98 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to elementary schools, which we think to be unnecessary, situated in the districts of school boards, with our reasons for each such refusal.

2. A list of cases in which Orders have been issued during the year 1893–94 declaring School Boards in default under section 66 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

3. A list of schools which have been allowed to charge fees, or increased fees, under section 4 (1) of the Elementary Education Act, 1891, with a statement of the amount of fee permitted.

4. A list of schools which have applied for permission to charge fees, or increased fees, under section 4 (1) of the Elementary Education Act, 1891, and have been refused.

5. A list of teachers whose certificates have been cancelled or temporarily suspended.

6. A list of schools to which certificates have been granted under the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.

7. Lists of schools "Warned" under Article 86 of the Code, including the schools from which the Grant has been withheld under that Article.

Canal Boats Act, 1884.

The Inspectors have been instructed to communicate with the school boards and school attendance committees respecting the action taken by them under the Canal Boats Act, 1884. Mr. Brydone, the Inspector under the Act, has submitted some observations as to that Act, which will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.
ARTHUR H. D. ACLAND.

G. W. KEKEWICH, *Secretary.*

Education Department, Whitehall,
the 29th day of June 1894.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE A., showing the RESULTS of the WORK of the past Year compared with that of the preceding Year.

	Year ended 31st Aug. 1892.	Year ended 31st Aug. 1893.	Increase.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Estimated population - - - -	29,403,346	29,731,100	327,754	1·11
„ Aged 3–5 years - -	1,391,290	1,405,202	13,912	1·
„ „ 5–14 years - -	6,070,202	6,130,903	60,701	1·
„ „ 3–14 years - -	7,461,492	7,536,105	74,613	1·
Number of schools inspected { institutions -	19,515	19,577	62	·32
Number of schools inspected { departments -	29,672	29,804	132	·44
Number of scholars for whom accommodation was provided.	5,692,975	5,762,617	69,642	1·22
„ „ on the school registers -	5,006,979	5,126,373	119,394	2·38
„ „ present at inspection -	4,609,240	4,728,535	119,295	2·59
„ „ in average attendance -	3,870,774	4,100,030	229,256	5·92
„ half-time scholars - - -	172,363	164,018	*8,345*	*4·84*
"Infant schools and classes":—				
Number of schools (departments) - -	7,059	7,140	81	1·15
„ classes - - - -	5,475	5,755	280	5·11
„ infant scholars on registers -	1,764,930	1,813,992	49,062	2·78
„ infant scholars" in average attendance.	1,183,830	1,278,798	94,968	8·02
Schools for older scholars":—				
Number of schools (departments) - -	22,613	22,664	51	·23
„ older scholars on registers -	3,242,049	3,312,381	70,332	2·17
„ older scholars in average attendance.	2,686,944	2,821,232	134,288	5·
Number of departments in which class subjects were taught.	20,940	21,525	585	2·79
Number of departments to which grants were made on examination in class subjects.	20,110	20,659	549	2·73
Average number in attendance paid on examination in class subjects.	2,595,127	2,752,261	157,134	6·05
Number of departments in which specific subjects were taught.	1,816	1,913	97	5·34
Number of scholars examined in specific subjects.	90,070	100,120	10,050	11·16
Number of girls paid grants for instruction in cookery.	90,794	108,192	17,398	19·16
„ girls paid grants for instruction in laundry work.	2,766	5,640	2,874	103·9

	Year ended 31st Aug. 1892.	Year ended 31st Aug. 1893.	Increase.	
			Number.	Per cent.
"Schools for older scholars"—*continued.*				
Number of schools in thinly populated places paid grants of 10*l.* or 15*l.* (Article 104).	2,960	2,870	*90*	*3·04*
Number of schools paid special grants of 10*l.* (Article 105).	3,507	3,421	*86*	*2·45*
Number of certificated teachers - - -	48,772	49,340	568	1·16
„ assistant teachers - - -	23,558	25,123	1,565	6·64
„ pupil-teachers - - - -	26,961	27,288	327	1·21
„ additional teachers (Article 68) -	6,951	8,534	1,583	22·77
"Night schools":—				
Number of departments inspected - -	1,604	1,977	373	23·25
Average number of scholars in attendance -	65,561	81,068	15,507	23·65
Number of scholars examined in elementary subjects alone.	23,199	24,312	1,113	4·79
Number of scholars examined in elementary and special subjects.	34,626	45,073	10,447	30·17
Number of scholars examined in special subjects alone.	2,105	4,771	2,666	126·65
Number of passes in elementary subjects -	139,160	167,822	28,662	20·6
„ „ in special subjects - -	36,452	54,513	18,061	49·55
Number of girls paid grants for instruction in cookery.	3,531	4,833	1,302	36·87
Amount of school income*:—	£	£	£	
Rates - - - - - -	1,704,371	1,705,621	1,250	·07
Voluntary contributions - - -	798,777	808,949	10,172	1·27
Endowment - - - - -	162,122	159,774	*2,348*	*1·45*
School pence - - - - -	1,285,826	357,030	*928,796*	*72·23*
Other local sources - - - -	60,646	71,889	11,243	18·54
Grants from Science and Art Department -	83,164	129,829	46,665	56·11
Fee grants - - - - -	525,275	1,753,346	1,228,071	233·8
Annual grants of previous year brought to account.	3,437,808	3,599,619	161,811	4·71
Total - - - -	8,057,989	8,586,057	528,068	6·55
Cost of maintenance:—				
Salaries - - - - - -	6,280,905	6,611,326	330,421	5·26
Books and apparatus - - - -	506,249	529,907	23,658	4·67
Miscellaneous expenditure - - -	1,426,662	1,499,626	72,964	5·11
Total - - - -	8,213,816	8,640,859	427,043	5·2
Amounts paid out of Parliamentary Grants:—				
Annual grants to day schools - - -	3,561,300	3,783,237	221,937	6·23
Fee grants to day schools - - -	822,440	2,050,140	1,227,700	149·28
Annual grants to night schools - - -	36,600	45,667	9,067	24·77

NOTE.—*Italics* denote decrease.

* The returns of school income for the year ended 31st August 1892 include periods during which the schools were not under the operation of the Elementary Education Act, 1891 (payment of Fee Grants), and are exceptional and unreliable (especially as to school pence and Fee Grants) for purposes of comparison with the returns of the past year.

TABLE B.—Showing for LONDON and COUNTIES in ENGLAND and WALES, the POPULATION in 1891, the NUMBER of ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS on the ANNUAL GRANT LIST on the 31st August 1893, the ACCOMMODATION, and the NUMBER of SCHOLARS on the REGISTERS and in AVERAGE ATTENDANCE in those SCHOOLS.

County.	Population (1891).	One-Sixth of Population (1891).	Number of Schools. (Institutions under separate Management.)						Accommodation.	Number of Scholars on the Registers.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance.
			National or Church of England.	Wesleyan.	Roman Catholic.	British, Undenominational, &c.	School Board.	Total.			
ENGLAND.											
Bedfordshire	160,704	26,784	81	4	—	3	62	150	34,820	29,099	24,234
Berkshire	238,709	39,785	207	8	4	16	19	254	51,556	43,271	36,101
Buckinghamshire	185,284	30,881	184	2	4	14	51	255	41,556	35,352	28,990
Cambridgeshire	188,961	31,493	142	—	1	11	64	218	40,395	34,249	26,901
Cheshire	730,058	121,676	334	28	29	70	28	489	152,563	127,212	101,454
Cornwall	322,571	53,762	138	19	2	5	171	335	64,756	54,675	40,715
Cumberland	266,549	44,425	151	1	14	16	102	284	60,577	52,523	42,496
Derbyshire	528,033	88,005	245	14	16	31	106	412	116,198	105,913	83,962
Devonshire	631,806	105,301	343	6	11	40	230	630	123,157	102,439	82,270
Dorsetshire	194,517	32,419	236	8	6	11	24	280	43,596	33,743	27,090
Durham	1,016,559	169,427	212	21	53	59	163	508	210,573	204,829	168,104
Essex	785,445	130,908	334	11	15	34	159	553	154,776	149,963	120,291
Gloucestershire	599,947	99,991	371	10	12	33	86	512	115,022	101,301	81,544
Hampshire	690,097	115,016	356	3	17	21	99	496	115,464	110,948	88,750
Herefordshire	115,949	19,325	156	—	4	7	28	195	24,561	18,962	14,802
Hertfordshire	220,162	36,694	182	—	4	15	31	232	46,674	39,619	31 712
Huntingdonshire	57,761	9,627	64	1	—	3	19	87	12,657	9,464	7,587
Kent	807,269	134,545	409	14	18	25	103	569	144,583	135,059	107,850
Lancashire	3,926,760	654,460	893	153	271	260	204	1,781	867,047	707,026	555,006
Leicestershire	373,584	62,264	215	6	10	14	58	303	78,399	74,009	60,128
Lincolnshire	472,878	78,813	453	26	13	16	120	628	103,442	84,684	66,923
Middlesex	564,400	94,067	133	2	14	18	58	225	87,799	89,289	70,143
Monmouthshire	252,416	42,069	77	1	13	9	92	192	51,309	46,036	35,751
Norfolk	454,516	75,753	351	1	6	12	171	541	94,464	84,505	70,921
Northamptonshire	302,183	50,364	248	4	5	10	51	318	63,320	58,824	46,795
Northumberland	506,050	84,338	178	1	26	66	69	340	96,911	87,013	71,465
Nottinghamshire	445,823	74,304	195	11	11	10	79	306	93,326	89,020	72,617
Oxfordshire	185,669	30,945	216	2	7	14	27	266	42,104	34,609	28,457
Rutlandshire	20,659	3,443	34	—	1	—	2	37	4,589	3,550	2,893
Shropshire	236,339	39,390	252	6	7	11	32	308	51,159	41,153	32,567
Somersetshire	464,337	80,723	409	10	7	29	102	557	99,141	83,252	67,215
Staffordshire	1,063,408	180,568	351	28	48	14	169	610	221,341	212,903	176,491
Suffolk	371,225	61,872	309	1	4	17	102	433	70,805	64,166	51,896
Surrey	521,551	86,925	206	3	15	18	68	310	87,509	79,713	63,215
Sussex	550,446	91,741	302	2	20	11	94	429	98,575	85,295	68,435
Warwickshire	805,072	134,179	240	4	36	14	107	401	151,330	140,145	119,466
Westmoreland	66,098	11,016	82	—	—	15	17	114	15,751	11,677	9,320
Wiltshire	264,997	44,166	303	—	5	25	30	363	60,668	49,057	38,954
Worcestershire	413,760	68,960	215	5	12	19	61	312	84,206	75,208	63,376
Yorkshire	3,208,828	534,805	1,136	91	99	135	617	2,078	675,479	590,145	473,346
London	4,232,118	705,353	353	18	92	35	419	917	710,549	635,547	546,271
England	27,483,490	4,580,582	11,296	520	932	1,186	4,294	18,228	5,463,206	4,967,497	3,995,422

TABLE B.—*continued.*

County.	Population (1891).	One-Sixth of Population (1891).	Number of Schools. (Institutions under separate Management.)						Accommodation.	Number of Scholars on the Registers.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance.
			National or Church of England.	Wesleyan.	Roman Catholic.	British, Undenominational, &c.	School Board.	Total.			
WALES.											
Anglesey - - -	50,098	8,350	22	—	1	5	34	62	10,458	8,210	6,113
Brecknockshire - -	57,061	9,505	30	—	—	6	37	82	12,169	10,323	7,346
Cardiganshire - - -	62,630	10,438	30	—	—	7	71	108	15,465	10,988	7,885
Carmarthenshire - -	130,566	21,761	58	—	2	16	87	163	29,112	25,668	18,614
Carnarvonshire - -	118,204	19,701	57	—	2	7	56	122	26,306	21,133	15,940
Denbighshire - - -	117,872	19,645	67	—	2	5	40	114	23,812	20,620	14,907
Flintshire - - -	77,277	12,879	68	—	9	10	12	99	20,859	15,247	11,973
Glamorganshire - -	687,218	114,536	107	1	22	17	209	356	138,538	134,502	103,873
Merionethshire - -	49,212	8,202	31	—	—	8	44	78	12,699	9,871	7,310
Montgomeryshire - -	58,003	9,667	57	—	—	11	24	92	12,695	9,483	6,667
Pembrokeshire - - -	89,133	14,856	60	1	—	12	54	127	19,260	16,400	11,736
Radnorshire - - -	21,791	3,632	36	—	—	5	10	51	4,922	3,600	2,671
Wales - - -	1,519,035	253,172	632	2	38	104	678	1,454	326,295	286,045	215,035
England and Wales -	29,002,525	4,833,754	11,923	522	970	1,290	4,972	19,682	5,789,501	5,153,542	4,120,457

Table C.—Showing the Results of the Inspection and Examination of Elementary for the Year ended

	Number of					Class Subjects.	
		Depart-				No. of Depart-	No. of Departments in which Subjects
Coun							
Bedfordsh							
Berkshire							
Buckingh							
Cambridg							
Cheshire							
Cornwall							
Cumberla							
Derbyshir							
Devonshir							
Dorsetshir							
Durham							
Essex -							
Gloucester							
Hampshir							
Herfords							
Hertfords							
Huntingd							
Kent -							
Lancashir							
Leicesters							
Lincolnsh							
Middlesex							
Monmouth							
Norfolk							
Northamp							
Northumb							
Nottingh							
Oxfordshi							
Rutlandsh							
Shropshir							
Somersets							
Staffordsh							
Suffolk -							
Surrey -							
Sussex -							
Warwick							
Westmore							
Wiltshire							
Worcester							
Yorkshir							
London							
Wales -							
England Wales							

Annual Grant Day Schools in London and Counties in England, and in Wales, 31st August 1893.

Number of Departments.	Specific Subjects. Number of Scholars examined.	Cookery.—No. of Girls for whom Grants were paid.	Laundry Work.—No. of Girls for whom Grants were paid.	Number of Schools the Scholars in which were taught: Drawing (Older Scholars).	Manual Instruction.	Science.	Physical Exercises.	No. of Schools in which have been estalished: Savings Banks.	School Libraries.	No. of Pupil-Teachers for whom Grants have been paid for: Good Examination.	Fair Examination.	No. of Assistant Teachers for whom Grants of 10*l.* or 15*l.* have been paid.	Number of Schools in small Places paid Grants of: 10*l.*	15*l.*	Number of Schools paid Special Grants of 10*l.*	Staff: Certificated Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Pupil-Teachers.	Additional Teachers.	Average Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.
																				£ s. d.
8	402	705	—	138	1	1	15	75	49	6	68	—	12	7	28	265	158	137	74	1 17 5½
7	287	443	—	221	—	7	29	140	92	23	71	—	25	12	43	456	234	155	120	2 0 10
2	2	283	31	229	—	1	18	126	67	11	65	—	30	25	65	385	148	145	142	1 17 8½
7	384	302	—	192	4	2	17	129	49	15	107	—	31	19	45	336	131	202	129	1 16 11½
31	1,571	1,708	95	432	2	11	30	179	120	90	374	—	29	18	52	1,068	714	705	167	1 17 5½
10	213	44	—	293	—	1	11	110	51	13	185	—	28	8	57	471	230	422	192	1 14 11½
9	316	1,088	—	257	1	1	17	82	78	26	181	—	29	30	82	473	264	379	88	1 18 0½
23	1,044	1,946	—	364	2	13	25	201	112	80	272	—	30	19	34	929	524	618	178	1 17 11
20	933	811	—	541	1	5	27	272	124	38	257	—	79	47	164	1,094	507	538	292	1 18 11
1	15	40	—	260	—	1	13	146	82	16	77	—	44	40	106	372	126	168	145	1 17 2
47	3,482	7,078	570	457	6	7	41	149	130	92	605	—	11	11	24	1,491	1,195	1,311	252	1 17 1
49	2,749	2,347	—	501	—	6	46	278	199	92	309	—	49	29	93	1,327	819	643	306	2 0 2½
22	1,044	1,787	—	458	3	14	40	225	150	63	289	—	48	35	108	932	481	652	219	1 18 5½
3	77	1,323	—	432	1	2	73	252	166	51	242	—	36	40	100	1,024	506	560	249	1 17 4½
1	39	39	—	182	—	2	12	85	59	3	19	—	29	30	78	242	61	45	92	2 2 7½
4	73	511	—	193	1	1	13	129	85	13	76	—	12	7	20	403	217	175	102	1 19 0
—	—	—	—	76	—	—	8	32	17	2	16	—	16	16	27	114	35	40	25	1 18 7½
20	807	1,216	—	502	3	7	52	290	198	38	252	—	25	18	49	1,223	684	594	287	1 18 9½
202	14,533	16,451	225	1,680	78	67	274	730	427	519	1,914	1	17	12	40	5,589	4,148	3,787	819	1 19 2
18	1,188	2,871	108	283	2	2	7	135	92	98	153	—	31	29	66	691	366	388	120	1 18 11
16	687	870	—	561	8	3	40	244	134	36	224	—	90	72	191	898	330	486	226	1 18 1½
62	1,604	1,692	—	166	6	8	28	104	75	33	198	—	—	1	1	768	448	381	101	2 2 8½
8	261	464	—	178	—	4	10	48	52	15	158	—	21	14	84	379	321	316	91	1 19 7½
32	1,340	1,616	17	512	2	10	37	232	160	49	227	—	69	32	129	851	486	504	280	1 18 6
9	333	867	—	298	1	5	47	129	68	18	132	—	33	30	86	557	285	294	150	1 18 1½
37	894	1,514	—	318	2	3	10	111	81	19	304	—	39	45	95	762	511	581	92	1 19 10½
67	3,805	3,847	380	274	28	13	9	161	85	101	275	—	19	22	56	858	412	560	109	1 18 5½
8	208	441	—	249	3	2	25	149	100	10	52	—	38	24	72	411	131	123	187	1 19 3½
—	—	—	—	37	—	—	2	13	11	—	6	—	11	5	15	48	11	15	14	1 19 10
11	245	52	15	288	—	—	9	146	71	11	103	—	37	27	75	436	161	220	119	1 18 10
5	437	547	—	514	2	4	40	223	146	59	236	—	70	70	199	845	356	462	256	1 18 3½
52	1,206	4,122	46	547	9	10	40	302	178	86	745	—	29	9	32	1,585	1,309	1,356	270	1 15 1½
7	129	745	—	413	8	4	30	188	112	24	122	—	66	27	99	627	280	314	211	1 15 11½
13	1,055	745	67	257	3	4	35	152	127	43	211	—	4	—	11	782	378	383	143	2 3 1½
32	1,209	1,839	12	380	16	6	46	251	189	56	174	1	29	22	68	862	431	343	266	2 3 2
58	4,569	4,019	9	361	22	47	81	217	138	83	384	—	26	19	51	1,295	908	734	141	1 19 2
3	52	—	—	105	1	2	2	42	34	4	29	—	21	21	55	145	53	59	16	2 2 10½
7	489	321	—	327	1	6	30	171	100	33	131	—	43	35	104	531	189	265	194	1 17 4½
7	536	1,907	53	275	1	2	16	134	89	42	238	—	27	15	48	613	405	466	178	1 17 10½
124	12,931	14,607	91	1,901	49	99	215	986	636	385	1,654	4	179	161	395	5,466	3,453	3,493	794	2 0 3½
34	34,361	28,767	3,021	810	160	148	356	435	592	592	984	—	—	—	—	9,240	1,297	2,080	316	2 19 0
45	4,956	4,192	—	1,344	3	26	62	345	307	218	958	—	197	108	322	2,496	1,470	2,189	432	2 0 7½
1,129	100,129	108,192	5,640	17,793	430	557	1,938	8,548	5,832	3,206	18,077	6	1,659	1,211	3,421	49,340	25,123	27,288	8,534	2 1 9½

TABLE D.—ANALYSIS of the LIST OF SCHOOL BOARDS (1st April 1894) showing their DISTRIBUTION under various HEADS of POPULATION.

ENGLAND.—NUMBER of BOARDS with POPULATION of:—

County.	1-250.	251-500.	501-750.	751-1000.	1001-2000.	2001-3000.	3001-4000.	4001-5000.	Over 5000.	Total.
Bedford	5	10	10	4	10	4	1	2	2	48
Berks	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	—	1	11
Buckingham	1	10	8	3	6	6	1	—	2	37
Cambridge	1	5	7	4	14	2	—	3	3	39
Chester	—	5	1	1	4	3	1	2	8	25
Cornwall	5	15	12	12	20	14	7	4	11	100
Cumberland	3	12	6	6	8	9	6	1	7	58
Derby	—	5	1	2	11	11	5	6	12	53
Devon	9	34	34	20	23	11	4	2	15	152
Dorset	3	5	5	5	—	1	2	—	1	22
Durham	—	2	2	2	9	7	4	6	21	53
Essex	8	17	12	11	11	7	6	2	16	90
Gloucester	3	11	5	7	4	2	2	2	9	45
Hants	5	3	5	4	8	7	3	1	12	48
Hereford	—	11	4	3	1	2	—	1	—	22
Hertford	1	2	1	4	7	—	—	1	6	22
Huntingdon	1	7	2	2	5	1	1	—	—	19
Kent	2	7	8	5	22	9	3	1	19	76
Lancaster	—	3	2	2	7	1	1	2	31	49
Leicester	7	9	7	1	2	2	—	—	4	32
Lincoln	7	24	19	11	17	7	—	3	2	90
London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Middlesex	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	12	18
Monmouth	4	4	4	3	6	1	2	2	7	33
Norfolk	6	42	43	13	22	4	3	2	3	138
Northampton	1	11	10	2	8	4	2	—	5	43
Northumberland	2	5	7	1	1	4	1	—	9	30
Nottingham	4	6	4	7	7	1	—	1	10	40
Oxford	4	7	4	1	7	—	—	—	1	24
Rutland	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Salop	5	2	1	5	1	1	—	1	4	20
Somerset	10	16	15	5	9	5	5	—	9	74
Stafford	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	26	40
Suffolk	12	24	19	9	14	4	3	—	4	89
Surrey	—	1	4	2	6	1	3	—	13	30
Sussex	1	7	7	4	15	6	3	4	7	54
Warwick	3	4	4	2	7	4	1	1	7	33
Westmoreland	6	7	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	19
Wilts	—	3	3	3	5	3	3	—	2	22
Worcester	1	1	3	2	6	2	1	4	8	28
York	19	45	24	16	37	15	15	9	70	250
England	142	387	312	185	351	165	92	64	381	2,079

TABLE D.—ANALYSIS of the LIST OF SCHOOL BOARDS—*cont.*

WALES.—NUMBER of BOARDS with POPULATION of:—

County.	1–250.	251–500.	501–750.	751–1000.	1001–2000.	2001–3000.	3001–4000.	4001–5000.	Over 5000.	Total.
Anglesey - -	—	6	9	6	7	2	—	1	1	32
Brecon - -	3	5	3	1	3	—	3	—	3	21
Cardigan - -	—	7	7	1	17	—	3	—	1	36
Carmarthen -	—	3	5	6	8	7	1	—	5	35
Carnarvon -	—	1	2	1	8	5	3	1	5	26
Denbigh - -	1	6	—	5	5	1	2	2	6	28
Flint - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	5
Glamorgan -	—	6	4	3	7	6	3	7	19	55
Merioneth -	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	—	1	19
Montgomery -	1	1	3	1	4	2	—	—	1	13
Pembroke -	2	7	7	6	7	1	2	—	2	34
Radnor - -	—	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	9
Totals—Wales	8	48	4	34	71	27	20	12	47	313

1 to 1000=136. 1000 to 5000=130.

TABLE E.—Showing for Years 1869–93—(1) AVERAGE COST; (2) AVERAGE GRANT PAID; (3) AVERAGE SCHOOL FEES; (4) AVERAGE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, or RATES,—per CHILD in AVERAGE ATTENDANCE—in VOLUNTARY and BOARD SCHOOLS.

Year.	(1.) The Average Cost per Child in Average Attendance.		(2.) The Average Annual Grant paid per Child in Average Attendance.		(3.) The Average School Fees per Child in Average Attendance.		(4.) The Voluntary Contributions, or Rates in Board Schools, per Child in Average Attendance.	
	Voluntary Schools.	Board Schools.	Voluntary Schools.	Board Schools.	Voluntary Schools.	Board Schools.	Voluntary Schools.	Board Schools (Rates).
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1869 - -	1 5 5	—	9 7	—	8 4	—	0 7 3¼	—
1870 - -	1 5 5	—	9 9½	—	8 4½	—	0 6 11¼	—
1871 - -	1 5 6¾	—	10 1¾	—	8 4¾	—	0 6 9¾	—
1872 - -	1 7 5	1 8 4½	11 10	8 10½	8 9½	7 5½	0 7 3	0 10 0¾
1873 - -	1 9 11¾	1 14 5½	12 3½	9 11	9 5½	8 0¾	0 7 7½	1 0 9½
1874 - -	1 10 10½	1 15 4½	12 5	10 10½	10 5¾	8 4	0 7 9	1 0 8½
1875 - -	1 11 10½	1 16 11	12 9½	11 5½	10 1¾	8 8½	0 8 1¾	1 0 6¾
1876 - -	1 13 5½	2 1 4½	13 3¾	13 0¾	10 6½	9 1½	0 8 8½	1 2 2¾
1877 - -	1 13 9	2 1 4½	14 4	14 5	10 8½	9 2	0 8 8¾	1 0 7½
1878 - -	1 14 0	2 1 9¾	15 2	15 1	10 8¾	9 0	0 8 1¾	0 19 11¾
1879 - -	1 14 6	2 2 0¾	15 3½	15 3½	10 10	9 3½	0 7 8½	0 18 9¾
1880 - -	1 14 7¾	2 1 11¾	15 5	15 7¾	10 9¾	9 0	0 7 3	0 18 7
1881 - -	1 14 11½	2 1 6	15 7¾	15 9¾	11 0½	9 3½	0 7 1	0 16 11½
1882 - -	1 14 6¾	2 1 6½	15 9	16 2	11 0	9 4	0 6 10½	0 17 0
1883 - -	1 14 10½	2 1 3½	15 11	16 6	11 1	9 5½	0 6 8¾	0 16 1
1884 - -	1 15 2	2 1 8½	16 4¾	17 1	11 2	9 5¾	0 6 8½	0 16 3
1885 - -	1 15 9½	2 5 4	16 8½	17 7	11 2¾	9 4	0 6 7¾	0 19 0½
1886 - -	1 16 4½	2 4 11¾	16 10½	17 10	11 2½	9 1½	0 6 9	0 18 4½
1887 - -	1 16 4½	2 4 7½	17 0½	18 1	11 1¾	9 0½	0 6 7¾	0 17 8½
1888 - -	1 16 4	2 4 7½	17 1¾	18 1½	11 0¾	8 11½	0 6 7¾	0 17 7½
1889 - -	1 16 4½	2 4 6½	17 4½	18 3½	11 1½	8 11¾	0 6 7½	0 17 1¾
1890 - -	1 16 11½	2 5 11½	17 6½	18 5¾	11 2¾	9 1	0 6 7½	0 18 0½
1891 - -	1 17 8	2 7 1¾	18 0½	18 9½	11 3½	9 1½	0 6 10½	0 18 11
1892 - -	1 17 9½	2 8 4¾	18 0¾	18 11	*7 3½	†5 6	0 6 10¾	1 1 3½
1893 - -	1 17 6½	2 8 1½	18 1½	18 11½	‡2 4½	‖0 8½	0 6 8½	0 19 9¾

* From Fee Grant, 2*s.* 9½*d.*
† From Fee Grant, 2*s.* 7½*d.*
‡ „ „ 8*s.* 6*d.*
‖ „ „ 8*s.* 7½*d.*

PART I. OF APPENDIX.

Division 1.

(REPORTS ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.)

General Report, *for the Year* 1893, *by the* Rev. F. F. Cornish, *one of Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors of Schools, on the* Schools *in the* North-Western Division of England, *comprising the* Counties *of* Cumberland, Westmoreland, *and* Lancashire, *and the* Isle of Man.

My Lords,

Division and district.

I have the honour to submit my report on the North-Western Division for the year ending 31st August 1893.

The North-Western Division, of which I took charge on 1st January 1892, contains both the Salford district, which I held from February, 1876, up to that date, and the Manchester district, for which I then exchanged it, the two districts being continuous and containing together a population of 1,174,899, the total population of the division being 4,177,826.

The present staff.

The present staff of the division consists of one Chief Inspector, eight Inspectors, nine Sub-Inspectors, 19 Assistants, one having been added since June, 1893.

The Manchester district.

Mr. Scott Coward reported in 1889, "In Manchester, my own district, I should be unable to master the work in four months of the year "without some extraneous aid."

Practically, up to August, 1893, the staff of the division, and of the different districts of which it is composed, remained the same as it was when Mr. Scott Coward reported in 1891 that "the vast Manchester "district, for instance, the largest in England, and if compared with "equal areas of population, say in London, distinctly under-staffed, so "fully engrosses the time and attention of the Chief Inspector in charge "of it as to leave him inadequate time in which to supervise his similarly "large division. He cannot do both efficiently."

And if Mr. Scott Coward felt this after he had been in charge of the Manchester district for five years, it was not unnatural that I should feel it when I took charge of it for the first time. Moreover, in February and March, 1892, the prevalence of influenza cut off any chance of help from the other districts of the division, such as had been forthcoming in previous years. In fact, had not your Lordships kindly allowed me to make a liberal use of the provisions of Art. 84, I do not know how the work of the district could have been carried on. By thus allowing certain schools or certain departments of schools which had in the year preceding obtained the highest possible grants in all subjects to receive the same rate of grant without examination for one given year, though the report on the premises, the teachers, and their lessons—no slight part of the labour in large schools—was made as usual, the general volume of work was much reduced. Out of 592 departments the results of the inspection of which were recorded in the quarterly returns for the 12 months ending March, 1893, 100, or one sixth had been thus passed over. This use of the Article on a large scale has furnished a unique experiment which is full of interest, and it has been shown that where, without previous notice, the best departments in a district are thus exempted for one year from any examination, the teachers and all concerned are put upon their mettle, and work with, if anything, increased vigour.

In only a very small number of cases, where there were generally other causes in operation, have there, so far been the least signs of any falling off in the quality of the work and the general efficiency of the schools. Whatever estimate is formed *à priori* of the function of a Chief Inspector, which the Royal Commission in their report considered inconsistent with the charge of even a small district, it is plain that any Inspector taking charge of a population of 743,754, with some 500 departments, for the annual reports upon which he is responsible, must have a task at home to begin with which only those who are without experience would underrate, and one which would constitute a heavy preference claim upon his general power of dealing with his division.

Education in Manchester in 1876.

The year 1876, in which I came to Lancashire, was a turning point in the history of elementary education. The school boards were only just feeling their way, tentatively passing byelaws, enforcing attendance, and remitting fees. In the Salford district there were only three board schools, none at all in Salford itself.

School board exhibitions in Manchester, Salford and Bolton.

Higher grade board schools were unheard of, but in that year an interesting experiment was made which in these parts, at least, was the immediate cause of their establishment. I mean the offering of exhibitions to be competed for by boys and girls in public elementary schools, which would enable the winners to go free of cost for three years to a place of higher education, whilst defraying also part of the expenses of their maintenance at home. In Manchester and Salford this was done by various donors and by public subscription. In Bolton it was done at the sole expense of Mr. J. P. Thomasson, late M.P. for the borough.

In the examinations which in 1877 and the next two years I conducted in Manchester and Salford with the help of Mr. Northrop, we applied the test of a stiff 6th Standard Examination, with grammar, geography, and one specific subject, generally mathematics, the age of the candidates being fixed at 13 and under.

The result was that, whilst in Salford a few candidates from various schools were elected, in Manchester, where an altogether higher style of work was done, all the successful boys came from two schools, those in Peter Street and Lower Mosley Street, whilst only in the third year the girls from the board school in Christ Church, Greenheys, began to come to the front. The boys went with their exhibitions to the Grammar School, whilst the girls went to the High School for Girls, which was then being carried on in two private houses in the Oxford Road.

In Bolton only one boy was elected in 1877, but the three elected in 1878 have shown that all that was needed to call them out was the opportunity, a point which may well be laid to heart by our county councils. In short, there could not have been better evidence that, apart from schools of grammar school rank and the two schools already specified, the work of the public elementary schools began and ended in themselves, and was limited to what the Code in force for the time being actually paid for.

There were public meetings in each of the three boroughs to award the exhibitions, and it was a curious experience to hear each of the chief magistrates of those flourishing communities dwell upon the small amount of educational advantages that had fallen to his lot.

Higher grade board schools.

In Manchester the Peter Street School has grown under the able mastership of Mr. James Scotson into the present Higher Grade School in Deansgate.

In Bolton the generous benefactions of Mr. Thomasson, amounting to upwards of 750*l.* per annum, which he has renewed from time to time under such modifications as experience suggested, have exercised an influence for good, which it would be hard to over-estimate, upon the education of the children and the quality of the teaching staff of the borough. Bolton, too, has in the Clarence Street Higher Grade Board School under Mr. Thornton, who is an M.A., London, an institution of which it may well be proud.

The opening of the Higher Grade School in Deansgate made a distinct era in Manchester education, and one of which the effects are still patent.

Now that the country is awaking to the necessity of organising secondary education there is no doubt that questions of the highest importance will have to be solved in Manchester. In the words of the *Manchester Guardian*, "There are at present in Manchester at least six "institutions supported or aided by public funds—the Owens College, "the Grammar School, the High School for Girls, the Hulme Grammar "School, the Technical School, and the Central Higher Grade Board "School—which are in danger of largely overlapping in their work "and of expending on a useless competition resources which could be "much more profitably devoted to special needs."

At present the courses of the higher grade board schools and the three schools of grammar school rank overlap, whilst between that of the former and the Owens College, with its Day Training College, there is an interval to be filled up. The requirements of the Victoria preliminary and intermediate examinations are such as to decide to a great extent the curriculum of the school which undertakes to bridge it over, mathematics and *one* language being required for the preliminary, and Latin such as an average student takes three years to acquire for the intermediate.

The remaining districts.

In reporting upon this division I was met at the outset by the fact that the districts are few in number, and for this time they are diminished by the absence of any report from Mr. Steele. They are also large, and belong more than those of any other division except the North-Eastern to different types. I have, therefore, judged it best not to break up the reports of my colleagues more than was absolutely necessary, with a view to comparison by tabulation, but to allow each to tell its own story as far as possible in a connected form.

We get, therefore, Manchester, Salford, and Liverpool, densely populated centres, engaged in the export and distribution of goods; the rest of the Salford, and the Warrington, Bury, Burnley, and Rochdale districts manufacturing; and the Cumberland and Westmoreland district and the Isle of Man almost entirely rural. In each of these groups the nature of the local authorities, their exercise of their functions in respect of school supply, byelaws, and the success with which these are enforced, have certain features in common which can best be brought out by juxtaposition.

Isle of Man.

Mr. Scott Coward's report dealt so fully with the Isle of Man that during the time which has elapsed since it was written little has happened to record. The Douglas School Committee, under Mr. Ring, continue to work with vigour, and the want of a higher grade school which Mr. Coward recorded will, before this sees the light, have been supplied. The defects also in particular parts of the school supply both of Douglas and Ramsey will also be in course of being made good. During a month which I spent there in June, 1892, I was enabled to

visit a considerable proportion of the schools in other parts of the island, and to inspect a certain number of the mixed schools in quite rural places such as I had had very little experience of since my Lincolnshire days. Moreover, in June of this year I have visited some schools of this class in Mr. Fisher's district, two with him, one with Mr. Marvin, and two others to which I was sent on appeal. No one comparing these schools with those which I had known 16 years before could have failed to be struck with the very great improvement in every respect which they showed even compared with the best that I remembered. I was struck, in the Manx country schools, by the largeness of the numbers in the higher classes as compared with those in the infants' and lower, and whilst their school attendance has improved in spite of the difficulties interposed by weather and distance, the work of these older children, both in range of subjects and intelligence is showing the effects of it. I was particularly struck with the behaviour of these children under examination, with their brightness and the pleasant intonation which distinguished their reading and recitation from a good deal of what one meets with in Lancashire town schools. Several teachers expressed their regret that no regular provision was made for school libraries, which might enable the children to gratify the taste for reading which they are acquiring at school. I found in several of these schools that the older children answered very well in grammar, and in this respect my experience is different from Mr. Fisher's and Mr. Marvin's in the Carlisle district.

Assisted education.

Some of the most interesting questions in connexion with school attendance at the present time arise with reference to the effects of the Assisted Education Act, and upon this I shall have to quote the testimony of my colleagues. For myself I may say that I believe that the effects of the Act have been so far modified by the various attendant circumstances as to prevent any general statements from being worth much.

Its effects in infants' schools in Manchester.

To take the case of the infants' schools first. I find that in schools which are attended by children from comfortable homes the increase in attendance has often been almost nil. The parents were already sending them at as early an age as they cared to send them, and keeping them away for causes such as slight ailments or weather much as they do at present. In districts like Hulme, on the other hand, where the parents are often poor, but still not of the poorest, the increase has perhaps been the greatest. The fee was previously felt to be a drawback, and young children were kept at home on that account. A child, too, was rarely sent for part of a broken week. The effect upon the board's infants' schools in this part has been that as soon as the draft has been sent from the infants to the department above, the new comers have been ready to take their place instead of dribbling in during the first six months into a half empty infant school, which was, as a rule, overcrowded during the second six months. The result has been that, though the average attendance has not increased so much as might have been expected, it has been spread more over the year than was the case before. In the poorest class of all the desire to be relieved of the children has been a great deal tempered by the natural aversion from being at the trouble of sending them when there was no compulsion, and keeping them regular even when they had been sent.

Its effects in schools for older children.

With the children in the older departments the partial retention of the school fee has complicated the question too much to enable me to report anything of a general character. In a return furnished to the Manchester Board out of 35,429 children in actual attendance at the

board schools, 20,504 were free, 10,256 paid 1*d.* per week, 661 paid 2*d.*, 775 paid 3*d.*, 2,614 paid 6*d.* per week.

Mr. Harrison says:—

In Liverpool.

"The effect of the Assisted Education Act has been to free 45 per cent. of the Liverpool schools, and to partially free 10 per cent. more. The remaining 45 per cent. still charge fees. Three schools have not availed themselves of the fee grant and continue to charge fees at the old rate.

"It was expected that one effect of this Act would be to increase largely the number of children under five years old who attend school, but the returns which I have been able to obtain do not so far show anything like the anticipated increase."

Mr. Brewer says:—

In Blackburn district.

"Several cases of a want of free school-places have arisen in the carrying out of the Fee Grant Act. But as yet all the orders made on this account have been met by increasing the number of free places in existing schools."

Mr. Freeland says:—

In Burnley.

"During the past year applications from parents or others *for free places* were received from Heywood, Accrington, Burnley, Nelson, from Ramsbottom, and from three parts of Burnley Union. In the boroughs of Nelson and Burnley the boards are making provisions. In the other places the accommodation asked for was supplied by the voluntary schools, and for the present there are no other demands. Most of the infant schools have been declared free."

But Mr. Freeland adds:—

Attendance in infant schools.

"I may here remark that in the infant schools free education, while coinciding with a larger number on the books, has not affected the annual average. This has remained constant for four years."

Mr. Wylie reports:—

Oldham and Rochdale district.

"Both in Oldham and Rochdale the board schools have been free since the Assisted Education Act came into operation, but a far larger proportion of the voluntary schools have ceased to charge fees in Rochdale than in Oldham. The consequence has been that in Rochdale there have been practically no claims for free schooling refused, while in Oldham very strong feeling has been stirred on this question, and numerously signed petitions have been presented by parents in different divisions of the town, with the result that three large schools are to be built in the borough of Oldham, one in the adjoining borough of Royton, and in the neighbouring district of Chadderton a school board has been formed whose first duty has been to deal with similar demands."

As bearing upon the question of what becomes of the money which used to be paid in school fees the following is of interest:—

"The Oldham School Board are able this year to report that: 'In September '1891 they abolished fees in their schools amounting to over 2000*l.*, and that the 'transactions at their savings banks have about doubled since that date, the amount 'which has found its way to the banks being over 1,200*l.*' They publish tables showing that whereas in the year (1891) preceding the abolition of fees 26 per cent. of the children attending their schools had accounts at their banks with 701*l.* standing to their credit at the end of the year; in the two succeeding years (1892 and 1893) the number of depositors had risen to 35 and 39 per cent. respectively with 1,033*l.* and 1,465*l.* standing to their credit. In Rochdale the returns show 506*l.* standing to the credit of their depositors in 1892, but the amount had fallen to 409*l.* in the year ending November 30, 1893."

Mr. Fisher says:—

Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Act of 1891.

"The reports I have received differ as to the effect on school attendance of the Education Act of 1891. Improvement is recognised in 42 reports, and 33 state that there is no material change. On the whole I believe that the Act has worked improvement in two ways:—1. Parents who have kept children away at the beginning of the week now send them for the remainder, when before the Act they would have kept them away for the whole week rather than pay the unreduced

fee for part of the week only. II. Children under five years of age are sent in greater numbers, especially in towns, mothers finding it a relief to get their babies taken care of during school hours. This of course has a good result, as the children are earlier accustomed to discipline, and in the best schools receive really valuable instruction suited to their tender years.

"On the whole I think that a slightly increased regularity of attendance, and a distinctly greater attendance numerically are to be put to the credit of the Act.

"I believe that all the schools in the district have accepted the fee grant, and so far there has been no difficulty in finding the free places required." Free places.

It has been usual for Her Majesty's Inspectors to include in their Reports an estimate of the regularity with which the children attend school, based upon a comparison of the numbers on the books with the number of those in average attendance. I confess that my experience has not led me to set any high value upon these estimates, except in so far as they refer to one and the same locality at different times. The irregularities which prevail in some localities in the matter of the removal of the scholars' names from the books; the eccentricities in the details of calculation, and not least of all the difference caused by the making or not making of allowance for half-timers all reduce the chances of our obtaining any general accurate results. In the Manchester School Board district the per-centage for the three months ending September 29, 1893, was 80·07, and for the corresponding period of 1892 it was 79·72. School attendance in Manchester.

In Liverpool Mr. Harrison reports that for many years the attendance showed a steady increase in regularity till 1891, when for the first time it remained stationary at 81·3; but in the last two years it has again advanced, and is now 83·9 for the city; and this is the more satisfactory as during the same period the number on the rolls has increased by over 4,000. Liverpool.

The question of school accommodation is one which in a district like that of Manchester would if the board were not very much alive to its duties very rapidly assume serious dimensions. Owing in part to the natural growth and in part to the local displacement of the population the board has had to provide several temporary iron buildings to meet cases of immediate and urgent necessity. It has, moreover, at the present time five new schools in course of erection, and plans before the Department for three others. It had also in November acquired a site for another school, and was in treaty for yet another site. In addition to this three voluntary schools had been taken over during the previous twelve months. School accommodation in Manchester.

In the adjacent townships, Moss Side, after the question had been debated for many years, was forced by the closing of a voluntary school, to make up its mind, and decided to have a school board of its own, upon which has devolved the duty of making temporary arrangements, and also taking in hand the work of building two board schools. In Moss Side.

A similar case to that of Moss Side is the Township of Stretford, of which the local board is the educational authority. That a township with a population of 21,751 should in the year ending 30th September 1892 have been able to discharge its educational duties at a total cost for the year of 200*l*., being ·37*d*. in the £ upon the assessable property of the township, is a remarkable fact, and, considering that the township abuts upon the ship canal, one which is hardly likely to be often repeated. In Stretford.

A census taken by the local authority showed that the number of children who attended private schools had been over estimated. The report of the school attendance officer for the year ending September

1892 showed, among other things, that the effects of the Education Act of 1891 in the township had been disappointing.

In Salford. In Salford the ship canal and its approaches have introduced an element of uncertainty which can only be gradually cleared up.

Mr. Pole reports:—

"There is certainly a deficiency in Salford, especially in the south and east of the borough. The school board has a good deal of building in hand, but it has been long in arrear, and its operations are in the direction of replacing old condemned premises rather than of supplying new accommodation where it is most wanted.

In Bolton. "The School Board for Bolton has opened three new schools of excellent type since I took charge of the district, and has satisfactory plans for the growing needs of the town for some time to come.

"The deficiency of school accommodation at Horwich is now engaging the attention of the Department."

Mr. Harrison says:—

In Liverpool. Census returns and number of children on school rolls. "The Census Returns for 1891 showed a decrease of 34,000 in the population of the City of Liverpool, and of 1,100 in the number of inhabited houses. Independent inquiries tend to throw considerable doubt on the accuracy of these returns, and it is certain that at the present time the number of children on the rolls of the elementary schools is higher than it has ever been.

School supply. "The question of school supply has been forced to the front lately in connexion with a demand for free places. Taking the city as a whole it appears from recent returns that there are some 12,000 vacant school places in all, but that these are not well distributed throughout the town. A recent enquiry showed in every district of Liverpool, as it has been mapped out for some years by the school board, an excess of accommodation over the average attendance, but in some the margin of excess is small, and in three of the districts it is rapidly reaching vanishing point.

"In my last report I anticipated that the school board would soon have to consider the question of building in one or more parts of the city, and it has now been resolved to build two new schools at once, and to considerably enlarge an existing school. These with possibly one other, which may become necessary, ought to complete the school supply of Liverpool, so far as can be seen at present. The board have meanwhile opened some temporary schools partly to relieve any possible strain on the present schools, and partly to supply free places, but most of these have not filled very rapidly.

"A considerable decrease in the number of children committed during the last two years to industrial or truant schools is to some extent attributable to assisted education, but there have been other causes in operation.

Private adventure schools. "The private adventure schools have been great sufferers from the new Act. In the last two years the number of these schools has fallen from 50 to 38, the average number of children in each school from 38 to 35, and the total number on the rolls from 1,893 to 1,312.

"These schools have for some years been annually examined by gentlemen deputed by the school board, and the regularity of attendance and the education given have greatly improved. In a few cases still these schools prove attractive, because they are supposed to be socially superior to the public schools, but in the majority of cases they now seem to exist as a refuge for the sickly and the dull, who find the battle of life too severe in the ordinary school. They will probably gradually disappear, but in the meantime in Liverpool at any rate they are no longer a serious blot on our educational system, and may even serve a useful purpose in some cases."

Carlisle district. Since Mr. Coward reported, the transfer of Mr. Parez to Derby has led to the Kendal District being merged in the united Carlisle and Kendal District, under Mr. Fisher, with Mr. Marvin as second H.M. Inspector. In this district Mr. Fisher reports that there is a total of 459 schools, comprising 496 departments for older children, and 188 departments or classes for infants, in which the average attendance for the older children and for the infants is 98, being exactly the same for each.

The number of local authorities amounts to 95, viz., 81 school boards and 14 school attendance committees. In this multiplication of authorities, ranging through all degrees of efficiency, he feels strongly, as all Inspectors who have had to deal with efficient school boards must, the need for some "strong body elected for educational purposes only," and draws a lively picture of some of the smaller authorities and their general uncertainty as to the very provisions of the byelaws which in any case it would be unneighbourly to enforce. In the case of 49 out of 79 authorities no proceedings whatever have been taken before the magistrates. That in some places large numbers of children escape school altogether can hardly be doubted, and Mr. Marvin calls especial attention to the case of Whitehaven where the existing schools are in nearly every case quite full and in some cases overfull, and "yet one "may take a walk any day through the town during school hours "and find abundance of children in the streets, and teachers in "surrounding places say that more cases of neglected children come "from Whitehaven than anywhere else." In contrast to this laxity the practice of the Barrow Board is, as Mr. Fisher says, worth quoting :—

Barrow Board.

"The clerk states that 'the officers carefully watch changes in tenancy of 'houses. Any persons leaving a house are traced by inquiries into the new district 'where they have taken up their abodes, and the officer of that district (is) com-'municated with. When any new tenant comes into a house full particulars are 'taken of the names and ages of the children, and attendance at school is com-'pelled.' Unless this or something equivalent is done, though children at school are more or less looked after, we have no guarantee that all children, who should be, are on the books of a school."

Average attendance.

Mr. Fisher appends figures showing the average attendance of the whole district for the past five years, and it will be noted that there is a marked increase in the last year, which he believes to be greatly due to the Assisted Education Act.

"Attendance (average) for year ending August 31 :—

Attendance.

1889 - - - - -	55,415
1890 - - - - -	57,604
1891 - - - - -	59,054
1892 - - - - -	60,611
1893 - - - - -	67,117

Ages of children in standards.

"I insert here, as bearing on the question of regularity of attendance, a table showing the average age of the children presented in each standard, as given on the examination schedules for the past year :—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Years - -	8·0	9·0	9·95	10·97	11·68	12·59	13·22

"For my old district, excluding Cumberland, the corresponding ages for the year before last are shown in the following table :—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1890–91 -	7·71	8·83	9·81	10·82	11·14	12·38	13·27

"In all cases, therefore, the age has gone up this year, but at present I am unable to say whether this is due to the inclusion of the Cumberland schools or to the working of freedom of classification. In any case it is disappointing."

Blackburn district.

Mr. Brewer's district remains the same in respect of area and population.

Educationa authorities.

"The local educational authorities are 21 in number, viz., 5 *school boards* in the boroughs of Blackburn, Darwen, and Wigan, and the townships of Pleasington and Shevington ; 2 *attendance committees of town councils* in the boroughs of Chorley

and Clitheroe; 10 *attendance committees of local boards* in Ashton-in-Makerfield, Aspull, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Great Harwood, Hindley, Ince-in-Makerfield, Oswaldtwistle, Pemberton, and Standish; and 4 *attendance committees of guardians* in the unions of Blackburn, Chorley, Clitheroe, and Wigan. The population is almost equally divided between school boards and attendance committees:—

School boards - - -	211,334
Attendance committees - -	222,691
	434,025

"At the time of writing, school supply cases, which might lead to the formation of school boards, are pending in Ashton-in-Makerfield, Hindley, and Standish, and the order for the election of a school board for the township of Pendleton and Mearley (union of Clitheroe) has just been issued. The local board of Rishton (pop. 6,010) has not yet availed itself of its statutory right to appoint its own school attendance committee, and remains for school purposes under the guardians of Blackburn Union.

Standards for exemption.

"Since my report of two years ago there has been some advance in the standards for partial and total exemption, but these still remain low in the district generally; deplorably low in some parts of it. The standards for partial exemption are the second and third.

Standards for partial exemption.

"*Districts in which Partial Exemption Standard is the Second.*

Aspull - - -
Blackburn Union - -
Chorley Borough - -
Do. Union - -
Clayton-le-Moors - - } with a population of 122,032.
Clitheroe Union - -
Oswaldtwistle - -
Pemberton - -

"In the remaining 13 districts, which have a population of 311,993, the partial exemption standard is the third.

"The standards for total exemption are the fourth and fifth.

Standards for total exemption.

"*Districts in which the Total Exemption Standard is the Fourth.*

Aspull - - -
Hindley - - - } with a population of 55,299.
Shevington - -
Wigan Union - -

"In the remaining 17 districts, with a population of 378,726, the total exemption standard is the fifth."

The byelaws should be altered.

Seeing that in three-fifths of Mr. Brewer's district the principal industry is the cotton manufacture, and that the cotton half-timers are under the provisions of the Factory Act, by which from 1st January 1894 the employment of children under 11 is rendered illegal, the reasons for altering the byelaws are far stronger even than they were for the cotton half-timer, who has usually reached his half-time standard three years before he is old enough to be employed. That the time has come when the whole question of byelaws with their provisions should be considered afresh must be evident to all those who are familiar with their operation. As an element which contributes to the irregularity of attendance, Mr. Brewer considers that the action of the magistrates in the neighbourhood of Wigan has a good deal of influence.

As regards school supply, Mr. Brewer reports that in Blackburn two new schools will have to be erected by the board. A school board will probably have to be elected in Pendleton and Mearley, possibly also in Hindley. At Ashton-in-Makerfield, Standish, and Wigan questions of supply are also arising.

In the Warrington district Mr. Phelps reports that the population increases rapidly, and that more schools are needed, especially in the large suburban parishes round Liverpool, for which the existing school boards are making provision. In St. Helen's and Warrington, where there are no school boards, the accommodation is barely sufficient. In the Leigh Union, and notably at Tyldesley, the same difficulties are met with as those of which Mr. Brewer complains, viz., low standards of exemption and the permission given to children to stop away from school upon all sorts of pleas.

Warrington district.

In the Bury district Mr. Freeland reports an increase of some 3,000 children on the books of the infants' schools, but none on those of the senior departments, which have hitherto shown a steady increase, and this he considers probably due to bad trade. The school authorities in the meantime seem to be busily employed in providing additional accommodation. In 1889 there were eight board schools, with an annual average of 1,027, whilst now there are 18, with an annual average of 5,153, and accommodation for 7,957. The school boards for the boroughs of Burnley, Nelson, Rawtenstall, Bacup, and for the united district of Barrowford, are all engaged in providing large schools. In the town of Colne there may probably prove to be a deficiency.

Bury district.

Mr. Freeland gives some statistics of school attendance obtained from the Forms IX. by comparing the numbers on the books with those in average attendance, and disregarding the half-time element.

"The Bury Union School Attendance Committee heads the list with 80·2 per cent.; Radcliffe Local Board District, Burnley Union School Attendance Committee, Burnley Borough School Board, and Bury Borough School Attendance Committee have 78 to 79 per cent.; Accrington Borough School Attendance Committee, Barrowford School Board, Heywood Borough School Attendance Committee, have 77 to 78 per cent.; Nelson Borough Board (a new authority) has 74·9, and the Rossendale Parliamentary Division (Bacup Board and Rawtenstall Board) have 72·4 and 72·9 respectively, while Haslingden Borough School Attendance Committee (in the same division) has 73·6. The school year contains about 440 attendances, and as the fee grant and examination grant amount to about 1*l.* 10*s.*, each attendance is worth nearly 1*d.* Comparing the attendance in Rossendale with that actually attained by the Bury Union School Attendance Committee, the annual loss of grant to senior schools in Haslingden is about 190*l.*, to the Rawtenstall Board about 350*l.*, and to the Bacup Board about 245*l.*"

Attendance.

Difference in the several attendance districts.

Mr. Freeland is no less emphatic than Mr. Brewer and Mr. Phelps in exposing the evils of irregular attendance, low standards of exemption and general laxity in the enforcement of byelaws. Local authorities, he adds, sometimes fail to resort to the proper remedy of industrial schools on the ground of expense.

Mr. Wylie reports to the same effect for the Oldham and Rochdale districts, and adds :—

Oldham and Rochdale district.

"Owing to the raising of the age (from 10 to 11 years) at which a child can be legally employed, the various local authorities have recently bestirred themselves to raise their standards of exemption from attendance at school, and Rochdale is now at length rid of the reproach of being one of the very few large towns in the country where children were allowed to go to work on passing Standard II."

Standards of exemption raised.

I might add of my own knowledge that the same difficulties are met with in the out townships of the Bolton Union, where in many ways the prevailing defects are brought into prominence, owing to the remarkable efficiency of the Bolton School Board.

New Code.

The New Code has come into force since I was transplanted from my old district to my new, and to that extent I have been rather at a disadvantage in observing it. At our last divisional conference, however, we discussed the matter very fully, and since then the observations of such of my colleagues on the staff of the division as I have conferred with have all served to confirm the favourable impression of it which were then expressed. These impressions are so well summed up and so clearly expressed by my colleague Mr. Harrison, whose Liverpool experience has been continuous and at the same time very complete, that I make no apology for quoting them in full:—

Mr. Harrison on the effects of the New Code.

"Two years ago it was only possible to forecast the effect of the great changes of the Code of 1890 on elementary education. Now with three years' experience of its working one can speak with some confidence. I anticipated that the teachers as a body would prove thoroughly worthy of the additional trust reposed in them, that they would classify their children fairly, that under a less rigid system of testing results the instruction would expand, and that the fears then freely expressed of a substantial loss in accuracy would prove illusory. These anticipations have proved correct. There is seldom cause to doubt the good faith of the classification, and an analysis of the schedules shows that the proportion of children who reach the upper standards is increasing. Inaccurate work is not more common than it was, and the intelligence is higher. But most important of all—the teachers are gradually learning to widen the instruction and to improve their methods. Old traditions linger long and die hard, and it is not to be expected that methods which grew up under a system, which made every individual child a direct grant-earner, and which were not ill-adapted for such a very limited end, will vanish in a day. When the grant for each child depended on that child being able to read a passage from one of two or three reading books there was a strong temptation to indulge in methods which familiarised every child in a class with those particular books, till in many cases they were almost known by heart. When dictation was limited to a passage from certain books, the test words in those books were by constant repetition committed to memory. When the grant partly depended on the aggregate number of passes in arithmetic constant drill in the mechanical working of sums seemed to most teachers the readiest way to earn a large grant.

"In the elementary subjects wearisome repetition was believed to pay, so bright children were kept at the goose step till the dull had learned their simple lesson.

"The necessity for all this has now passed away, and slowly but surely we are tending to a better state of things.

"The signs of this are many. School time-tables are now more sensibly drawn up, and time is found for a course of object or general information lessons, for manual instruction or advanced kindergarten exercises, for drawing, and for cooking lessons, and in the more ambitious schools for chemistry or some other subject for examination by the Science and Art Department. In many more girls' schools geography is now taken up, and in some few drawing. A slight but unimportant decrease in the specific subjects offered there has been.

"This extended curriculum has not been accompanied by any cry of overwork, and the old wail about overburdening children and teachers has died away.

"There is no doubt that within reasonable limits a varied curriculum is more attractive both to teachers and taught, that the former find a pleasure in dealing with new subjects and welcome the new ideas they bring, while the latter apply themselves more keenly to lessons which relieve the monotony of school routine.

"Elementary education has assumed a far healthier tone, and there is every reason to believe that there is a still brighter future in store for it."

Blackburn district.

Mr. Brewer also reports that the efficiency of the schools has steadily increased under the greater freedom and elasticity of the present Code, which has enabled him to pay a large number of visits without notice, and consequently to speak with what he feels to be a fuller knowledge of the schools in the district than he ever had before. Having an experienced staff he has, he says, felt justified in paying less attention himself to the examination of the schools.

"I have therefore taken advantage of Circular 298 to make a large number of inspections without notice. Throughout the year I find myself able to devote an average of a day and a half per week to visits of this kind. I have usually made

them during the latter half of the school year, when the work of the year was well on its way towards completion. The managers and teachers have known that I intended to make use of my observations at these visits in the annual report on the schools, and have been more than content that their efficiency should be judged as much from the character of the teaching, as from the nature of the results obtained in the annual examination. Besides getting this truer knowledge of the working of the school, I have, I hope, been of use in pointing out where improvement in methods and organisation might be made, in conveying what I have myself learnt in one school to others, and in encouraging by commendation whatever of originality and value was to be found in the way in which a teacher was meeting any points of difficulty which arose in the conduct of his school.

Good effects.

"One way in which I have been able to secure time for these inspections is by omitting, with the consent of the Department, the examination of some of the best schools entirely (Art. 84), and substituting an inspection only. For the last two years I have thus omitted some 20 examinations each year. This has been regarded as a mark of distinction, and been much valued by the teachers of the schools thus treated."

Schools excused examination, Art. 84.

The three elementary subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic are best treated together, but I would begin with a few remarks upon each. Agreeing, as I do, cordially with those who wish to have these subjects taught (1) pleasantly, beginning in the infants' school with the aids of kindergarten and in connexion with the teaching of form with object lessons and concrete objects; (2) intelligently in connexion with word building, full explanation of rules, and blackboard practice, and in reading and recitation, full explanation of the meanings of words, yet I think that in our reaction against the routine drill of a former age we are likely to lose sight of the fact that this routine drill is if rightly used an essential part of education, and that it is only when made to do the duty of the whole that it is to be condemned. There is a necessary part of education which I can perhaps best describe by saying that it consists in fixing certain elementary facts in the subconscious regions of the mind, so that for the properly grounded pupil they become part of its regular furniture, and their use is intuitive. To apply this, *e.g.*, to reading. The sing-song learning of the alphabet is absurd and useless, and so is also the sing-song learning of spelling. But to learn reading from the beginning according to the method of Messrs. Sonnenschein and Meiklejohn's English method of teaching to read, where no time is so wasted, where the words are approached in order of difficulty, where they are from the first kept under the eye of the child, and where those who have gone through the not too long course are certain that nothing has been missed, seems to me the perfection of method as applied to the matter in hand, always remembering that this is to be supplemented by the explanation, illustration, and questioning which is suitable to the age of the children, and constant use of the blackboard.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Or, to apply the same principle to number, the use of the small, and then the enlarged ball frame must take the place of the old counting on the fingers because you can take away the former when they have done their work and cannot take away the latter. So, too, the Kindergarten use of squares and cubes is admirable. But there is yet use for the process of committing to memory the tables of addition and subtraction with the extended multiplication table until absolute mechanical accuracy in such matters is reached.

The old story of the Eastern king who had a servant who could repeat a poem after he had heard it once; another who could do so after he had heard it twice; and a female slave who could do it after the third hearing, and thereby was enabled to play the practical joke upon the poet contains a truth which is lost sight of by nine-tenths of those who

glibly denounce "cram." The man who, having looked out a foreign word more than once in the dictionary and failed to remember it, writes it on a list with others and learns them by heart, is merely following the obvious and sensible course.

And this is a principle of very wide application. To learn geography or history without a backbone of strings of names and dates learnt by heart as well as to learn a language, dead or living, without a thoroughly sustained drilling of a similar character in the declensions and conjugations is, I believe, to all but a very few pupils of phenomenal powers of memory, a mere making of ropes of sand.

To go to the other end of the matter. We have reached a stage in teaching the elementary subjects when the question What next? arises.

Is the reading and recitation in our upper classes such as educated people would listen to with pleasure? That it can be made so is proved by the exceptional cases which illustrate the rule. Or to pass from the form to the matter. When we have given the power of reading our work is only beginning. We have not got very far when we have stimulated the appetite which will devour periodical literature; or take a boy or girl to the free library to bring home a bound-up volume of the same for use on Bank Holiday. A good school library is a matter of primary necessity for a school. And the crown of all is that we should bring the young into contact with the books that are to be their friends through life.

Reading. Carlisle district.

Mr. Fisher cannot, on the whole, report progress in reading, and thinks that the want of power to explain what is read which he finds even in good schools is disappointing. The scanty vocabulary of the scholars and their caution and reserve in hazarding an answer, are the main causes, but to these must be added the defects of the present system of reading books which with their mere mechanical difficulties absorb their attention without imparting much knowledge of geography and history. He urges more conversational lessons, the use of libraries, and the cultivation of the sense of humour among the children. He says:—

> "I have often of late tested their appreciation of 'Alice in Wonderland' with widely different results. In one or two cases I have been greatly pleased by finding them unable to go on for laughter, but this is the exception."

Mr. Marvin finds reading the worst taught of the three elementary subjects.

Blackburn district.

Mr. Brewer reports improvement in reading arising partly from the use of unseen books and dictation, and partly from the greater care bestowed on learning to recite the poetical extracts with due regard to the rules of elocution.

Bury district.

Mr. Freeland also considers that reading improves partly because of the improvement in recitation, partly because of the adoption of history as a class subject and partly because teachers have encouraged children in the practice of reading books or newspapers at home, and then writing about or discussing what they have read.

Writing.

Writing, Mr. Marvin considers, suffers a good deal from the continued practice of using copybooks with headlines instead of blackboard teaching. In Mr. Brewer's district, owing to the increased use of the blackboard, the writing is improved; it is rarely bad and frequently very good. Mr. Freeland's experience is to the same effect, and in only one-fifth of his schools is it unsatisfactory.

To pass to composition. Mr. Fisher finds that it suffers from the same defects as the reading, and wants intelligence, punctuation being, as a rule, left to chance. Mr. Brewer says that it has not kept pace with the improvement in the writing owing mainly to the want of assiduous practice in getting the children to express themselves in correct language. Composition. Mr. Fisher. Mr. Brewer.

Arithmetic. In this subject Mr. Fisher reports progress, especially in the correctness of the work done on paper. The exercises in rapid addition seldom give anything like a majority of correct results. This fact Mr. Marvin attributes to the excessive use of test-cards which in nine cases out of 10 is the employment in the time allotted for arithmetic. Mr. Brewer finds that arithmetic has been the elementary subject which has shown most improvement of late, and that in the direction of increased intelligence. He thinks that Scheme B. might with advantage be substituted for Scheme A. as it uses smaller numbers in the lower standards, introduces sums involving the use of money at an earlier age, and makes the children familiar with simple questions in mensuration. These advantages will, he considers, more than compensate for the greater number of rules to be learnt in the earlier stages. Arithmetic. Mr. Fisher. Mr. Brewer.

Mr. Freeland considers that mental arithmetic is more or less poor. Mr. Freeland.

"There is a general failure to do quickly and accurately the calculations needed in written arithmetic; when teachers themselves question in mental arithmetic it is often apparent that the subject is rather got up for examination than habitually used as a foundation for the written work."

Mr. Wylie reports that the long additions are now practised in every school in Standard IV. and upwards, and are generally recognised as a useful stimulus to quickness and accuracy in calculation. Mr. Wylie.

The principles of the metric system do not, he thinks, make much way, though every school is provided with the pictorial metric chart. The restriction of the examiner's questions to "small addition sums" in francs and centimes will, he considers, have the effect of "keeping the "decimal system in swaddling clothes in our schools for some time yet."

Mr. Fisher reports that in the choice of class subjects the influence of old Codes is still very manifest, as English is still taken by 90 per cent. of the departments and geography by 72 per cent., whilst history is taken in 7 per cent., and elementary science in only 2 per cent. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Marvin both report badly of grammar and both desire more elementary science. In this district specific subjects are seldom taken. Cookery has been taught in 35 schools, and the Barrow Board are preparing to teach laundry work. Class subjects. Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Brewer reports that class subjects are being more varied according to the needs and occupations of the locality. In a school near Wigan elementary science is taught in connexion with coal, iron, and cotton. Domestic economy is associated with collections of specimens, and the knowledge of elementary physics is spreading. To make room for these subjects, English, *i.e.*, grammar, is generally dropped. Needlework is not very well taught. Mr. Brewer.

Mr. Harrison follows up a report which he gave two years ago upon the teaching of elementary science in the board schools in the four lower standards in place of grammar. The course is comprised in four little books by Mr. Hewitt, B.Sc., and leads up to mechanics, which is a specific subject in all schools under the board, and is, in fact, a direct introduction to natural philosophy. Mr. Harrison says:— Mr. Harrison.

"By far the most important feature in this course is the impetus that it has given to a better system of questioning. In the plan of these lessons it is distinctly laid

down that every fact to be learnt about the objects before them is to be drawn from the children. The children are trained to compare and to contrast, and to that end they are to bring to bear all their faculties of sense. Simple experiments are performed, and they are invited to say in their own words what they see and to draw simple and obvious conclusions. These lessons specially lend themselves to sound methods of teaching, and they will bring home to many a young teacher's mind the difference between teaching and telling, and will reveal to him how much under judicious guidance a child may be taught to find out for himself. When once this is realised there is a new pleasure in teaching. I am happy to say that the beneficial effects of these lessons are already apparent."

Mr. Phelps. Mr. Phelps finds English and geography the most common class-subjects, and that they have much improved of late years in intelligence. Cookery has made much way but few schools have as yet started laundry work.

Mr. Freeland. Mr. Freeland reports that English was taken in 218 departments, geography in 169, history in 16, needlework in 26. "Out of 124 "departments which only obtained the lower grant for their grammar, "exactly one-half lost the higher grant through the failure of Standards "IV.–VII., where intelligent reasoning is a factor." Needlework is greatly improving, and the conjunction of history and geography is a decided gain. Cookery gains ground.

Infants' schools. The recent circular, No. 322, has had the effect of directing the attention of the teachers to the necessity for making the occupations of an infants' school and even the amusements converge upon some not very distant point in the child's education. With regard to the possibility of making infants' schools perfectly Fröbelian, I must say that I am not convinced. "Let us live for our children" is a counsel of perfection and likely to remain so. The two obstacles, even if we allow that any but inspired teachers could effect that end, are that in large infants' schools where adequate salaries attract head-teachers with the requisite intelligence, the classes are too large, and in small schools, where such *petite culture* might seem to be possible, the teachers of infants have not the required intelligence. Even where we enlarge our field of view and include the lower standards of the mixed schools we are met by the same difficulty. To apply what is called extended kindergarten to these classes we need more intelligent teachers; but such can only be produced as the result of a general increase of the intelligence of our teachers, which is greatly to be desired; but the total amount of intelligence, like the total amount of the sum available for salaries, is limited, and I do not desire to see any diversion of intelligence from the teaching of our upper classes to that of our lower. And I think that the danger of anything of the kind being brought about is one that we ought to guard against very carefully.

The fact is, that we have for many years been administering a truncated system of education, under which after a few years of very desultory schooling, children were turned adrift to forget as soon as may be the amount, which at that age could not be much, of what they had learnt. And to this we must add that if such has been the lot of public elementary school children, the fate of those immediately above them in the social scale has been by many degrees worse.

The result has, I think, been to concentrate an undue share of attention upon the earlier years of school life, and we have failed even to imagine the possibilities which the extension of similar advantages of organisation and cultivation have in store for the whole community, if applied to a higher social stratum and an advanced age.

Singing. Amongst the subjects taught in infants' schools none is more deservedly popular than singing, and it has been found by experience

that a very good beginning may be made even at that early age in laying the foundations of singing by note, and thus training both eye and ear.

Form. In the matter of form, too, drawing is gaining ground, and here I should like to remark that in a community like this, large numbers of the infants are the children of parents who, like their fathers, for many generations have been engaged on work in which the greatest nicety of hand and eye are required. Now if heredity goes for anything there should be many amongst them who have inherited these faculties in a rudimentary way, and, in fact, observant teachers have told me that there is very great difference in this respect between one child and another, and that by observing the children who are thus gifted, and putting the means of exercising their special faculty in their way, they will display a surprising precocity, which at the same time it would be a pleasure to them rather than a task to have cultivated. The permission to "draw what they like," if given from time to time will soon show the children in question.

Colour. Similarly with reference to the colour sense. Everyone must have noticed how differently two given girls will arrange the flowers in a nosegay so as to produce a generally harmonious effect, and this taste also is very noticeable in the weaving of mats and other exercises involving colour. Now just as we know that some persons are colour-blind, so also the intuitive power of discriminating and feeling colours is possessed in very variable degrees, so far so that some persons can look at a colour and close their eyes or cross the room and pick out a shade which shall exactly match it, without seeing them in juxtaposition. It ought not to be difficult to select the most gifted children and pay especial attention to them whilst teaching.

And whilst speaking upon this subject of colour, I should like to add that we have been making a strong effort to stop the use of the more glaring colours for purposes of mat weaving. I found on inquiry that Mr. Horsfall had been struck with their unsuitableness, and had got some sets of colours selected by Mr. William Morris for the purpose. These are to be had and are known in the trade as "art colours."

Reading. Mr. Fisher. For teaching reading in infants' schools Mr. Fisher urges the importance of word-building as a means of mastering the mechanical difficulties, after which books should be used which ring interesting changes on a limited number of words. One such book which he heard children of 5 read admirably contains, he finds, 8,332 words in all, but only 635 different ones. In object lessons he insists upon one good picture, and if possible a specimen. In animal lessons a good model should be shown. There should be "baby" rooms, and the teacher should, if possible, combine the qualities of the "careful nurse, intelligent teacher, and frolicsome playmate." The use of pictures is extending, and their quality improving. There is, Mr. Marvin records, a spread of new methods of teaching and illustrating reading and number. Drawing is now almost universal in the schools. Two faults which he notes in the kindergarten teaching are that the occupations are taught in a disconnected fashion, and too readily changed.

Mr. Brewer. Mr. Brewer regards the infants' schools as doing on the whole the soundest and most valuable educational work of all, and looks forward to the perpetuation of this good work by its extension into the lower classes of the upper schools by means of object lessons and hand and eye training.

Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison values the counsels of the recent circular as stimulating teachers to study Froebel's principles, faith in which has grown and

borne fruit. At the same time he deprecates any tendency to exclude the teaching of the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic from the infants' schools, as they may be "taught to little children not only "without pressure but with positive pleasure. The feeling that they "are beginning to learn what their elders are learning has a steadying "effect, which prevents them from regarding school merely as organised play." These subjects are really best taught in the schools where kindergarten methods are most advanced. On the other hand, it is manifestly wrong to throw overboard suddenly the kindergarten methods when the older school is reached. The Liverpool School Board has been very successful in carrying them on up to the 4th Standard.

Mr. Freeland.

Mr. Freeland, whilst recognising the improvements which have been introduced into infants' schools, complains that these improved schools are in a minority, and that the old dull, mechanical methods still prevail very largely.

Manchester Art Museum.

"The Manchester Art Museum continues and extends its beneficent work throughout the school board district, and by means of its evening entertainments among the schools in its immediate neighbourhood. I wish that anyone who had any doubts as to the value of these latter if properly managed could have been present on the evening when I heard Councillor Phythian give a lecture on Venice, illustrated by the magic-lantern, to a gathering of some 300 older school children. They were simply spellbound, and the way in which they answered when from time to time he threw them a question showed with how keen an interest they were following him.

Singing.

Mr. Fisher sends a report by Mr. Singleton on the singing of the Westmoreland and North Lonsdale Schools where note singing is being slowly introduced, mainly according to the tonic sol-fa method, and a better taste in the selection of music is making its way.

The combined time and tune test is being also introduced.

In the rest of the district Mr. Marvin reports a marked improvement, in spite of the want of natural musical gifts.

Mr. Brewer also speaks of the value of the tune and time test, and of the progress of singing from note.

"The weak point of the singing is still the defective cultivation of the voice next to it comes the tendency to sing flat, a fault specially common in boys' schools.

Mr. Phelps reports progress, music by note being taught in nearly every department in his district, and in about one-eighth of the schools according to the moveable doh method instead of the tonic sol-fa. He adds that in expression and quality of tone there is much to be desired.

Physical exercises and manual training.

Mr. Fisher, whilst complaining that the physical side of education is too much neglected, thinks that drill on scientific principles is extending. He says:—

"I do not see why an account of the growth in weight, height, and size of muscles should not be chronicled for each child as well as his progress through the standards. Woodwork on the Sloyd system is taught in Barrow with excellent results, and is to be taken up in Kendal and Dalton-in-Furness. Mr. Marvin, who is an enthusiastic Sloyder, and has been through the course at Naäs, finds that though the movement for an improved drill is beginning it is at present in a somewhat crude state.

"The Keswick School of Industrial Art is an interesting example of the practical value of teaching some artistic handicraft. Here during the slack winter months boatmen, drivers, and others work at articles of artistic furniture in wood, brass, and copper, under the direction of Mrs. Rawnsley, who supplies them with most of the beautiful designs which have made the work of the school famous."

Speaking of the work of the evening continuation schools of the Cumberland County Council, Mr. Marvin says that there was only one such school two years ago, but that last winter there were between 70 and 80, and this year their numbers have doubled.

Mr. Brewer says that increasing attention is being paid to physical exercises, which is also the case, Mr. Freeland says, in the Bury District. He adds:—

"In regard to drill exercises, marching, neatness, cleanliness, and good manners, quiet methods in school, and order and attention on the part of the children, the success of the great body of the teachers is very marked and deserving of all praise."

Evening schools.

The system of evening schools which Mr. Coward described at length in his last report was so much in advance of anything which any other city than Manchester had to show, that whilst during the last winter the board's energies were devoted to extending and consolidating the work of the previous winter, and so filling up the deficiencies in their first sketch, that sketch was so complete, and covered the ground so thoroughly, that there was nothing new to be added to it except to increase the volume of attendances. We are now in a condition of transition from the old state of things to the new, and it is not too much to say that the working of the Manchester scheme as it has been originated and carried out by Mr. Wyatt the clerk to the school board must have furnished the necessary basis of experience for a large part of the modifications which the New Evening School Code embodies. Any report upon the working of that Code would be premature, but I should like to call attention to the fact that it has been found possible to work a large system of evening classes which have been held in buildings belonging to all denominations, taught by teachers of all denominations, under the management of the school board.

It cannot be denied that to begin with, and until the system of night-classes has been longer at work and had time to be organised on a more permanent footing, the question of the supply of teachers will be one of some difficulty, for those who are fully occupied in teaching by day can hardly, with impunity, prolong their labours, especially in the atmosphere of night schools heavily laden with the products of the combustion of gas. But every year will diminish the strain and increase the number of those who make such employment a regular part of their business. That the elementary evening schools, commercial evening schools, and evening institutes for women and girls are pervaded generally by a spirit of work and life is the testimony of all that have observed them.

The difficulty arising from the supply of teachers is one which is generally felt in connexion with the classes which the county councils are establishing throughout the country, and the greater the degree of permanence which attends the operations of all these agencies the sooner will the difficulty be overcome.

Several of my colleagues have reported upon the progress of evening schools and continuation schools in their districts, but the general feeling seems to be that we must wait for some experience of the New Code, and the further developments of the classes started by the county councils before we can form any collective estimate of their working.

Pupil-teachers.

Upon the subject of pupil-teachers I may perhaps be allowed to sum up the general results. The central system of instruction which has already for some years been in force in Manchester, Liverpool, Salford, and Bolton is being extended, and the different conditions under which it is being tried bid fair to give some very valuable experiences. In the

meantime the decline in the number of boys does not cease; the need for more study, less teaching, and more systematic instruction in the art of teaching are still felt. Some of my colleagues give statistics as to the number of pupil-teachers passing in each class at the annual examinations, as well as the Queen's Scholarship Examination; but it would require more space than I have at my disposal to insert them, and there is hardly sufficient common basis to make them available for purposes of comparison. It seems to be felt that we ought to have a more systematic attempt to cultivate the elocution of the pupil-teachers, and that this might be secured without adding any fresh burdens to their already overweighted shoulders. The age at which they leave is against any elaborate voice-training, but something might be done to teach them how to use their lungs in singing and manage the voice.

The Manchester Board has just opened a second centre for pupil-teachers in the Stretford Road.

Training of teachers.

Any report upon a division like this would be incomplete unless it touched upon the questions that are arising with reference to higher education and are concerned with the adequate training of the teaching staff of our public elementary schools, especially in connexion with the day training colleges.

Until a comparatively recent date the founders of our system of elementary education, including the Commissioners of 1861, set themselves a limited problem to deal with, viz., how to create from a class in which culture was not hereditary a body of teachers who would teach reading, writing, and arithmetic to the children of the labouring classes for a salary too small to attract university graduates. The attempt to specialise further the body thus created, by combining with the college course a rougher fare and a certain amount of industrial training, broke down and had to be abandoned. The Revised Code came in as the complement of this system of training, and aimed at securing under heavy penalties that the teachers, even if they taught nothing else, should at all events teach reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The body of teachers has been created and the fact that they have learnt to teach is generally admitted. They have also to a very considerable extent found their way into middle and higher schools. Nothing has probably prevented them from doing so to a much greater extent but the artificial barrier, partly of a social character, between them and the university trained teachers which the circumstances of their origin and their training have created.

It is obvious that a time has now arrived when the question can no longer be treated in this limited fashion. We must have, to begin with, a thorough-going gradation of schools which will enable us to treat the whole teaching body as one, which it will be our aim to bring into contact with the stream of the highest teaching that the country affords. As a consequence, we may expect that the vexed questions as to the teacher's career, promotion, and salary will be answered by each finding the post for which he or she is approximately best fitted.

In the case of the elementary school teachers I need hardly point out how powerfully this change will re-act upon the earlier stages of their education, upon the subjects which they will study, the spirit in which they will study them, the proportions in which their time will be allotted to study and teaching respectively. And in the next place the influence upon the teaching of our grammar schools, high schools, and public schools can hardly fail to be very great if the fact is recognised that the crying need is not that their teachers shall start with culture or simply with method, but with the union of these two combined,

as they only can be combined in the actual practice of the teaching art. That this fact is being recognised more and more is a hopeful feature in the case, but one cannot help feeling what a different state of things would prevail to-day if 20 years ago the teachers in these schools had received an adequate training in the teachers' art, and it had been within the bounds of possibility, not to say probability, for the door of any classroom to open during school hours and admit an Inspector of the calibre of the Assistant Commissioners of 1864, who would listen to the teaching and report accordingly. The want of the due recognition of the importance of the art of class teaching as something which can be learnt, but which in its highest form is a special gift, and the possession of which by any individual teacher could be easily ascertained by any competent Inspector, has conspired with another cause to injure higher school education, especially in girls' schools, and that is the fact that the examinations of such schools have been to so very great an extent exclusively written examinations even in the middle and lower forms. In fact, given a mistress in charge of a lower class of girls, whose qualifications as to attainments in practical skill are of the average quality which the salary offered for such a post secures, and you have a state of things which would be impossible in a good public elementary school. The exercise books which the teacher carries home and over which she spends her nights in marking mistakes, which are bandied backwards and forwards between her and the pupils, are the outward symbol of the slow progress, the uninspiring routine, the subdivided time, which are the fate of all but the happy few. The home lessons in such a case are probably the heaviest part of the pupils' burthen, and when in the higher classes these pupils are brought into contact with able experienced teachers, the danger is that in the case of those who, like many of the best students, develop late, the awakening to the sense of the time that has been wasted and the arrears that have to be made up may spur them to efforts which are very likely to lead to a break down.

There are two points upon which I should like to say a few words in connexion with this subject—one that of pedagogy, and the other the teaching of languages.

Pedagogy.

Our time seems marked by the absence of any pre-eminently great and original teachers, and a consequent return upon the experience of the past as embodied in the works of the writers upon educational method, which has, no doubt, until lately been much neglected among us.

This has led to a movement towards founding chairs of, or lectures on, pedagogy in some of our Universities, which is, no doubt, a step in the right direction. But Bacon's words are especially true of books on educational method: "They teach not their own use, but that is a "wisdom without them and above them won by observation." No subject is more likely than pedagogy to suffer from being taught by way of tradition by those who have not thought out the questions involved, and dogmatically to those who are not at the same time either as actual teachers or at least in the practising school in contact with the actual facts of which it treats.

The teaching of foreign or dead languages.

Mark Pattison long ago pointed out that the disinterment of the classics at the Renaissance was due to the revived sense of the beauty of their form and expression, and that it was as a means of cultivating the beauty of form that classical composition took its place in the educational curriculum. It is a curious thing that now that classical composition in its higher branches is confined to the select few, Latin composition, frankly recognised as a subject of instruction which could not

from the nature of the case be carried beyond the stage of grammatical correctness, should prove a more valuable means of training than languages like French and German, which are still living. Yet no one, I think, who knows anything about the upper classes of our elementary, secondary, and the lower forms of our grammar and high schools, would doubt that such is the case. And I believe that the cause is not far to seek. The teaching of Latin is mainly in the hands of men who have given up many years of their lives to it, whilst the teaching, say, of French is largely in the hands of those who have never themselves got beyond the grammatical stage—who are, that is, able to keep ahead of their pupils in the endless task of translating sentences from English into French, but have never gained any facility in speaking it, or any confidence in launching out into the translation of paragraphs or consecutive narrative; much less have they been in a position to rise to the appreciation of the beauties of its classical writers, so that the fact of its being a living language is really a drawback to its being mastered. This aspect of the case is well brought out in Mr. Besant's "All in a Garden Fair."

If this difficulty is to be conquered it can only be by some systematic effort on the part of all concerned, and whilst probably in some cases a third year of training may be most profitably spent abroad, we may hope that it will be possible to make arrangements by which teachers at a somewhat early age may, after due preparation, be assisted to spend their holidays on the continent.

Experiment at Jena in 1893.

Miss C. A. Dodd, of the day training department of the Owens College, has kindly supplied me with particulars respecting an experiment which has been made at Jena during the past summer, on a not too large scale, and seems to have been entirely successful. It is to be repeated in 1894, and a similar gathering will, it is hoped, be held at Caen for students of French. The essential features of the plan are to furnish all particulars as to expenses, &c. to all who intend to share, and to arrange for short morning classes and lectures, combined with afternoon excursions and informal evening reunions, in such a way as to ensure that the atmosphere in which the visitors live may be as completely foreign as possible.

Circular 321.

I have reserved until the last the matters dealt with by Circular 321. The inquiry under that circular not having been complete when my colleagues sent in their reports, I have nothing of theirs to quote, but at the same time enough has happened since Mr. Scott Coward's last report to make it desirable for me to say something upon the subject, especially with reference to the case of Preston, the reports upon which district have, since Mr. Steele's health gave way, been passing through my hands. In doing so I draw upon a rather long experience, which reaches back into the "antediluvian days," to which the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford recently alluded, when, as his curate between 1863 and 1866, I witnessed the growth of a school, under his vigorous hands, from an infants' school held in a little old sail-loft into one of the best-housed, best-equipped, and most efficient schools in the country.

History of improvement in schools before 1870.

In the days before 1870, when, from the force of circumstances, the policy of not looking a gift horse too closely in the mouth had to be followed, the normal method of improving the school supply was for Her Majesty's Inspector to single out the schools which from time to time happened to be the worst in his district, and, after calling attention to their defects for a few years, and finding that they were not being remedied, to urge the Department to bring matters to a crisis.

But a general inquiry like that in 1871, as it fixed a low standard, interfered for the next few years with the ordinary process of improvement. The Act of 1870.

The next great impulse towards improvement was not to come directly from the Education Department. Shortly after the date of which I speak (1871) a new power began to make itself felt—that of the school boards. The impulse given by school boards.

Building grants ceased, the direct pressure of the Department was at its lowest, but the impulse to improve the school accommodation arose and gathered strength. In fact, the extent to which the partial renovation, enlargement, and complete rebuilding of voluntary schools has been carried in the 18 years which have followed would be incredible to any one who had not witnessed it.

And this general raising of the standard led as a natural result in all localities, where its action was not unnaturally checked, to bring into greater prominence the necessity for gradually eliminating the worst school buildings respecting which in my Report for 1882 I said (p. 304) :—

Quotation from Report of 1882.

"There has been a great improvement going on in the buildings and premises of schools, but it must be borne in mind that at the inspection of returns in 1871 the standard set up in such matters was not a high one, and that where the defects are radical, the inspection is practically powerless to effect improvement.

"In these cases it would much strengthen our hands if your Lordships would, upon the Inspector's report, require plans to be laid before your own architect, and fix a limit of time beyond which grants must not be looked for."

Against this passage Mr. Mundella wrote in the margin of the proof the words "Why not?" and Sir F. Sandford formally authorised me to report the worst cases with a view to their being so treated, and I have done it ever since.

Causes which led to a new general inquiry in 1893.

No one acquainted with the state of the school supply in this division could doubt that, as Mr. Scott Coward reported in 1891, 20 years after the great inquiry made under Mr. Forster's Act, the time could not be long delayed at which a general inquiry into the school premises must be made for the simple reasons that :—

(1.) In some districts the worst schools, from some cause or other, had not been as systematically and regularly eliminated as they should have been.

(2.) In the face of inrceased numbers, especially in connexion with the cessation of school fees, the supply of class-rooms, which had always lagged behind the general school provision, was proving more than ever inadequate.

(3.) Scientific opinion was pointing with accumulating force to the necessity for certain increased precautions against the spreading of infection, the assembling of large numbers in vitiated atmosphere, and the toleration of insanitary arrangements in connexion with the school offices, and such as made inadequate provision for the requirements of decency.

The case of Preston.

It is obvious that the requirements under the first head would be much more serious and expensive than those under the other two, and perhaps it has been unfortunate that the inquiry, having been a general one, has lent some colour to the idea that an indiscriminate onslaught was being made upon voluntary schools, and to the selection of Preston as a typical instance of its severity. Not only has Preston, looked at in the interests of education, suffered from the want of the impulse towards improvement which in other towns was supplied by the school board,

but it is, far more than any other Lancashire town that I know, the capital of the surrounding district, and takes the lead in education as well as other things, so that if Preston lags behind, the whole neighbourhood is apt to do the same.

A guarantee fund of abont 10,000*l.* has, I understand, been raised in the borough with a view to staving off the necessity for a school board; but one would like to know how much of this will have to be expended in bringing schools such as those of Trinity parish up to a tolerable standard, and how much in providing class-rooms or cloak-rooms for schools which are in other respects satisfactory.

Comparison with that of Bolton.

If the real interests of education are considered, I should be disposed to say that, partly owing to its isolation, partly to its manageable size, partly to the public spirit and vigour of its inhabitants, Bolton, with about the same population as Preston, exemplifies, more fully than any other town of equal size in the division, the advantage of the mixed system of education which began with the Act of 1870. When I took charge of it in 1876 the Pikes Lane Board School had just been built, which, even if later schools surpass it for convenience of working, has not been surpassed for efficiency. There is now, out of a total accommodation for 30,180 in the schools of the borough, provision for 12,419 in board schools. From the first the board set to work to conquer the difficulty of irregular attendance and succeeded, whereas Salford never fairly faced the problem, and Manchester has had to grapple with the evils which years of neglect had produced in the out townships which have since been added to the city.

The work, too, of enforcing attendance in Bolton was no doubt rendered easier by several things, and notably by the general moderation of the school fees, which in its turn must have made the acceptance of the fee grant a much less serious matter than it has proved in some towns, *e.g.*, Stockport. Moreover, as the large schools are mainly organised as mixed schools under a master, the board was able to attract several of the ablest teachers at adequate salaries.

It must not be supposed that in Bolton the course of the board in the matter of school building has been one of unhasting, unresting advance, but at least there has never been such persistent improvidence for the wants of the future as was shown by the Salford School Board which expired three years ago, a neglect for which the present board is paying and the next board will have to pay.

Nor must it be supposed that Bolton has been wanting in denominational zeal. The school board elections have shown some lively times, and the funds for the payment of the current expenses of voluntary schools have been for the most part raised in the churches and chapels at the time of the annual school sermons.

But I will undertake to say that in no other place of similar size has there been felt a more healthy pride and interest in the high educational position which the town occupies, or a keener zeal on the part of the members of the board to bring home the advantages of education to all classes of the population. And side by side with this fact is another which points in the same direction, namely, that the system of local managing committees, consisting of residents of both sexes and various occupations, who join with the members of the board in taking interest in visiting the board schools has been found to work remarkably well.

If owing to the circumstances of the time I have dwelt at some length upon the defects of our schools, and the necessity that there was to remedy them, I would at the same time endeavour to guard against

giving an exaggerated idea of their extent. Their chief seat was in three or four districts, whereas in all the remainder of the division the supply besides being sufficient—and such it may rightly be called, where accommodation is, so soon as ascertained, readily supplied—is also in the main efficient.

This is especially the case in the districts of the great school boards, when the same local authority is able to profit by frequently recurring experience.

A comparison of the Manchester Webster Street Board School, with the best of the earlier board schools, will show the present high-water mark of school construction.

In meeting deficiencies too, the original fault is avoided of building merely for immediate wants, and rooms and classrooms such as will be outgrown in a few years.

And these schools, starting as they usually do with the children who have been well taught in older or smaller schools, are at a great advantage compared with many that have preceded them. I only mention these as a few of the points in which the steady progress of the present day is most hopeful.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. F. Cornish.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1893, *by* W. SCOTT COWARD, ESQ., *one of Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors, on the* SCHOOLS *in the* WEST CENTRAL DIVISION OF ENGLAND, *comprising the Counties of* GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD, SALOP, SOMERSET *and* WORCESTER.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to present to you my general report on the West Central Division, to which I was appointed, and of which I took charge on the 1st January 1892.

Since that date the extent of the division has been increased by the addition to it of the Sherborne district, which has been amalgamated with the Taunton district under Mr. Gordon.

This arrangement has added 129,765 to the population of the division, which now amounts to 1,864,023, and 312 to the number of departments under inspection, which now reaches the considerable total of 2,881.

The Worcester district has also been enlarged by the absorption into it of the Bromsgrove district under one inspector; as has the Cheltenham district by the addition to it of the Gloucester district under Mr. de Sausmarez.

These changes have resulted in the loss of two Inspectors in charge of districts, the third Inspector being replaced by a second Inspector, Mr. Campbell, who replaces Mr. Balmer in the enlarged Cheltenham district. Two Sub-Inspectors supply the blanks made by the removal of Mr. Graves and Mr. Brodie.

The policy of enlarged districts, worked by one Inspector with a staff of Sub-Inspectors and assistants, proportioned to the extent of the population, has so far worked with fair success; and certainly the results attending it cannot be said to indicate any need to revert from it back to the older and more costly plan of small single districts. On the contrary, the indications are for the most part in an opposite direction, and are suggestive rather of its extension.

I may be permitted to quote in this connection the opinion of my colleague Mr. Colvill (with which I very largely sympathise), who, to enable the Inspector to act more freely and widely in the work of supervising with efficacy his whole district, would extend still further the policy of enlarged districts. I give in his own words his proposal:—

"A district such as mine should be somewhat enlarged. It should then be divided into two sub-districts, at the head-quarters of each of which there should be a Sub-Inspector and an assistant. For all the routine work of his sub-district the Sub-Inspector would be practically independent. He would fix dates of examinations, send out requisite notices, hold pupil-teachers' examinations, &c., &c. He should write and sign the annual Report. After the examination of every school he should forward the forms complete to the Inspector for his information. All schools in which the Sub-Inspector's report disclosed any difficulty or any weakness should then be visited for inspection by Her Majesty's Inspector. Thoroughly satisfactory schools Her Majesty's Inspector might visit in alternate years. After such visits the forms received from the Sub-Inspector would be forwarded to the Department with the Inspector's counter-signature and any further remarks that he might deem necessary. All references as to school supply, &c., would continue to come to the Inspector; how far references on annual grant might go to the Sub-Inspector—for reference by him if necessary to Her Majesty's Inspector—is perhaps a matter for fuller consideration. The Sub-Inspector should have the direction of the movements of his assistant within his sub-district, subject possibly to previous consultation from time to time with Her Majesty's Inspector."

Besides the great gain of utilising the Inspector to the best advantage (which cannot be done now, when he has to devote so much of his time to the merest mechanical drudgery of opening, folding, and addressing letters, arranging papers, &c.), Mr. Colvill enumerates other important gains, *e.g.*, the securing to most schools, and to all unsuccessful schools, a second visit from Her Majesty's Inspector for observation, consultation, suggestion, or warning; the increased power of supervision given to the Inspector as regards the work of his subordinates; a great saving of cost in locomotion and salaries. There would result, too, an increased measure of freedom and responsibility to the Sub-Inspector, which Mr. Colvill thinks would act beneficially.

Without committing myself to its wholesale adoption, I still largely agree with it, and think it well worth consideration. The constant contact of the head of a district with its managers and teachers, and his frequent presence among them, must tend to promote and maintain an influence of a highly beneficial character, but which under our present organisation can be but partial and imperfect. Mr. Colvill concludes his remarks with this observation:—

> "I have been nearly 19 years in a rural district, and take a deep interest in its schools, and I have never found that a day spent in conference with managers or teachers was either unwelcome or unfruitful."

Small number of Inspectors in division.

The division, owing to the changes above mentioned, now numbers only six Inspectors, including the Chief Inspector, and is therefore the smallest division in that respect. This attenuated condition does not tend to promote vigour and energy, and the divisional conferences lose much of their value in consequence of the smallness of the numbers attending them.

Increase desirable.

Method of effecting it.

It would, I venture to think, be beneficial if some levelling up in our case were adopted, and if our numbers were to be recruited by adding to the division two other districts; and as Wiltshire's geographical point is in the west centre of England, the two districts into which it is divided for educational purposes would seem to belong naturally to the division which embraces the western centre of the country.

For the Chief Inspector as well as for the District Inspector concerned the arrangement would be convenient in every way.

Statistics of inspection.

During the year ended 30th September 1893 there were inspected 2,881 separate departments, of which 1,937 were for elder children, and 944 for infants.

Average attendance.

In these 2,881 departments there was an annual average attendance of 225,532 scholars. Assuming that this number represents 80 per cent. of the children of school age (which is, I think, a safe estimate), there remain 20 per cent. to be accounted for, or 56,383.

Some absenteeism is inevitable. Sickness, weather, distance, harvesting, and other minor and excusable causes, will ever be dragging in the line of resistance against regularity of attendance. And if those causes were alone in operation the magnitude of the number would be less than it is, and the resultant evils of less gravity.

But there is the absenteeism which is wider in extent and more deplorable, because it is avoidable, and ought to be avoided. The inertia of parents, or their opposition, the feeble execution of the byelaws of the local authorities, the reluctance of the magistrates to convict, the absence of effort by the schools to improve attendance—these are the causes which lie at the root, and from which springs the evil that there are still many thousands of children who are growing up ignorant and uneducated, and unfit to take part efficiently in the national life of the country.

It would not be difficult to demonstrate the truth of this by citing examples, were there space within the limits of this report.

One of the evil results of this state of things is that the law loses its moral force and dignity. A law that is ignored cannot long maintain its moral strength, and a law that is broken by the lawgiver himself must soon fall into contempt. It is not as rare as might be supposed to find the local authorities overtly disregarding their own byelaws, and issuing certificates of exemption to children not qualified to hold them.

This is what has constantly been done by one of the largest school boards in my own district, to the great detriment of regular attendance within the limits of its jurisdiction.

That this condition of things will last for ever, still less become worse, I do not believe. I am a believer in progress; and as men's minds change by the action of fresh ideas upon them, so will their attitude towards this matter of education alter for the better. But during the slow process of this change the individual unit suffers irretrievably. It is to prevent this waste that I would gladly welcome some addition to the instruments with which the resources of civilization provide us to make our educational organization as effective as possible.

I have often indicated in former reports what I considered to be the necessary steps to attain that end. I will venture to reiterate them in a few words.

First and foremost, the action of the local authority should be better organised and directed. Very few of these bodies have taken any well-arranged measures to bring every child within the walls of the school-room, or to keep them in regular attendance after admission. They often employ too few officers to enforce their rules, and leave them to act with very imperfect and indefinite instructions. The local authorities need to be fully instructed themselves in the nature of their duties, and to be subjected to a pressure sufficient to ensure their fulfilment. In the rare instances in which they act with intelligence and vigour, the results are satisfactory, the schools are well attended, and their efficiency strengthened, since regular scholars are, as a rule, well taught ones.

In a School Board district in the suburbs of Birmingham under Mr. Barrington Ward's supervision, which I visited in 1892, the attendance was phenomenal. It reached 98 per cent., and this was due chiefly to the care with which the plans of the board were formed, and the vigour and vigilance with which its officers carry out its regulations. The schools themselves do less than they might to promote good attendance, though in this respect I must confess that a good deal is done of a valuable nature. In a school in which the teacher manifests an eager interest in the attendance of the scholars, by acting upon the parents of irregular children, and by devising methods to attract them, the result is of the happiest kind, namely, the regularity produced by persuasion and attraction rather than by compulsion.

One of the best attended schools I ever saw is in Gloucester; and the secret lay, so the master told me, not in the strength of the Board's action, but in the means he adopted to fill his school. No absentee was left unnoted. His parents were immediately informed of his absence, asked to explain it, and urged to consider the injury to the child's progress.

In some schools little distinctions and privileges influence the children and draw them powerfully. In a large board school I was informed lately that the simple device of allowing the most regular children to leave the room before the others for play had a powerful

effect in producing regularity, and the emulation of class with class to be regarded as the most distinguished for regularity was another potent stimulus.

Parents not sufficiently interested.

The parents are not sufficiently brought into connection with the schools and their work to become interested in them. If they were they would be readier than they are to second the efforts to promote their children's welfare. I am afraid that the school as yet has enlisted little of their active sympathy. It is for them a legal creation, a State institution, acting upon them like any other social machinery, to be obeyed, but without love.

Magistracy unwilling to act.

The unwillingness of the magistracy to convict offenders in cases of prosecution under the byelaws has not ceased to be a great obstacle to the successful action of the provisions of the Education Acts.

Nor do I see any symptoms of this evil abating. But, until it does, the prospect of any gain in this direction must remain very distant.

The attendance in the country schools in my district is better than in the towns.

The following statistics would seem to bear out this statement :—

In Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Wells, Frome, Shepton Mallett, Glastonbury, Radstock, Tiverton, with 15,270 on books, the average attendance was 12,093, or 79 per cent., of the number on the registers; while for the Unions of Clutton, Keynsham, Shepton Mallett, Wells, Uxbridge, Frome, Bath, with 11,068 on the books of 47 schools, it was 8,949, or 80·9 per cent., or nearly 2 per cent. more than in the towns.

The explanation of this is not difficult. In the country there are fewer forces acting against the schools than in the towns, where they are more numerous, and where the means of escaping detection are more easily available. In the country, too, there are, as compared with the towns, fewer fields of labour open to children, and children remain longer at school.

Mr. Barrington Ward remarks :—

Mr. Barrington Ward on attendance.

"The regular attendance of children at school is still a *desideratum* very far from accomplishment. Until it has been secured the work of the teacher cannot produce adequate results. Doubtless there are cases of perfect regularity, mainly through the managers' and teachers' personal influence. But these are far outnumbered by cases of habitual abstention for one or more days per week. Irregularity is due, in the first instance, to neglect of parental duty on the part of those who do not know the value of education, or who consider the present value of the child's services as of greater importance than his future. It is due, secondarily, to the apathy and inaction of the authorities which have been constituted by the law for the definite purpose of securing absolutely regular attendance of all ordinary children at efficient schools. The local authorities say that it is useless to prosecute, for the magistrates dismiss in well attested cases of irregularity, or inflict nominal fines at which even a needy parent may laugh. The magistrates, on the other hand, say that the poverty of the parent ought to be first considered, or that children may very well be permitted to stay away occasionally from school. Meanwhile between careless mothers, apathetic authorities, and hostile magistrates, the unfortunate child loses his only birthright, the education provided for him at the vast cost of the State. Great pains have been taken by the Department to promote more regular attendance throughout the land, and I have done my utmost to stimulate our local authorities to energy, but the personal opportunities and heavily burdened time of one official are insufficient for such an onerous task over a wide area, and the results in the Worcester district are not altogether satisfactory. Some of the local authorities, however, have lent a willing ear to the Department's requests, and in a few instances the work has been all along exceedingly well done by boards, committees, and magistrates, without need for any official suggestion or remonstrance. But it is obvious that, until the administration of the Elementary Education Acts is strengthened, these laws will remain in certain localities little more than a dead letter."

Mr. de Sausmarez :—

Mr. de Sausmarez.

"On the subject of regularity of attendance I find it difficult to speak with certainty, owing to the difference in the attendance at neighbouring schools where the conditions are almost the same. This confirms the opinion I have already expressed, that managers and teachers can do more to secure a good attendance than any school attendance officer. Still I feel that much more might be done by school boards and school attendance committees to improve the attendance and raise the educational level. In the Tewkesbury Union I regret to say that Standard II. is the standard for partial exemption. In several Unions the half-time standard has been wisely abolished altogether. To fix it at the 2nd Standard is not only fatal to any progress, but renders the teaching the child has already received absolutely useless."

Mr. Elliott reports :—

Mr. Elliott.

"Of the attendance generally it is not possible to speak very favourably, although the per-centage of attendance increases slowly and steadily. In some few of the more favoured town schools it is remarkably good, while the Tortworth British School, and the Kingswood (Wotton-under-Edge) Board School afford good examples of what can be done in country districts. In the latter school the per-centage of attendance has risen from 72 in 1891 to 96 at the present time. These results are due to the combined efforts of the master and the school attendance officer, who are well supported by the board. A bronze medal, which is greatly valued, is given to every child who does not miss once during the year, there is in this school one family of five children, not one of whom has missed once in 18 months.

"A large number of children still appear to escape the operation of the Act almost entirely, and, whenever a new school is opened in a low neighbourhood, the advanced age of the children presented in t e lowest standards is a sufficient proof of the manner in which they have evaded the Act."

Attendance in Bath.

In reviewing the state of the attendance in my own district, and especially in the towns, its largest town—Bath—occupies, I am sorry to say, a low place. It does not exceed 77 per cent. This is not creditable. There is no valid excuse for it. A population of 60,000 can present no insuperable difficulties to an effective execution of the laws and regulations relating to this matter of attendance. There are none of the circumstances of vast poverty-stricken and migratory populations, such as the School Boards of London, Manchester, and Liverpool have to deal with, and deal with successfully. There is little severe poverty in Bath, which its multitude of charitable agencies help to abate and suppress. The people are stationary, and the general condition of things is helpful to the Board. What is wanted is a vigorous, persistent application of well-planned measures of compulsion and persuasion as well as investigation which will secure that every child within the borough shall be brought within the four walls of some school, and kept there, in constant regular attendance, by the unfailing action of the law, and (best of all) by the persuasiveness of attractive teaching and management.

Two other towns only fall below Bath in regularity of attendance. They are Frome and Glastonbury, the former with an average of 74·7, the latter of 72. But in Frome there are but six schools, while in Glastonbury there are two; Bath containing 25 schools in all. The highest attendance reached is in Weston-super-Mare, where the respectable proportion of 87·5 is reached.

Attendance compared in town and country schools.

For 47 schools in towns the average is 78·6, for an equal number of country schools it is 80·9, or 2 per cent. more. I fail to see any advantage gained in attendance by school boards over school attendance committees. The one instrument displays in this respect no superiority over the other.

Supply of accommodation.

The results of my own observation and inquiry show that no serious lack of accommodation (if any at all) exists in my district, and the reports of my colleagues would seem to prove that throughout the division the same state of things exists.

There is in one of the quarters of Bath some need displayed of more accommodation for boys, which the board would do well to investigate. But it is not of a very urgent nature. Accommodation in Bath.

In Weston, owing to the rapid growth of the population, a deficit amounting to 250 was discovered to exist last year. The failure of voluntary effort to meet the emergency necessitated the compulsory formation of a school board in November last. It is now actively engaged in procuring sites upon which by the end of this year it is hoped that suitable schools will be built. In Weston.

In several localities existing buildings have been enlarged or new ones built to meet the demands of augmented populations. This has been the case in Brislington, Street, and Weston near Bath. In the first-mentioned village the addition of a very cheerful and sanitary room has increased the efficiency of the infant school. In Street the accommodation has been nearly doubled by the addition of excellent class rooms, and a central hall, and a new infants' school added to the Weston (Bath), St. John's school, satisfies a want that of late had been daily growing more manifest, but is now, I hope, satisfied. Enlargement of buildings.

Mr. Barrington Ward reports :—

"The supply of schools in this district is, in the main, complete, though there are still some deficiencies to be filled up. The growth of population in a few of the suburban regions requires from time to time some new schools, while there has been very great pressure in many instances on the accommodation of infant schools (and the infant rooms of mixed schools) through the operation of the free education system. When the number of school places provided in any parish has appeared to be unduly small, careful inquiry has been made as to the actual number of children resident in the parish and additional accommodation has been acquired if necessary." Mr. Barrington Ward.

Mr. Elliott reports :—

"Much has been done since the time of my last report towards the provision either of increased or of more efficient accommodation. Mr. Elliott.

"The Bristol School Board has opened the Barleyfields and the Bedminster Bridge schools to take the place of temporary defective buildings and to supply, to some extent, additional places; it has enlarged some of its schools and is taking steps towards providing additional space, which is much needed in general parts of the city.

"The suburbs of Bristol are growing rapidly. The St. George School Board is just completing a higher grade school, is about to build another school of three departments, and has enlarged, or is enlarging, other schools. The accommodation in this district has been for some time, and still is, deficient.

"School boards have been formed in the parishes of Stapleton and Horfield, where a large number of school places are needed.

"School boards have been formed in Wickwar, where a new infants' department is required, and in Pucklechurch, where the closing of the Parkfield Board School creates a deficiency. The Kingswood (Wotton-under-Edge) School Board has opened a good school and has made an excellent beginning.

"A new infants' school has been built in connection with the Dursley National School."

Mr. de Sausmarez says :—

"With a few exceptions, which I will deal with later on, the school supply for the district is both sufficient and satisfactory. Great efforts have been made during the last two years to improve existing buildings or to provide new ones, and special recognition is due for the activity in this direction shown both by the school board and by managers of voluntary schools in Gloucester, where a new board school is in process of erection, while St. James's, Christ Church, St. Peter's Roman Catholic, Northgate Street Wesleyan, and the Central National Schools have been considerably enlarged. Mr. de Sausmarez.

"The school buildings at Avening, Hardwicke, Quedgeley, Barnwood, Daylingworth, Aston Blank, Ashchurch, and Fairford Endowed, have been much improved. A new school has been built by the Winchcombe Board at Gretton, and plans for

new or enlarged schools at Ebley and Horsley have been submitted to the Department. Additional accommodation for girls and infants, which I regret to say the school board has shown a reluctance to provide is required at Stroud.

"The decrease of population in the rural districts renders it unlikely that any increase of accommodation will be required in the country schools.

"In the case of one small parish—Clapton—it has been necessary to order the formation of a school board.

"I regret to say that Cheltenham suffers from the very fact that some years ago it was, as regards schools, in advance of many other towns.

"Buildings erected 50 years ago, when the main consideration seems to have been to obtain a large space for the instruction of numerous small classes regardless of central supervision and control, and in too many cases of the importance of proper ventilation and lighting, are not adapted to modern requirements. Some of these buildings are British schools, the managers of which, being on principle not adverse to a school board, are unwilling to spend money on their improvement; so that the schools may at any time cease to be recognized.

"In some schools where the total accommodation is sufficient for the number on the books, there has been a tendency to crowd an excessive number of children into a small class-room. This danger is lessened now that the enclosure to Circular 321 has called attention to the inadequate size of many of the class-rooms."

Mr. de Sausmarez touches lightly but justly an important note when he alludes to overcrowding. He notices it in its relation to class-rooms only, whereas he might have well commented on its existence as an evil in many of the schools in which the eight square feet limit holds.

Where the annual average reaches that limit the conditions are extremely severe; and I do not hesitate to say that they are, in our large towns specially, injurious to teachers and taught. Much of the effort put forth on both sides is wasted, owing to the excessive friction produced in overcrowded schools, and the results are incommensurate with the effort used.

Character of premises.

Her Majesty's Inspectors have often, and with no uncertain sound, proclaimed the defects in our elementary school buildings—defects which militated against progress in education and the maintenance of a due standard of health. Their warnings were often attended to, and a considerable amelioration of some of the graver deficiencies of the school premises has followed. But there nevertheless remained a large residue of evil untouched. And it was left to the Department to take up the question as a whole, with the view of placing every elementary school in the country on such a sound basis of efficiency as to render it worthy of the confidence of the nation, as a place in which its youth could with safety to health and morality be placed.

The issue of Circular 321 marked the starting point of a new departure in our educational administration; for it collected simultaneously and in fuller detail the facts concerning the form, light, ventilation, furniture, sanitation, and general equipment of each school, and brought together and focussed all the information thus acquired in the Education Department, which weighed it carefully, and then passed judgment upon it.

Few schools indeed were wholly condemned, but few passed scathless through the ordeal; and in the vast majority improvements in greater or less degrees were required to be made in the interests of the children and teachers occupying them. These requirements undoubtedly weighed heavily in many instances; but they were often satisfied promptly, and where prompt action was not possible time was given. The result has been on the whole, in my own district, satisfactory. The indispensable conditions of proper light, adequate ventilation, suitable furniture, sufficient warmth, a due supply of sanitary appliances, &c., &c., are, if not already supplied, in course of being supplied, and before

long there will be very few schools which will not be able to justify their claims to be regarded as fit and suitable places for the instruction of children.

In my own district there are few places in which much of a very serious nature will remain to be done at the end of the current year.

But in the city of Bath the work will prove most costly and most difficult. For bad school buildings abound there. There are now, as I write, three school buildings absolutely condemned, and as many, or more, which are called upon to remedy grave defects of different kinds if they are to continue in recognition as efficient schools.

In Frome the large British School has been practically declared inefficient, and can only redeem its position by the speedy execution of plans of a satisfactory character.

The answers to the enclosure to Circular 321 reveal, *inter alia*, an entire absence of any provision for teaching gymnastics. I was not prepared for such an universal lack of the means of imparting some of the elements of that most important branch of education, physical training. It is much to be deplored from the national as well as the individual point of view; and I earnestly hope that it may be found practicable to introduce it into the curriculum of all our schools without delay. In the rural districts its need is chiefly seen.

Mr. Barrington Ward. Mr. Barrington Ward reports that in his district, the requirements of the Department have been met with fairly satisfactory prompitude, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way. He says:—

"Yet only in one or two instances, as far as I can remember, have the managers of this district failed to make suitable alterations or reconstructions in the outbuildings of their schools when called upon. Ventilation, however, is still unsatisfactory in not a few schools, the windows (often hermetically sealed by the teachers themselves), the chimney and the doorway forming the only means of admitting pure and expelling contaminated air. The serious consequences of inhaling the carbonic acid of expired air are unfortunately little understood by many school managers and teachers, and I fear that years will elapse before we shall see due provision made for the effective ventilation of every schoolroom.

"Rooms have been recently provided in many old schools for the safe, convenient, and sanitary custody of the children's hats, caps, and overcoats. There are very few instances, indeed, in my district of these articles of apparel being still retained during the school hours on the walls of the teaching rooms, or (still worse) in baskets. The doorways and staircases are still inadequate or imperfectly constructed in many buildings. What serves very well under ordinary conditions might prove terribly dangerous in time of panic or fire, where large numbers of children are concerned, so that it is not too much to insist upon ample and strongly constructed staircases, and sufficient doors with the opening in an outward direction."

Mr. Colvill says:—

Premises. Mr. Colvill. "Of these 362 schools only a small proportion have passed scathless through the recent inquiry under Art. 321, the most common defects being in the matter of cloak-rooms, class-rooms, and offices. Nearly every school in my district is in process of improvement, and some 21 of the worst have been absolutely condemned.

"I must bear testimony to the frank and friendly spirit in which managers as a body have received the criticisms on their premises, which it has been my duty to make, and to the promptness and energy with which as a rule they have set themselves to the often expensive task of remedying defects. In one or two instances only—which it would be premature to specify—does it appear probable that voluntary effort will be unable to remedy such of the defects reported as my Lords have drawn attention to."

Mr. Colvill, in addition to the above extract from his report, suggests that "the enclosure to Circular 321" sent up last year ought to be in the hands of Her Majesty's Inspector at his next visit to every school,

so that omissions in it or inadequate attempts at improvement may be noticed and remedied at once. I consider his suggestion of much practical value.

Mr. Elliott says :—

Mr. Elliott.

"Much has been done since the issue of Circular 321 in the direction of improvement. With the structural condition of a fair proportion of the country schools of this district I see little ground for dissatisfaction. Light and space are generally available, and a reasonable outlay on improving playgrounds, increasing the number of or enlarging the windows, and providing a better system of warming will generally suffice to make them passable. There are still many cases where the offices are either insufficient or not sanitary, and windows with diamond panes have not yet wholly disappeared. The caretakers' duties are often perfunctorily performed, and fires are not lighted early enough in the morning.

"Playgrounds of sufficient size are the exception, and great difficulty is often experienced in the matter of light, and of providing enough offices. Playgrounds are no doubt very desirable, especially for infants' departments, and they may be turned to excellent account, but they frequently are not well utilized, and the proportion of days is large on which the weather renders an uncovered playground unavailable. It is obviously of far greater importance that the interior condition of the school should be perfectly healthy, that the ventilation should be thoroughly good, that overcrowding should be checked, that ample space for physical exercises should be allowed, and that the rooms should be suitably furnished."

Many of the school buildings in the country districts are the property of private individuals, and may be at any moment withdrawn from the use of the public. This possibility alone demonstrates the unsuitability of public schools being held as private property. It surely is not fitting that the one schoolroom of a district should be absolutely private property. It is difficult to insure its maintenance in a becoming state of repair and adornment. The owner thinks he has done enough in granting it rent free for educational purposes, while the inhabitants of the place are slow to subscribe for the improvement of property held to their use by the single thread of a single and absolute will. In the early days, when as yet public education depended for its inception on individual effort and voluntary action, it was inevitable that there should be private property in schools. But times have changed, and now when it is a legal necessity that everywhere there must be an efficient school, the schoolroom should be in some definite sense public property. Until that is the case we can never make sure of having fully efficient school buildings.

I do not wish to commit my colleagues to a full agreement with me in the opinions I have just expressed; but I believe I am right in saying that to a considerable extent they are shared by most of them.

The action of Circular 321 beneficial to voluntary schools.

Before leaving this subject I would like to say that the improvement which Circular 321 has brought, and is bringing about in the fabrics and equipment of the voluntary schools of the country will have the effect of placing them in a better and safer position than they have ever before occupied within my memory; and that if the religious denominations will but rise up to the occasion and display sufficient sincerity and energy by acts they will be able to maintain their schools in unimpaired freedom. Their structural shortcomings were a source of weakness and danger, which, had they remained unremedied, would have ended in their wholesale extinction. But with the fee grant on one side and improved organisation on the other, they occupy now a strong vantage ground from which, if they fulfil their obligations to the nation at large by maintaining a high standard of education, it will be a difficult task to dislodge them. But it must be a high standard, a standard well abreast of all those modern requirements which the circumstances of the country and age indicate as necessary in every scheme of national education. The old order of things in our

public elementary schools is rapidly and happily passing away, and the new order of higher aims, greater breadth, and a more practical adjustment of the course of study to the needs of the country is taking its place. Where it is welcomed and embraced there will be the safety of a renewed and strengthened life.

Instruction shows advance.

To turn now to the instruction given in the schools. Has it advanced in intelligence, retaining at the same time accuracy and style? My own experience enables me to answer this question on the whole in the affirmative, and the reports of my colleagues bear me out in my opinion. I do not mean to assert that any great amount of progress can be marked. There have been no sufficient changes in the old chain of causes to produce such an effect. Those causes still remain operating, too much, alas! on the same old lines, modified, indeed, here and there in a better direction, but still the same.

The advance that has taken place cannot yet be measured fully by results visible in the work of the scholars; it is to be seen rather in the newer methods of teaching slowly, but I believe surely, finding a *home* in the schools of the country. These methods have for their aim not the preparation of the child to pass a successful examination as the "end all" of his training, but to furnish him with well established habits of mind, through the instrumentality of rational methods of imparting knowledge, to fit him to take his place with confidence and efficiency in the struggle for existence in the crowded ranks of a complex society, and to place within his reach the means of making his life a dignified and, as far as may be, a happy one.

Observation and reflection, and not mere memory, are being cultivated; and accuracy takes its proper place as one of the factors, not the sole, or even the chief one, in a sound scheme of education.

Facts are (slowly, it is true) being used not to be stored in the memory merely, but to become by skilful treatment the basis of principles and logical mental activity; and more care is taken to make the children articulate, by making the teaching and examination more largely oral than it was not so long ago.

The discipline of the school, once measured by the narrow rule of outward deportment within its walls, is seen to have a wider significance, and the interior life is sought to be influenced by disciplinary treatment as the source and mainspring of the exterior conduct.

Object lessons are growing in importance, and physical exercises and singing from notes are not neglected.

These features are, I repeat, not yet common by any means in our schools. They are creeping in, not running in, and I shall not, I think, lay myself open to the charge of inconsistency by the adverse criticisms which will be found further on in this report.

It is chiefly in the towns, which are neither numerous nor large in this division, that the progress I have been noting is to be found, and it is by no means universal in them. The bulk of the schools consists of small rural ones. They are, for the most part, or to a very large extent, in the hands of teachers, many of whom are untrained or old, and whose isolation cuts them off from sufficient contact with the outer world of their profession. It is not from teachers of this class that we can expect much educational progress. They deserve all honour and praise for the fidelity and earnestness with which they discharge their duties; and it would be as unjust to deny that much good results from their efforts as it would be unfair to expect them to rise to a plane of teaching which can only be reached by careful and skilful preparation.

Our rural population suffers grievously, and their low intellectual status is the outcome of the stinted finance of the small country schools, of which the funds are insufficient to attract good teachers, or to maintain a staff large enough to grapple successfully with the seven standards of the Code and an infants' class.

The action of Articles 104 and 105 has been to a large extent fruitless in remedying the evils which they were specially introduced into the Code to abolish.

The scarcity of teachers, caused mainly by the low salaries that the means of the managers enable them to offer, adds another difficulty to hinder the prosperity of the rural schools, since it drives managers in their extremity to the alternative of receiving anyone who offers for the post.

I pass on now to a brief review of the instruction in detail.

Reading.

The reading in my own district, as in the districts of my colleagues, seems to be the least satisfactory subject. Certainly in my own it is, with several bright exceptions, very bad, whether regarded from the oral, or more purely intelligent point of view. It is not distinct nor expressive. The children have never been taught in the early stages of learning to read how to open their mouths properly, nor to shape their lips so as to give out with clearness the full values of the different letter sounds, nor to syllabify distinctly. These processes lie at the root of clear distinct utterance, and in the schools of Belgium so important are they considered that in the infant schools much time is spent upon perfecting them. And the result justifies the means taken. For a habit is created which lasts, and is the basis on which the vocal reading is built up afterwards. Expression, too, is rarely found, but only because no steps are taken to produce it. The children rarely hear good reading; pattern reading is rarely used, and the simultaneous teaching of this subject largely destroys all the light and shade, and proper cadence and modulation of voice. It is not possible for the reading to be good under such conditions of teaching.

As regards intelligence, by which I mean the knowledge of the meaning of the matter read, there is much diversity of result, with, however, the balance on the wrong side. Of course this comes from bad teaching, from the limited view that reading is a vocal exercise only, or chiefly from neglect in the earlier stages of school life to develop the habit of getting at the heart of the matter read. Whatever the cause, it is clear that the effect is to leave the scholar devoid of any taste for reading and of any pleasure in books. For how can any one derive satisfaction from a thing which conveys no meaning to his mind. The use of unseen books in the upper standards is, I hope, beginning to create more thoughtful methods of teaching the children to read intelligently.

Where the teaching is sound, there the reading is characterised by intelligence; and there are, I am glad to say, many schools in the Bath district and elsewhere in which the children are taught to use their reading books as a means of acquiring knowledge, as well as to read them with some taste and facility.

Mr. Barrington Ward.

Mr. Barrington Ward notes that reading is seldom well taught to juniors, expressive and intelligent reading being in his district very rare indeed in the two lowest standards, in which the reading books are committed to memory by the process of simultaneous declamation, with the inevitable result of monotony. He thinks that the reading in the lower classes will never improve so long as it is left to the most inexperienced pupil-teachers, and even monitors, to teach it. In the higher standards he says that the results are better, though not what they

should be as regards intelligence; and as evidence of this deficient intelligence, cites the complete ignorance of the contents of the historical books so frequently met with in schools, in which they have been read over and over again during the year. He remarks upon the good effect of testing the reading by previously unseen books, and adds that the introduction of school newspapers and journals and the institution of a well-used school library, has had a marked and beneficent effect upon the children's reading and general intelligence.

Mr. Colvill reports:—

Mr. Colvill.

"Reading is still the most unsatisfactory subject from an educational point of view."

Mr. de Sausmarez says:—

Mr. de Sausmarez.

"Reading has improved during the last two years, owing in some measure to the adoption in the upper standards of previously unseen reading books for examination purposes, but also to the growing practice of home reading. Answering on the meanings of words and the allusions in the passages read is more general and more intelligent.

Recitation.

Recitation as regards elocution and in a less degree intelligence is generally creditably said, and it is, as far as it goes, a good training of the memory and understanding. It would be a better training still of the latter, and of the taste as well, if the selection of the passages were made with greater discretion. The teachers seize upon pieces in the reading books, or those contained in the numerous recitation cards that fly about the country, with too often little regard to their intrinsic merit and suitability to the ages and classification of their scholars; and they depend for explanations on the marginal annotations on the cards, which are frequently very bad.

Again, a few hackneyed poems of Wordsworth, Longfellow, Mrs. Hemans, and others circle round with the years, and get to be so well known that all the stimulus of novelty and freshness disappears. This I feel to be very regrettable, as valuable opportunities are thus lost. There are admirable books of selections of poetry suitable for youth, to be had at moderate prices, from which it would be easy to choose good pieces year by year. The managers take but little interest in this matter; but they might be of great use in aiding and advising the teachers in drawing up a suitable list of recitations for the approval of Her Majesty's Inspector.

Shakespeare is not unfrequently chosen as one of the standard authors in country schools and others in which the higher standards are filled with very young children. My experience of the results in such schools is not encouraging; and I venture to say that more profit would follow this branch of teaching if simpler poems were selected than Shakespeare's dramas. Children of 11 and 12 years of age are not of sufficient mental development to understand, much less appreciate, the highly wrought dramatic poetry of Shakespeare. Lyric poetry is far more suitable for them.

Writing.

Writing as regards caligraphy is of very varying quality. In the well-equipped schools, in which the staff is large enough to ensure proper supervision and systematic instruction, and in which the appliances of steady and well-sloped desks are present, the penmanship is, as a rule, good. In the small schools in which there is no special instruction, because there is no adequate staff, and where the children in fact teach themselves writing, the results are very poor, and this may be said to be the case in most of small rural schools. It is certainly so in the Bath district, and is much to be regretted. Good handwriting is a valuable accomplishment, and is not acquired without considerable

training of eye and hand in accuracy, and finish. Our young rustics leave school for the most part devoid of what may, in a minor degree, be called a find art.

Spelling.

I find no falling off in spelling, which though still taught in a manner generally barren of any intelligent result, maintains a satisfactory standard of accuracy. It is not, indeed, of that phenomenal accuracy, which was striven after when it was an important factor in the merit grant problem. But quite sufficiently so for all solid educational purposes. I have no desire whatever to string its perfection up to high concert pitch of former times.

Mr. Barrington Ward says of spelling and writing :—

Mr. Barrington Ward.

"Spelling has certainly improved, and even in the 4th Standard, which always receives an 'unseen' passage for dictation, the errors seem to be much fewer than formerly. This is a gratifying sign of progress, which deserves notice.

"Handwriting is commonly neat and regular, and increased care is shown in the imitation of headlines in copy-books. Many teachers, however, now discard printed headlines, and rely upon copies written by themselves on the blackboard. Where the teacher himself is a good writer this plan often answers very well."

Mr. de Sausmarez remarks on the same subjects :—

Mr. de Sausmarez.

Writing.

"In town schools where black-board teaching is general, and copy-books are merely used for supplementary practice, this subject has made great progress, especially in those schools in which the upright or Civil Service style has been adopted. In small country schools under a single teacher where the writing is necessarily almost exclusively confined to copy-books, the subject is backward.

Spelling.

"Spelling has certainly improved, nor are the mistakes most commonly made due to ignorance so much as to carelessness in failing to distinguish between easy words of the same or similar sound."

Composition.

Composition so largely depends for its excellence upon the possession of a fairly full vocabulary, a fair stock of knowledge stored up in the mind, the harvest of both observation and reading, that where these conditions are absent it is hardly possible to judge its value satisfactorily. And as the children in the great bulk of the primary schools do not possess either, except to a very limited extent, their efforts in composition are of course more or less poor. But making allowance for circumstances, I think it may be said that in the large town schools and in some of the stronger rural schools the subject is taught with respectable success. What is satisfactory is to notice that it is now more often taught upon definitely systematic lines than formerly, that the elements of punctuation are grasped, and that the exercises frequently display some logical sequence of thought, and tolerable clearness of expression.

I cannot help feeling that it might with advantage be required in a very simple form in Standard IV. as an alternative to the dictation exercise, which is in reality only a test of spelling. The practice of it should be strongly encouraged throughout the whole school.

Arithmetic.

As regards mechanical accuracy there can be no doubt that arithmetic is in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

The principles underlying its rules are also better known than formerly. This is shown by the increased proportion of problems solved correctly, and by the greater readiness and facility displayed in the examination in mental arithmetic. It is satisfactory to find that the view of mental arithmetic which makes its excellence to consist chiefly in the rapid computation of bewilderingly large quantities, and in the application of mechanical formulæ to the solution of examples in the concrete has given

way to a more rational method, by which the solution of a question is followed by the explanation of the process.

Mr. Colvill says of this subject:— Mr. Colvill.

"Arithmetic has improved, notably in the matter of problem working; but the time and the thought given to mental arithmetic is still disproportionately small. In the lower standards especially far too much time is given to working examples."

Mr. Barrington Ward says:— Mr. Barrington Ward.

"The recent introduction of 'tots' (or rapidly worked sums in addition) has given a great stimulus to quick and accurate work in the arithmetic of the upper standards. Mental arithmetic, though improving, is still very imperfectly understood in most schools, and notably in the case of children taught by mistresses. It is a subject which demands a good deal of personal skill on the part of the teacher, and a systematic use of intelligent processes which have to be carefully instilled day by day throughout the year. Hence mental arithmetic rarely secures the time and attention which are so essential for its successful instruction. I am afraid that this art is neglected in a good many schools. The tables are learnt carefully everywhere, for they can be committed to memory even by a stupid child, without much trouble to the teacher. But legitimate 'short cuts' in figures, such as involve no paper work and are of universal application in the daily practice of adult life, are understood by few indeed of the scholars, even in our best schools. We have also succeeded at last in abolishing counting by fingers and strokes in the infant schools and 1st Standard, but systematic daily instruction has yet to be ensured in the art of manipulating short numbers by easy mental operations, so that the elder scholars, on leaving school, may have acquired that facility in dealing rapidly with figures which is so essential for the market, the shop, and the home.

"The great majority of children examined in standards now work two or three out of the four allotted sums correctly, but the problem is seldom rightly treated, and a glance at the calculations on the margin of the paper too often shows bad and clumsy methods. In schools, however, where arithmetic is sensibly taught (and of these we have not a few) papers without error, and free from needless marginal reckoning, are numerous, much to the teachers' credit."

Mr. de Sausmarez says:—

"Although the mechanical work of the four lower standards is generally accurately done, it is doubtful whether this subject is really more satisfactorily taught than it was when more was required. The problems indeed are more generally worked, and more attention is paid to the principles of arithmetic. Further practice, however, in easy mental exercises is still needed, and these should be supplemented by more frequent use of the blackboard in illustration of the methods of working problems." Mr. de Sausmarez.

The class subjects chiefly taken up are, as of old, English or grammar, and geography. History is more frequently presented in place of grammar. I cannot say that in my own district there is any widespread high degree of success attained in them. They are, in most cases, very mechanically taught, and as instruments of mental culture, they are not very fruitful of results of much intellectual worth. Class subjects.

The mental discipline of learning analysis and parsing is doubtless most valuable, and I am conscious that, besides arithmetic, it is the only training in any definitely scientific method of reasoning that the children of the primary schools are trained in. But the teaching they get in grammar is often so mechanical and dead that the result of the effort is comparatively worthless.

In many schools in which it is taken the teachers possess no knowledge of its principles, blunder, and mislead the scholars. It is surely the better plan to leave them free to teach subjects that they know and take some real interest in.

Geography retains its place as one of the favourite subjects, and is sometimes taught with considerable success and benefit to the children.

When the logical connection of its facts with physiography forms the motive of the teachers' lessons, then it is that the children become interested and profit by their instruction.

But, alas ! strings of names and disjointed facts are still too often the only stock-in-trade of many of the teachers of geography whom we meet in the schools. Their lessons only leave the dry bones of barren words and sterile facts in the mind. The map-drawing done as a rule is not of very much value. It does not seem to be taught except in a very perfunctory manner. I should doubt whether any definite instruction in the art of drawing a map forms any part of the lesson which the time-table sets forth as devoted to it. Occasionally I meet with admirable specimens of maps.

History.

History is now more frequently taught as a class subject. Historical books are read in the majority of the schools, but the extraordinary ignorance of some of the simplest facts of history contained in the readers, supposed to have been carefully conned during a whole year, convinces me that we can expect little historical knowledge from that source, and that resort must be had to the special preparation of the children in certain definitely prescribed periods if any results are to be expected. And certainly, when thus taken, some knowledge is displayed of historical facts. But I am afraid those facts are of very limited ranges, and are too much of the skeleton kind to kindle much interest in history, or any warm glow of feeling for the past of our country. Dates of the accession of the sovereigns, of their battles, their marriages, their children, and their deaths, with here and there a fact thrown in by the way, constitute as yet the staple teaching of history. The stories from English history which ought to be so stimulating, end, I fear, in the dull recitals of threadbare facts. What is wanted is a method of real teaching, at once graphic, vivid, pictorial, which can appeal to the child's imagination, and thus rouse his interest. History is of such comparatively late introduction into our schools, that the older teachers have forgotten the little of it they acquired at college, and lost the faculty of teaching it. That, however, is no reason for abandoning it. As it spreads, so will the power of teaching it improve. It is a subject of the highest importance, and should be encouraged in every school.

The general intelligence of the girls' schools suffers from the almost universal practice in them of taking up needlework as a class subject rather than geography or history, which require more mental effort to get up than needlework.

Mr. Colvill says :—

Mr. Colvill. Class subjects.

"Grammar is gradually losing its artificial pre-eminence. In many schools the subject was so badly taught that I welcomed the substitution of history or geography. In history, I have endeavoured to secure more attention to modern history in the 1st class, while giving a more general view of early and mediæval history in Standards I., II., and III. In geography, the upper standards are generally grouped in my schools of necessity, and I have encouraged teachers to make the British Empire the main feature of instruction in that group. If the work of the different standards is taken by the group in successive years I find that the new knowledge of one year drives out the old knowledge of its predecessor."

Mr. Barrington Ward :—

Mr. Barrington Ward.

"Notwithstanding the liberty of choice now accorded to the teacher, the great majority of the schools in my district still take up class subjects on the old lines. English grammar is still the favourite with most mistresses, coupled sometimes with needlework, but more generally with geography. The boys' usual subjects are

English and geography. Elementary science is practically unknown as a class subject in the Worcester district, certainly not from any official discouragement, but rather because most of the teachers have not studied science or have no collections to illustrate it. The schools in which parsing and analysis are best known pay special attention to their younger scholars, and do not leave aside the real work of inculcating grammatical details till the child reaches Standard IV. History is gradually working its way into many schools, and with considerable effect on the children's range of knowledge, though one cannot but regret the loss of the useful mental exercise contained in parsing and analysis of sentences when history is taken up in lieu of English. A common (and sensible) combination is that or geography in the three lower standards with history in the upper. Thus the child becomes familiar with names of English places (and their due positions on the map) before he begins to deal with wars or biographies, a necessary prelude to the successful study of historical events. I have been much pleased to find the interest shown by girls as well as boys in their geographical lessons, but indeed the intelligence and information of the children of both sexes are so largely augmented by bright and sensible instruction in the foundations of geography that, rightly treated, it becomes almost a fascinating study to most children. I am glad to say that few teachers now confine their geographical work to mere lists of names and strings of formal definitions. Instead of this we find the use of good maps (with and without names) in almost every school, coupled often with pictures, diagrams, and models of recent and improved design, and, what is still better, these helps to study are in daily and systematic use as adjuncts to the lessons contained in the reading-book."

Mr. de Sausmarez :—

Mr. de Sausmarez.

"The educational value of the respective class subjects must always depend upon the personal bias of the teacher, and his special capacity for teaching one or other of them. Where a single class subject has for some time been taken, English—possibly from dread of the unknown—still keeps the formost place. In this subject I think it would be an advantage if, in addition to prefixes and affixes, some knowledge of the meaning of a few of the more common roots were required.

"Where a class subject is taken for the first time, geography and history are coming into favour; the former seems to me more practically useful, the latter more interesting than grammar, though to teach history properly the teacher requires special capacity for illustrating his subject so as to excite the imagination and sustain the interest of his class. Children naturally have little notion of the lapse of time. To them the period of the Queen of Sheba and that of Queen Elizabeth are equally remote. Each of these has been suggested by a class in turn as the present reigning Sovereign.

"The combined scheme of history and geography will, I hope, be more generally adopted, as being both interesting and useful. Agriculture has been taken in a few schools, but the results seem to suggest that it is not a subject which can be taught theoretically."

Needlework.

Needlework seems to be generally well taught. The specimens worked on the day of inspection under observation bear the scrutiny of criticism with sufficient credit to warrant the payment of the higher grant to the schools which present it as a class subject or of the grant under Art. 101 (*c*). The exercises in cutting out are, as a rule, performed with a business-like ease and familiarity which may be taken as, *pro tanto*, satisfactory evidence of efficient training. But I should much prefer the official judgment upon its merits to be pronounced by experts. Of the niceties of cutting cut, fitting, and sewing, men cannot be regarded as competent critics.

In schools in which needlework is taken up under Art. 101 (*c*) the results are, as a rule, as good as in those in which it is raised to the dignity of a class subject. In the latter case, while the needlework gains very little indeed in quality, other subjects of higher intellectual value are shut out from the girls.

I should like to call attention to the fact that the preparation for the examination in needlework is limited to drilling the girls in those

exercises only which are prescribed as the tests to be performed before the Inspector. The instruction, therefore, can only be of a very narrow character.

Cookery. Cookery in my own district is unknown, except in Bath, where the provision for teaching it is unsatisfactory, the room being unsuitable, and sanctioned only temporarily, pending the establishment of a cooking centre by the county council. It is restricted to the girls attending the board schools of the city, at least as far as I know. I am not aware of the existence of cookery instruction in any other part of Somerset in the day schools; though the action of the county council is energetic in spreading it by means of its own agencies.

In Worcester there is a cookery centre, and Mr. de Sausmarez says that "classes in connexion with the Gloucestershire School of Cookery "have been held in all the larger towns, as well as in many small "villages." In Bristol the school board has established and maintains well-conducted and efficient cookery schools.

Specific subjects. Specific subjects are so rare in my own district and in the division at large that they can be said hardly to exist at all. This is by no means to be regretted. For the provision for instruction in class subjects covers the ground sufficiently, and specifics when taught are seldom taught well, and as they are rarely carried on upwards through all the different stages the instruction given is wasted. Half the scholars who in Standard IV. are taught algebra leave school before they reach Standard V., and of them half again never reach Standard VI. Algebra is the favourite subject, mainly because it is more easily taught and earns the grant with more facility than any other.

Singing. A large proportion of the schools in the division receive no better training in music than the practice in singing by ear the six songs prescribed by the Code. This affords no real training of the voice or ear, and the singing is for the most part harsh, tasteless, and, in short, wholly devoid of any pretensions to be regarded as music at all. Out of 1,937 senior departments, 1,007 earned the lower grant for ear singing, and four lost it, while less than half were paid at the higher rate.

The teachers do not understand notes; having never learned them or having forgotten them.

In the infant schools the state of things is somewhat better, since out of 944 departments only three failed altogether. Yet 440 obtained only the lower grant of 6*d*. and it is remarkable that the teachers of 443 departments were unequal to the task of preparing children to satisfy the very moderate tests required in the first division. But many of these departments are taught by mistresses under Art. 68.

I see no reason why note singing should not now be exacted in every school up to the third division at least. It is a most humanising and elevating accomplishment, which ought to find a place in every school.

Physical exercises. In almost all the infant schools proper, in many of the infant classes, and in some of the senior schools, physical exercises are practised to some extent. They vary in their range very much. In some schools they consist of movements evidently based upon physiological principles, and are enlivened and directed by some musical accompaniment, and are much enjoyed. This is the case in girls' schools, and chiefly in infant schools. In a few boys' schools military drill is taught, which is good as far as it goes, but there is much room for improvement and development in this direction. A well organised system of physical instruction is needed, calculated to help in the development of vigorous and healthy frames, of easy if not elegant movements of body, and to

aid, as far as instruction of this kind can effect such a result, in the moral and mental development of the children.

In the inquiries made, Circular 321, there was not one school in my district in which I was able to report the provision of any sort of gymnastic appliance. This surely ought to be remedied; and every school should be required to provide something in the way of gymnastic apparatus, and also instruction for the scholars in their use.

Infant schools.

In speaking of the instruction of infants a distinction should be made between infant departments proper and infant classes, as they necessarily differ very greatly in efficiency. In the former, and especially in the towns, the discipline and methods of instruction very fairly satisfy the modern requirements of infant instruction. The children are managed with tact and kindness; their lessons are well varied, occupations and object lessons alternating with the elementary subjects, interesting and enlivening the children. Their senses are trained, doubtless still with some clumsiness, by being brought into contact with natural objects; and a certain amount of manual dexterity and visual accuracy, as well as reflection and judgment, are sought to be developed in them by means of mat-weaving, straw-plaiting, paper-folding, embroidery, drawing, stick-laying, and building with cubes. Games are sometimes found in the curriculum of the school, and have their own value. The easy and natural adaptation of this method of teaching to the elementary subjects places in the hands of intelligent teachers a valuable instrument with which to make arithmetic and writing more interesting and intelligible, and even to advance reading. And in those schools in which the kindergarten methods are strongest, there I find the most intelligent results in the elementary subjects. Then the brightness and happiness that characterise the children are remarkable. The regret arises that all this is lost in the senior department; the bright elasticity of mind disappears in the dull atmosphere of Standards I. and II., and the mechanical, monotonous routine of the work in these classes kills the interest and pleasure in learning which the methods of the infant school produced and cherished.

Infant classes.

But this cheering picture is not seen in the infant classes; nor can it be, except under very exceptional circumstances, for their teachers are for the most part either young women employed under Article 68, or monitors; and neither class of teacher possesses the necessary skill. Indeed, in the smaller schools in the country in which these classes do not exceed an average attendance of 10 or 12, there is often no special teacher. The consequence is that the instruction given is extremely limited. Its methods are unskilful, and its results rough and unintelligent. No habits of discipline beyond learning to sit still, or of intelligent observation are produced; and the instruction ends in the imperfect acquirement of a little bad reading, ill-taught writing, and rule-of-thumb arithmetic. A few object lessons are included in the scheme, in which the camel, the elephant, the cow, and the alligator are the central figures; but they are quite barren, as are, too, the occupations. This is no exaggeration. There are many hundreds of little children taught in this manner, whose progress in the upper schools is sadly hindered by the defective condition in which they leave the infant classes; and the whole character of the instruction in the rural schools is depressed by it.

It is difficult to suggest the remedy.

It seems to me that not nearly as much use is made of Articles 104, 105, as could be made in this direction. Thus I would never pay the claim under 104, whatever the size of the school, unless there were

employed in it a person approved by the inspector to assist the teacher, nor unless the instruction were reasonably intelligent throughout. However small a school may be, if it contains several standards and an infant class, it cannot be properly taught and managed by one teacher.

Grouping of small schools under one efficient teacher desirable.

I am not without hope that some plan may be organized by which groups of adjacent schools with an average attendance of, say, 30 and under may be placed under the supervision of an efficient teacher, who would pass from school to school, spending in each sufficient time to establish and maintain correct methods of teaching and good habits of discipline. Such a plan would leave room for more flexibility than now exists in providing teachers for small country schools and open up a more promising future for them.

Mr. de Sausmarez alone of my colleagues makes a special reference to infant schools in his report. He says:—

Mr. de Sausmarez on infant instruction.

"The instruction of the infants continues to be in my opinion the most satisfactory feature in the schools of the district. More, however, should be attempted in the way of amusement if not of instruction with the very young children who now form so important an element in an infants' school.

"I do not think that infants' schools should be eligible for the highest grant unless a class-room is provided for the accommodation of children under five, whose instruction cannot be carried on in the same room as that of the older infants without detriment to both. Still less should an infants' school receive the highest grant when the number in average attendance closely approximates to the maximum number which the school can accommodate, as this necessarily implies that during the hottest months, when the attendance of the infants is always largest, the school is considerably overcrowded."

Classification.

The keynote of the Code of 1890 was freedom of classification. Many of us were more than dubious as to the wisdom of the bold departure then made. It was feared that the privilege would be abused in the interest of teacher and school, and that the child for whose good it was mainly accorded would suffer. After three years' experience it must be admitted that there was no good ground for fear, and that on the whole it has worked well and has been a gain to both teachers and scholars. There have been occasionally instances of indiscretion in its use. This was inevitable. And there have been cases of its unfair and even corrupt application. These, too, were certain to occur; but they have been so far, at any rate in my personal experience, extremely rare, and the bulk of the teachers have been, I am glad to say, both fair and sensible in using the liberty accorded them in classifying their scholars. They might, in many instances that have come under my notice, have used it more liberally with perfect propriety. It sometimes happens that children are allowed to be taught in a class for nearly a year and then they are suddenly degraded to a lower place. This is at least suspicious, and is unjustifiable, whatever the motive may be. A teacher ought to know enough of a child's capacity to be able to judge of his fitness or unfitness for promotion; and to allow him for two-thirds of a year to pursue the course of study of a particular class, and then suddenly to discover at the year's end that he must be classed lower, is to close the stable door after the horse has been stolen, and to justify the suspicion that "solicitude for the child," is only a thin veil to disguise solicitude for the teacher's reputation.

Mr. Colvill remarks on this subject:—

Mr. Colvill.

"Freedom of classification has as a rule been fairly used, as far as my experience goes. It is hard, however, to convince some teachers, who always look for the fault in 'the system' and not in themselves, and attribute the disappointing nature of the report to some individual's failure to pass rather than the quality of the general work, that a child should be examined in the standard in which he is taught and should never be 'put down' for examination. My own view is that a school should

be re-classified every quarter; that the fact of a child's happening to pass on inspection day ought to be no more conclusive evidence to the teacher who knows him that he is fit to go up, than the fact of his happening to fail on the same occasion ought to be of his inability to go up; that no child ought to be moved up until the teacher is clear that it will be best for him to go up, but that once up he should stay up; and that it can rarely be necessary, especially in the lower standards, for a child to spend an entire second year in the same standard. To find that a child has been carelessly promoted, has wasted nine months working in a standard for which he is unfit, and has then been disheartened by being sent back to his old standard when the inspection becomes imminent, produces in my mind a far less favourable estimate of the school than an occasional failure on the schedule. In such a case the teacher stands self-convicted not only of an original error of judgment, to say the least, but of not knowing his scholar well enough, or of not caring enough, to find out his error until the greatest injustice has been done and nine months or a year of his scholar's short schooling has been wasted."

Mr. Barrington Ward:—

"The grading of children in the standards is practically left to the discretion of the teachers under the present Code, and rightly so, for a clever, observant, and industrious teacher can naturally gauge better than any other person the capacity of the individual scholar with whom he is daily brought in contact, and it is unquestionable that all children cannot advance in learning at the same rate. On the whole, this permission works well, though there are still many instances of a child being placed in a class for which he is unfit. Most of the marks denoting failure on the examination schedule would disappear if a little more trouble were taken by those who know the children personally, to give each child his right position in the school. In like manner the class subject examination would be more successful if the grouping were always discreet and timely. It is foolish to promote irregular scholars, and equally foolish to keep back bright intelligent little people whose progress in learning is both rapid and easy. The parents, as far as I can ascertain, offer little objection to the retention of their children, when necessary, for two years in the same standard; but, indeed, too many parents are absolutely indifferent to the details of their children's school life, especially in these days of free schooling. They are very glad to get rid for four hours daily (and that gratuitously) of the worry of looking after little mites of three and four years old, but they seem more prone than ever to keep the bigger children at home on any occasion when they can be of the slightest use in domestic or business occupations." Mr. Barrington Ward.

The larger proportion of the schools of the division get the higher grant for discipline and organisation. The two things are in themselves so absolutely dissimilar that to combine them in one estimate renders it difficult to give to each his own value. It results, therefore, that the defects of the one are lost in the merits of the other and *vice versâ*. Discipline and organization.

This is not satisfactory. Discipline being undoubtedly the more important matter, is, I feel tolerably sure, *the* characteristic which determines the grant, and organisation is thus often practically disregarded. But it is a most important feature of the school, and deserves greater consideration than it receives, but which it is not likely to receive so long as it is not separately paid for. I wish that more stress were laid upon the condition of the buildings within and without in estimating the grant under consideration. Bad and unsuitable furniture, infants' rooms with no desks or gallery, dingy walls, are serious defects in school organisation.

There were examined in the year to which this report relates 1,447 pupil-teachers in the first three years of their apprenticeship, of whom 12 per cent. were classed as having passed well, 51·8 per cent. fairly, and 3.58 below fair—results identical with those on the whole of England and Wales. Pupil teachers.

They are not brilliant results, but they are not worse than those in other divisions with similar circumstances, if they do not exceed them. They would be better were there any agencies at work in the rural districts and small towns to secure the proper instruction of the pupil-

teachers in those subjects especially in which they do habitually badly, such as geography, history, school method. These young people are very hard worked in school for five hours daily, during which they are constantly talking, remaining standing the whole time. They often have to walk long distances to and from school, and are not in a receptive state when their lessons are given, and their teaching is not generally of an interesting kind. There is much memory work, and little real teaching. For many of the masters and mistresses are themselves unable to explain difficulties or to arouse in their pupils any interest or enthusiasm. They rarely, if ever, receive any definite and regular instruction in the art and practice of teaching, and they seldom read aloud. It is not wonderful, therefore, that they do badly in their examinations, and that their minds are narrow and empty. Their reading is limited to the text books they prepare for examination, which are not of a character likely to create any taste for literature.

Instruction better where centres exist.

In the towns in which there are centres for the instruction of pupil-teachers the state of things is very different. They are systematically taught, and pass better examinations than we find in the country.

Remedy difficult.

It is very difficult to suggest a remedy, but it ought not to be impossible to find one. Nothing has so far as I know, been started even

One suggested.

tentatively, in the way of establishing centres for groups of schools, which might be attended on Saturdays and two afternoons a week in the summer months under the supervision of a competent peripatetic master, who would lecture, set work to be got up, revise it afterwards, and recommend books to be read.

The question of finance here crops up as in every question concerning the development of the voluntary schools.

Centres for pupil-teachers in the large towns.

In Bristol, Bath, Taunton, Cheltenham, Gloucester, there are at work central classes for the improvement of the pupil-teachers. The Bristol centre seems to be the most successful. In Bath the central classes have distinctly raised the character of the instruction of the pupil-teachers in that town.

French badly tanght.

The teaching of French cannot be regarded as satisfactory. It is wholly bookish and grammatical. There is no attempt to make it conversational, and a living tongue is taught on the same lines as a dead language.

Reading should be more definitely taught and practised.

Reading should be taught on the lines of elocution, as should also recitation, and there ought to be much more regular and constant practice in oral reading.

Initial age might be increased.

I should be very glad to see the actual apprenticeship deferred to the 15th year, and for the first two years the teaching in school to be limited to half time.

The standard of acquirement for admission to apprenticeship might then be raised with advantage.

Mr. Barrington Ward :—

Mr. Barrington Ward.

"The papers worked by pupil-teachers are not generally satisfactory. The sums are often very accurate, the writing neat, the spelling faultless, but the higher aspects of grammar are usually imperfectly understood, while the answering in history, geography, and method is often very bad. The apparent reasons for their defects are numerous: (1.) Many of the pupil-teachers are young persons of no special ability or culture, whose sole idea of acquiring the knowledge of a new subject is to learn by heart the exact words of a short text-book. Such persons do not read for the love of reading and consequently their information is usually crude and imperfect. (2.) The instruction given to the pupil-teacher is very often of poor quality and takes place under most unfavourable conditions. What can be expected of the lessons given by a jaded teacher to a wearied boy or girl in a stuffy schoolroom, immediately after the departure of the children whom they have been controlling and instructing during a long portion of the day? How few opportunities has the

average pupil-teacher for quiet study in his home, and how small is his chance of the muscular exercise so imperatively necessary for a growing youth when all his personal study has to be done out of school hours? (3.) Teachers of such girls' schools as do not take up geography or history are very often at a disadvantage in teaching those subjects to their pupil-teachers, while mistresses of infant schools have probably grown rusty in their higher arithmetic as well as in the other subjects not taught to infants. The remedy seems to me obvious. Pupil-teacher instruction should invariably be given in classes, at convenient centres, in daylight (and, indeed, during ordinary school hours). The instructor should give his whole time to this duty, and the managers and teachers of schools should be prepared to work without their pupil-teachers' services during certain specified hours, arranged so as to cause the minimum of inconvenience to all parties. The expense of such an arrangement would be considerable, but there are ways of meeting it on which I need not enter here, and though it would have the effect of withdrawing pupil-teachers wholly from isolated schools, it would at least have the great merit of securing the systematic and thorough preparation of the young persons who aspire to be the future teachers of our elementary schools."

Mr. de Sausmarez :—

Mr. de Sausmarez.

"Central classes for the instruction of pupil-teachers are doing good work in Gloucester and Cheltenham, though they have proved more successful in Gloucester in the case of the boys than in that of the girls. They have been started in Cheltenham for the first time this year, so that it is too early to pronounce upon their success.

"Rural teachers labour under special disadvantages as regards class teaching, and for this reason they should always be encouraged at the close of their apprenticeship to seek engagements as assistants in town schools where facilities exist for attending classes. Candidates for pupil-teachership should be chosen before they are 13 years of age, so that they may receive special training and instruction with a view to their apprenticeship."

Mr. Colvill says he welcomes the last circular on the subject of the proper instruction of pupil-teachers and their training; and forwards a memorandum by Mr. Sub-inspector Williams, portions of which I embody in this report. They are as follows:—

"Pupil-teachers should be encouraged to read *two* text books on each subject of their course; one set of books should be provided by the managers; the other by the pupil-teachers themselves.

"When a pupil-teacher's historical reading, for example, is confined to a single text book, he is apt to commit whole passages to memory, and to reproduce these, in his written examinations. Such a practice is not good, and the use of a second history would go far to correct it. Moreover, there is manifest advantage in having the same facts presented in different language, and from a different point of view.

"The schoolroom is not an ideal place for the instruction of pupil-teachers. In the early morning it is often not warm enough, and the vitiated air remains in many rooms long after the children have been dismissed. A parish room is generally available during the day, and here in some cases pupil-teachers in voluntary schools might with advantage both receive instruction and retire for study. These parish rooms are usually within easy reach of the principal manager, who will be able to pay occasional visits of inspection, and to offer helpful advice.

"Candidates for certificates are required to read from prose works which have been announced beforehand, and there appears to be no reason why pupil-teachers should not be called upon to perform a similar exercise at the end of each year of their engagement. Good authors, suited to the standing of pupil-teachers, can easily be chosen, and the gain would be undeniable. I have asked pupil-teachers again and again to show me every book they possess, and it is seldom that they can produce a copy of any standard prose writer. They cannot always find a text book for each subject of their course, but the "Pupil Teacher Year Book" is generally at hand, and in numerous instances its pernicious effects can be traced in every page of an examination paper."

Mr. Elliott makes the following general remarks :—

"It is gratifying to notice that each year an increasing proportion of the schools is being carried on under favourable conditions as regards buildings, appliances, teaching staff, and management, and although the quality of the work in such schools may vary somewhat from year to year, one feels that these schools are

essentially good places for the children to attend. But there are still many schools of which this cannot be said, and which are constantly carried on under conditions in one or more respects unfavourable.

Hindrances to progress.

"Where unfavourable conditions exist various causes are observable.

"The want of funds is the most common complaint, and in some of the poorer agricultural districts is a serious matter. In many of the larger places the alleged want of funds is due to want of organisation and combination. The needless multiplicity of schools is a great evil. In the little town of Clevedon (where the total average attendance of the children is 554) there are four separate schools, consisting of seven departments. In Portishead and Wotton-under-Edge (where the average attendance is 300 and 425) there are three separate schools. In Thornbury and Marshfield (where the average attendance is 340 and 176) there are two separate schools. In all these cases combination and joint management would result in increased efficiency, senseless competition would be avoided, and a great economy of labour effected. The same remark will apply to several of the smaller voluntary schools in Bristol.

"Another hindrance to progress is the migration of children from school to school. This takes place chiefly in the poorer neighbourhoods, where capricious removals constantly take place, and in districts where the school supply is inadequate, and where a difficulty is experienced by the children in finding suitable and convenient accommodation. The evil exists to a considerable extent. Children who are thus constantly migrating make little or no progress, they are being frequently placed in the same standard in the schools which they successively enter, and thus they become discouraged and irregular. The habit of migration would be checked to a considerable extent by an extension of the system of graded schools, whereby the close proximity of several schools, all of them covering the same course of instruction, would be avoided. I think, too, that, except in the case of fresh arrivals in a district, children might very reasonably be admitted from one school to another at fixed periods only. Such a plan would prevent the constant interruption which occurs in many schools by the arrival all through the year of new scholars.

"The difficulty of classifying new children would be greatly reduced and steady progress would be greatly promoted by the adoption of a uniform school year, beginning after the summer holidays, such as prevails in Canada and the United States, and on the Continent."

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I desire to express my warmest thanks to my colleagues in this division for the cordiality with which they received me when I took charge of it, and for their hearty and loyal co-operation with me during the two pleasant years it has been my good fortune to spend among them. To my own staff my best acknowledgments are also due for the valuable help they have afforded me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Scott Coward.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1893, *by* T. W. DANBY, ESQ., *one of Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors, on the* SCHOOLS *in the* SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION, *comprising the counties of* SURREY (*Extra Metropolitan*), KENT (*Extra Metropolitan*), *and* SUSSEX.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my general report on the South-eastern Division for the year ending August 1st, 1893.

I took charge of the Brighton district of this division last February, and began regular official work here towards the end of the month. I have thus only had five months' experience in the district, and during this period I have not been able to visit some of the largest and most important of my schools, I am not therefore in a position from personal knowledge to compare the progress made in the district during the last twelvemonth, with that made in previous years. Still less can I speak from my own observation of the general condition of the division; I shall, however, be able to avail myself of the full and interesting reports which my colleagues have been good enough to address to me.

The first general impression left on my mind by the five months' work in the Brighton district before the summer holidays is, that readiness and desire to promote in all practicable and reasonable ways the efficiency of public elementary education are prevalent both among members of school boards and of voluntary committees; all of whom seem to be really striving to attain a high standard of efficiency and usefulness. This commendable condition of things is, I doubt not, in no small degree due to the influence of my predecessor in the district, whose unexpected death at the end of last year was much regretted. Mr. Johnstone was a man of great ability and strict impartiality, and he possessed, moreover, keen sympathy with children in their progress and difficulties in instruction, and his general supervision of the schools could not fail to be beneficial to them.

SCHOOL SUPPLY.

In my own district, population grows most rapidly in Brighton itself, Preston, and Hove, while there is also a steady increase in Aldrington and parishes further westwards. On the whole I can report that the increasing school supply keeps pace fairly enough with the growth of population. Great activity in building new schools, and enlarging and improving old ones, is exhibited by school boards and voluntary school managers. **Brighton District.**

A large and well-planned board school was opened during the year in Holland Street, Hove; this block of buildings contains a capital swimming bath for the use of the scholars. Under the Brighton Board a large and excellent school was opened in Elm Grove, great improvements at this time being made in the school at York Place, and another large block of school premises will shortly be opened in Stanford Road, so that "the accommodation provided and projected by the present "board will probably be sufficient for the requirements of the town for "the next three years, so far as new schools are concerned; but it may "be found necessary to enlarge the Ditchling Road School—which, **Brighton and Preston School Board. Review of the work, October 1893.**

" though planned for 1,000 children was only built for 604—at no " distant date."

The school authorities of Aldrington, which Hove is rapidly absorbing on the west, must soon take in hand the increase of their accommodation. In the Brighton parishes of All Souls, St. John's, St. Martin's, improvements and enlargements have been made; in Christchurch I am informed that new buildings will shortly be erected, and enlargements of the school premises in connexion with Hove parish church are about to be made.

Mr. Holt-White :—

Dartford District.

" In a district which either is or is rapidly becoming in part suburban, and largely increasing in population, it is only natural that there should be some tendency for the demand to outrun the supply of school places.

" Since I last reported several schools have been enlarged, and new ones have been built or planned.

" In the Union of Dartford, the parish of Swanscombe has provided, and the parish of Stone is about to provide much needed additional accommodation.

" A new school for 600 children has been opened at Dartford, and the Erith School Board is contemplating the erection of new schools at Erith and Northumberland Heath.

" Generally, when the schools which have been required to be provided, and those now in course of erection are completed, I may say that the school supply of the district will be substantially complete.

" I have pleasure in reporting that the past two years have witnessed a very great improvement in the school buildings, and especially in the provision made for cloaks, &c., which is now almost universal."

Mr. Routledge :—

Canterbury District.

" During the past year I have been making inquiries into the school accommodation of some of the towns in my district, and have reported deficiencies in Dover and Margate, which are, I believe, in course of being supplied. Further investigation may possibly reveal deficiency in other places, but on the whole the population in East Kent is comparatively stationary, and the supply of room in schools is adequate.

" Rapid improvement is also taking place in the condition of the buildings, especially in the matter of cloak-rooms and offices. Sufficient attention, however, is not yet paid to the warming of schools, especially those for infants; and it is positive cruelty to teach children in a room with the thermometer below 40°. Frequent complaints among teachers of headaches and husky throats arise from the use of stoves, which provide the minimum of warmth with the maximum of deleterious effects arising from the extreme dryness of the air, and, however wasteful they may be, I am sure that open fire-places are at once more cheerful and more healthy.

" Till recently, a very high-pitched roof, even without direct ventilation to the open air, was considered healthy and desirable, but the stores of cold air congregated there in winter, and of hot unwholesome air in summer, have at last made themselves felt with telling conviction.

" The provision of artistic and interesting pictures for the walls leaves much to be desired, and it is not adequately met by flaming advertisements, ranging from pills to steamboat companies, with which most of the schools in my district are liberally supplied.

" Lastly, it should be compulsory on every school to contain at least one classroom, and to be furnished with desks of the right height and the right slope, so as to counteract the liability to dangerous contraction of the children's chests in the act of writing."

Mr. Carrington Ley :—

District.

Northfleet.

" As a result of the increase of population new schools have, of course, become necessary in several of the most populous centres.

" The Northfleet School Board have been very prompt in bringing the accommodation fully up to the requirements, and have erected an excellently-arranged new boys' school on a piece of ground already acquired and adjoining the site of the older schools. The original boys' school has been converted into an infant school,

while the infant school in the centre of the group of buildings has been allocated to the use of the girls' school, to which it forms a considerable addition.

"The national school at Rosherville, which has long been one of the very best schools in my district, has also been further enlarged and improved.

"A slight addition has been made to Northfleet National School by the enlargement of the class-room attached to the boys' school, while this group of schools has further been much improved by the erection of new offices and by the provision of ample cloak-room accommodation for the girls' department.

"The Roman Catholic School at Northfleet has also been enlarged (by the provision of an infant department), and improved generally at a considerable expenditure of money, and it may now be said to be as satisfactory as it is well possible to make a building standing on so limited a site.

"The Rochester School Board having acquired three houses adjoining the 'Troy Town School' have converted what was certainly (owing to the extremely limited area on which it stood) a very unsatisfactory building, into a good and roomy school, well equipped with all modern requirements and improvements. The additional accommodation sanctioned here equals 199 boys, 199 girls, and 66 infants. The board are also building at Strood a new school for younger children (not above Standard II.) for 321. This is accommodation that is much needed, as some of the infant schools on this side of the river have long been considerably over-crowded. Rochester.

"An addition to the infant school at Borstal in the parish of St. Margaret's-next-Rochester is also contemplated, and is certainly needed, though the permanence of the population here, depending as it does largely on the warders and Government staff connected with the Convict Prison, is, perhaps, doubtful. The convicts here are at present employed on the exterior fortifications of these towns, but this work, though on a very large scale, must, of course, ultimately come to an end.

"The parliamentary borough of Chatham contains a population of 59,529 souls, but for municipal and other purposes this is divided into two parts, viz., the parish, now the corporate town of Chatham (including Luton) with 31,657, and Gillingham (including the hamlet of Grange) with 27,872. Chatham.

"In both these places a considerable deficiency of school accommodation has been shown to exist, and final notices calling for the supply of new schools have been issued by the Education Department in the case of both towns. That for Chatham calls for the erection of a new school for 900 children (300 of each class) on a convenient site to accommodate the children of the parishes of St. Paul's, Chatham, and of Luton, in which two parishes the increase, owing to the erection of new houses, has almost exclusively taken place. The final notice for Chatham bears date the 9th September 1893, and a large sum is of course necessary to provide a school of the size required, but towards this an anonymous donor has already offered 2,000*l.* on condition that the additional sum needed (some 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.*) is provided by the voluntary school party within the prescribed time. Great efforts have been, and, no doubt, will continue to be made here, to obviate the necessity of the formation of a school board, and confident hopes are expressed that the necessary funds will be forthcoming; but as the result must be known long before these words can be in print, I shall not 'give myself away' by attempting to prophesy on the subject.

"In Gillingham the Education Department by a final notice (dated 22nd of August 1893) has called for the erection of a school for 500 children (girls and infants), at some central position in that part of the parish known as New Brompton. Here, too, great efforts were made to provide the requisite schools by voluntary means, and late last year a poll of the ratepayers was taken with the result that 631 voted '*For*' and 1,077 '*Against*' the formation of a school board. It seems, however, that more people were willing to 'call the tune' than to 'pay the piper' afterwards, for I now learn that the voluntary school managers have finally relinquished their attempt to raise the necessary funds, and that a school board will be formed in Gillingham without further delay. The board, when formed, may probably have to consider the question of infant school accommodation, over and beyond that mentioned in the final notice.

"The school board and Mr. L. Brassey respectively are building new infant schools in these two places, the population of both being much affected by the cement-making industry. Halling. Ditton.

"A new class-room has been added to the girls' department of All Saints' School, Maidstone. I am not aware that there is any declared deficiency in this town, though rumours have reached me that the infant schools in the western or transpontine side of the town are becoming somewhat inconveniently full. Maidstone.

"At the small village or hamlet of Chalk near Gravesend a much-needed class-room for the infants attending the school is in course of erection." Chalk.

Mr. Holmes :—

Ashford District.

"According to the Blue Book which has just appeared (1892–3) the schools in my district accommodate 31,256 children. This is an increase of nearly 1,000 places in two years. Departments for boys and girls have been opened at Clive Vale by the Hastings Board; and the following voluntary schools have been enlarged:—Ashford, South-Eastern Railway; Benenden, N.; Boughton Aluph, C.E.; Elham, N.; Hawkhurst, N.; Winchelsea, Pl.; Elmstead, N.; and Newenden, N. The following schools are in need of enlargement:—Charing Heath, C.E.; Cheriton (New); Hawkinge, Board; Goudhurst, C.E.; Hythe, N.; Lydd, Bd.; Orlestone, Bd.; Brede, Bd.; Fairlight, C.E.; Bonnington, N.; and Newchurch, C.E. (I have reason to believe that most of these schools either are being or are about to be enlarged).

"At Hastings, Folkestone, and Ashford the population continues to increase, and the supply is still incomplete. Additional accommodation for infants is urgently needed both at Folkestone and Ashford. A school for older children is needed at Bopeep, in the extreme west of St. Leonards; and a large school is needed in the district between St. Leonards and Bohemia, partly to take the place of the London Road Board School (which will shortly be closed), and partly to provide additional accommodation for the ever-growing population of Bohemia and Silverhill.

"As regards the condition of the school premises, the country schools in this district have stood the ordeal of the 'Enclosure to Circular 321' fairly well. In years past I have lost no opportunity of urging managers to build class-rooms for infants, to provide proper accommodation for hats and cloaks, to improve the lighting and ventilation of their schools, and to substitute slow-combustion stoves for open fireplaces. There are, of course, few schools in which the probing touch of Circular 321 has not laid bare some defects; but these will be remedied as far as circumstances permit; and in a year or two from now I hope to be able to report that in the rural parts of my district the school supply is complete and on the whole satisfactory."

Mr. Alington :—

Tunbridge Wells District.

"Although the population of this district increases at a few points only, the influx of babies in consequence of the abolition of school fees has necessitated some increase of accommodation.

"Practically no serious difficulty has been experienced in providing the additional requirements.

"The condition of the structures, furniture, and premises has so far borne the test of the still unfinished inquiry much better than I anticipated. It is true that the cloak-rooms and office accommodation have often been found inadequate, the rooms draughty with cold or dark corners, the desks old-fashioned, and the ventilation of the simplest; but, as a rule, a small outlay will render all sufficiently serviceable for practical purposes. The one deficiency which in some cases no money can make good—a deficiency which is specially noticeable in the borough of Tunbridge Wells—is the want of a suitable playground."

Mr. Gardner :—

Eastbourne District.

"The Eastbourne district comprises four unions in Sussex and two in Surrey, with a total population of 175,052 persons, an increase of 25,468 during the last decade. The population is still increasing rapidly in the towns.

"In Eastbourne itself there is a serious want of school accommodation. 18 months ago the Education Department declared a deficiency of 1,133 places, and a year afterwards issued a notice requiring the provision of 1,311 places after a public inquiry held at the request of certain ratepayers. This deficiency is now in course of being supplied by voluntary agency, but nearly two years will have elapsed since attention was called to the matter before the new schools can be completed, and in that period hundreds of children have been without the means of education.

"Newhaven and Horsham will probably have to build before long. In other places the accommodation is adequate or is in course of being supplied before pressure has become acute. The authorities, whether board or voluntary, are alive to their obligations, and in cases too numerous to mention have not long since either enlarged or improved their schools. Two instances deserve special recognition: that of Rype, a singularly poor parish, whose school has been entirely rebuilt by subscription, and that of Nuthurst, where over 300*l*. was collected in a few months and devoted to the improvement of existing schools."

Mr. Waddington :—

"As a whole the accommodation through the district keeps fair pace with the requirements in those parts where the population is increasing—several of the principal centres of increasing population are under school boards which keep a careful eye on this matter—*e.g.*, Walton-on-Thames, Woking, Aldershot, and Guildford—to which must now be added the extensive and populous parish of Farnham, where a considerable deficiency of accommodation exists : as this could not be met by voluntary effort, the whole civil parish was placed under a board last spring. Another parish of small population, viz., Bisley, has also been recently placed under a school board." Guildford District.

Mr. Dibben :—

"The population of the district has risen from 270,970 in 1881 to 346,550 in 1891, and the increase of more than 75,000 has created a demand for additional accommodation in almost every part of this district. Croydon District.

"The increase appears to be continuing at the same rate, but I am glad to be able to report that on the whole there is no reason at present to fear any grave deficiency of accommodation."

The inquiry under circular 321 has been of great service by calling attention not only to grave structural defects but also to minor defects which remained unaltered year by year, and the cumulative effects of which were to impede progress and make school attendance less attractive and healthy than it should be. The general result of this inquiry is, that the schools (in my district) are not unsatisfactory in construction and arrangement. Too many schools possess no playgrounds or other available place for games, &c. near at hand. In large towns the want can hardly be supplied, but elsewhere it should never have been allowed to make itself felt. Cloak-rooms are very frequently quite inadequate, and the incidence of light on scholars' desks is often badly arranged; the first of these evils arises in many cases from the fact that school-rooms and class-rooms have been enlarged without any proportionate increase in the cloak-room accommodation. I have often been able to point out to managers how the second could be obviated by a re-arrangement of school furniture. It is only just to state that any suggestions I have made for improvement in arrangement of desks, lighting, and ventilation of premises, and the like, have been courteously received by school managers, and in these matters Her Majesty's Inspector may give valuable and helpful advice without trenching on the ground of the professional architect. Enclosure to Circular 321.

Mr. Dibben :—

"The fuller and more detailed statement of the buildings and apparatus required by Circular 321 has made a great demand upon the time and attention of the Inspector, more particularly where he has recently taken charge of the district and is visiting the schools for the first time. It is not a very agreeable task on first making the acquaintance of members of school boards and managers of voluntary schools to point out defects in light and sanitation, but I am bound to say that I have been invariably received with courtesy and kindness, and in almost every instance the greatest willingness has been shown to remedy, as far as possible, existing defects and to comply with all reasonable requests. It has sometimes been my good fortune to be able to suggest some apparently trivial alterations and additions by which the premises can be vastly improved, and suggestions—where the nature of the ground and all its surroundings are known—have been gratefully received and acted upon."

School Attendance.

Mr. Routledge :—

"*Free education* has undoubtedly gathered into schools a larger number of infants, it has reduced the number of dames' schools, it has saved managers and

teachers infinite trouble, but it has also increased the practice of spasmodic, or dotty attendances. Formerly, parents having paid their fee on Monday were inclined to insist on their money's worth during the week, but now there is no such inducement, and it is common to see in the weekly registers three or four absence marks, where parental claims (often arising from indolence or trivial causes) have interfered with the course of duty.

"In my opinion, also, we should greatly solve the difficulty of competition between school-going and labour if, in summer time, all school teaching was confined to the *morning*, leaving the children an absolutely free afternoon. They might come, *e.g.*, for *first* school from 7.30 to 10.15, have a half-hour's interval for play and light refreshment, and then resume work from 10.45 till 1, when the school would be finally closed.

"If attendance officers are to be usefully employed, it is not by simply requiring monthly forms to be filled up (whether they act upon them or not) but by a peripatetic 'sweeping in' of truant children to school there and then. In every town in east Kent a walk through the streets at 11 a.m. reveals a large bevy of children idling or playing about without the semblance of an excuse.

"The best attendance officer, after all, is the schoolmaster who can (and often does) ensure perfect regularity by good discipline, attractive teaching, the punctuality of his own habits, and friendly visits to the parents."

Mr. Holmes:—

"The number of children on the books of the schools in this district has increased during the past two years from 27,823 to 28,714. The number of children in average attendance has increased during the same period from 20,925 to 22,693. The attendance during the past year (1892–3) has been more regular than it was in 1890–1 in the ratio of 79·0 to 76·8.

"The increase in the number on the books is due to the co-operation of three causes—

"(1.) Increase in population.

"(2.) Closure of private schools by the operation of the Free Education Act.

"(3.) Encouragement given by the same Act to parents to send their children to school at an early age.

"The improvement in the attendance is due almost entirely to the efforts of managers and teachers, many of whom are beginning to realise that regular and punctual attendance is indispensable to the welfare of a school from a financial as well as from an educational point of view, and that this desirable end is to be achieved by their own exertions, and in no other way. There are some schools in my district, *e.g.*, Lydd Bd., Mixed; Sandgate, N. Boys'; Rye, Bd., Boys'; Ashford, N. Boys'; Folkestone, St. Mary's, N.; in which the attendance is almost perfect, this state of things being the resultant (so to speak) of two forces:—

"(1.) Operation of prize schemes (medals, banners, holidays, school treats, and the like).

"(2.) Influence of teachers with parents and children.

"There are many other schools in which the same forces have worked with great success, though, owing to the influence of adverse circumstances, the results achieved have fallen appreciably short of perfection. But I know of no school in which even moderately good attendance has been secured by the agency of the attendance officer unsupported by the influence of the teacher or by judicious bribery on the part of the school managers.

"The following statistics will, I think, be found suggestive.

"The schools in this district may be divided into three principal groups—

(*a.*) Those in large towns such as Hastings or Folkestone.

(*b.*) Those in small towns such as Rye or Hythe.

(*c.*) Those in country parishes.

"The average attendance in the schools belonging to class (*a*) is 77·7 per cent. of the number on the books.

"The average attendance in the schools belonging to class (*b*) is 82·4 per cent. of the number on the books.

"The average attendance in the schools belonging to class (*c*) is 78·7 per cent. of the number on the books.

"In *large towns* the influence of the teacher is apt to be overshadowed by that of the attendance officer, the result being that the attendance, which ought to be very good, is either mediocre or poor.

"In *country parishes* the influence of the teacher, if exerted, counts for a great deal; but distance from school, bad weather, and such rural distractions as harvest-

ing, hoptying, acorning, fruit gathering, are powerful hindrances to regular and punctual attendance. Nevertheless, in spite of these adverse circumstances, the attendance in the rural parts of my district is actually more regular than in the large towns.

"In *small towns* the teachers' influence is a potent force, and is far less liable to be thwarted by adverse circumstances than in the country properly so called, the result being that attendance in those towns is far more regular than in either of the remaining divisions of the district.

"There was a time when managers objected to offer rewards for regular attendance on the score of their expense. They are now beginning to see that for every pound which they lay out in prizes they may reasonably hope to receive back *three* in the shape of increased grant.

"There are at least a dozen different prize schemes at work in this district, and all produce good results, *when backed up by the influence of a tactful and painstaking teacher;* but no scheme, however good, can be trusted to work automatically. Perhaps the best plan is to give a ticket at the end of each week to every child who has made 10 punctual attendances, and at the end of the year to give prizes to those who can produce the greatest number of tickets. Silver medals, to be worn on the day of inspection, are highly valued by the children, but ought, I think, to be reserved for those whose record for the year is absolutely flawless. In some schools a banner is hung in front of the class which has attended best during the previous week. In others a holiday or half-holiday is occasionally given to the whole school as a reward for a long spell of regular attendance.

"The great thing is to generate a strong *esprit de corps* in favour of regular attendance, and to breed *habits* of regularity and punctuality in the children. In such a school as Lydd Board or Sandgate National, the child who stays away without a reasonable excuse is held by his school-fellows to have disgraced himself and brought discredit on his school, or at any rate on his class."

Mr. Gardner:—

"Attendance at school cannot be described as other than irregular, and irregular it must often be in such a district as this. The typical Sussex parish is long and narrow, sparsely inhabited by families scattered in hamlets rather than clustered round a centre, and intersected by winding roads deep in mud for half the year; 'the miry ways of Sowssex' have long been celebrated. Or they are down parishes, wide in extent, bleak and wind-swept, with no roads at all. Add to this, during the past two years, epidemics one, two, or three of influenza, the usual allowance of measles, whooping-cough, and other regular infantile complaints, and a quite unusual amount of diphtheria, a more serious disease, and it is no wonder if children do come badly to school. I can honestly say that I have oftener been astonished at the amazingly good attendance in a school, where the teacher is earnest and popular, than I have been at the bad attendance in others. Nevertheless, much remains to be done and can be done with children whose parents will only respond to constant and pertinacious stimulations from the local officer. In nine cases out of ten where attendance is good the credit of it is due (*a*) to the teacher who makes his school attractive in the best sense of the word, and (*b*) to the children who love to come. Only last week I visited a school where the attendance was averaging over 90 per cent., and more than half the scholars lived over two miles from school.

"The effect of free education has been to swell the number on the books through the admission of very young children. As far as I can judge it has had no appreciable effect on the regularity. Some teachers complain that their scholars come worse to school now than when a fee was paid."

Mr. Alington:—

"At length the School Attendance Committee of the Ticehurst Union have yielded to pressure, and three officers have now a chance of success, where one has necessarily failed, in looking after a population of over 14,000, scattered over more than 44,000 acres.

"I can now report a fairly adequate staff of attendance officers throughout my district. But the standard of general attendance continues low. The difficulty which perplexes both officers and teachers is not so much that of the grossly irregular children. Their parents are always open to attack, and they are attacked with fair persistency. They are, of course, fertile in excuses, which generally serve to give time, if not immunity, and they profit by the slow steps of the justice which dogs them, but it does dog them, and the law is not openly disregarded.

"The number of attendances, however, missed by ordinarily regular children is very considerable, and these occasional absences. often made at regular periods and claimed as a right, which are a measure of the parents' estimate of education, have perforce to be admitted without effective protest. In such cases the influence of the teacher—and I gladly recognise several instances in which this influence has been exercised most beneficially—will often secure, and necessarily with more permanent effect, results which are beyond the power of the School Authority.

"I wish to repeat again, what I have said before in reference to School Attendance Committees, that it is scarcely possible for them to carry out their duties fully, without the more complete knowledge of their districts which would be furnished by a census of the children kept up to date. At present their information appears to be mainly obtained from the schools, and no doubt mothers are, as a rule, only too glad to have their children entered at the earliest possible age on the school register."

My assistant, Mr. Crossley, who worked efficiently under Mr. Johnstone and has been in the district some years, informs me that school attendance has been more rigorously enforced since the general abolition of fees. The attendance, however, is not yet satisfactory, for although the numbers on the books are greater, the average still remains low. There seems, however, to be a greater disposition on the part of magistrates to enforce regular attendance now that schooling is, or may be, free.

Elementary Subjects.

There seems to be a gradual improvement in instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the Brighton district. Reading has undoubtedly improved, since unseen books have been used for the examination of the upper standards; if the like freedom were extended to the lower standards, still greater improvement would be apparent.

Handwriting is on the whole well taught. Although in many schools the children deserve commendation for their writing, they write with abnormal and quite unnecessary slowness. School teachers should bear in mind that quickness and readiness with the pen are so valuable that in order to acquire them something of the accuracy of copper-plate may advantageously be sacrificed.

Advance may also be recorded in arithmetical instruction; and in this, logically graduated mental arithmetic is most effective. By mental arithmetic I mean not only the working in the head of sums, however well selected, but oral demonstration and explanation of processes by the class-teacher (with use of the blackboard) and the acquirement by the scholars of the power of explaining in their turn the reason of each step in the working of sums whether written or oral.

I am surprised that in small country schools teachers do not avail themselves of the alternative (arithmetic) Scheme S. The convenience of grouping the scholars into three divisions for arithmetic would be considerable.

Mr. Holt White :—

"During the past two years there has been gradual and general progress, but I have not noticed any marked advance in any portion of the elementary work.

"In infant schools ability to read two primers rather than a knowledge of reading is the result too often aimed at; hence it is not uncommon to hear complaints in the upper schools that the children drafted into Standard I. cannot read words of three letters; and I can quite believe that the allegation is sometimes true, if the teacher has tested the new class from a book which contains words of three letters which did not occur in the primers.

"If the power to name strange words were more frequently acquired in the infant school, the reading in the lower standards would be freed from the dead weight

which now encumbers it, and makes progress in fluency and expression very difficult.

"When there is real improvement in the mechanical art of reading in the lower standards, we may confidently look for more really intelligent reading in the upper classes."

Mr. Routledge :—

"The award of the higher variable grant has risen from 20 to 24 per cent. in the schools for elder children. This increase has not taken place owing to any lowering of my standard, but to a genuine improvement in the schools. The following statistics will show in a tabulated form my reports on the 'accuracy' and 'general intelligence' :—

——	E. G.	G.	F. G.	F.	Below F.
Accuracy - - - -	4	34	57	31	14
General intelligence - -	0	20	37	49	35

"Intelligence is again much lower than it ought to be. Its defects arise, in my opinion, from an undue overloading of youthful brains in the endeavour to bring rustic children into line with town children, from the stupidity of some of the reading books, from a want of variety in the reading, and from such a thing as mental arithmetic degenerating into a mechanical exercise.* The powers of observation are cultivated in a good infant school, but they are not cultivated in most boys' and girls' schools, where 'object lessons,' or descriptions of country walks, common flowers and birds, are very much needed."

Mr. Holmes :—

"*Examination by Sample.*—I am strongly of opinion that every child (at any rate above Standard II.) should for his own sake do some paper work and some oral work on the day of examination. My own plan is to make the reading section write out poetry, the arithmetic section recite poetry, and the writing section do oral arithmetic. (Of course, when the Standard is small, all the children are examined *as a class* in oral arithmetic and recitation.) In the upper Standards, I sometimes make one section do dictation while another is doing composition. Or again, I make the reading section parse and analyse a paper, the whole class being afterwards examined orally in grammar.

"*Spelling* is, I think, improving in the upper Standards. The teachers have no idea whether the children will be examined in dictation or in composition, or in both subjects. The consequence is that both subjects are, as a rule, systematically taught.

"*Arithmetic* is generally best where mental arithmetic is best. The latter subject is too often neglected until towards the end of the school year. It should be regularly and methodically taught in close connexion with the paper (or slate) work. The abominable practice of counting on fingers is far too common in infant schools, and is not unfrequently met with in the upper departments. I have seen children in Standards IV. and V. using their fingers freely during the examination, and even trying to do 'tots' by this cumbrous and ridiculous method. The habit of counting on fingers is easily formed, but not easily eradicated. One sometimes comes across adults who are supposed to have received a liberal education, but are unable to do even simple sums without having recourse to their fingers."

Mr. Alington :—

"Naturally there is not much difference to be noticed in the elementary work on which I reported in 1891 and that of 1893. Good infant teaching continues to be fruitful in results below Standard III. This is very frequently the limit of excellence, but within this limit the work is usually very thorough. The adoption of sounder

* How mechanical it may become may be shown by the fact that, in an otherwise excellent school, not a single child of Standards V. and VI. could tell me how old he (or she) would be if he were alive in the year 1907.

methods of teaching of which there are clear indications will in time, no doubt, if seconded by more reasonable classification and better attendance, make the end of the scholar's life more worthy of its commencement.

"At present it is still true that the scholars of upper Standards are at times quite puzzled by mechanical difficulties in reading, which they have evidently not been taught to master on any principle.

" In respect of fluency, however, reading may be said to have stood the test of unseen book or paper fairly well. Judged by the power of a class to answer questions on an unseen paragraph, which has just been read to them by one of their number, it can seldom be called intelligent. I hope that the time will come when such a test will not be considered too severe. At present partly, perhaps, owing to the want of practice in silent reading—the opportunities for which do not appear to be at all well utilised—although the reader is evidently often able to enter into the spirit of the piece, it is seldom that either he or his hearers can give any sensible explanation of the meaning.

" Handwriting is better than the very casually supervised copybooks would often foreshadow, but the practice of really teaching writing by means of the black board extends very slowly.

" No doubt the weakest point in the elementary work of my district is spelling, in Standards IV. and upwards. There are, however, signs of improvement here, and the introduction of unseen matter for dictation has been clearly beneficial.

" Arithmetic is on the whole fairly accurate, and the rapid addition of long money sums has received much more attention. The application of rules to problems still leaves much to be desired. Notwithstanding constant and fairly successful mental practice the meaning of rules and processes seems to be seldom grasped.

" The importance of mental arithmetic is perhaps too often considered to be centred in the quickness and accuracy which are generally acquired by the clever scholars in a Standard. The value of the lucid explanation which mental dealing with small numbers affords to the duller members of a class in the explanation and application of arithmetical operations, is consequently too little appreciated."

Mr. Gardner :—

" The story of the subjects is a thrice-told tale. For reading I have scarce a word of praise. Even when the teacher knows how to teach this difficult subject the reading of the class is too uneven to be quite satisfactory. The fault lies in the imperfect grounding of the junior classes. There, should the opening of the mouth and the distinct articulation be taught, and there they are not taught. Names of letters are taught but not their sounds or powers. Fluent and expressive reading is most often met with in the first class of the infants and in the first and second standards of the upper school, but the examiners' pleasure is short lived, as he gradually realises that the books are more or less got up by heart. The most satisfactory point about it all is that children in Standards V. and upwards frequently read as well out of strange books as from their own, which proves that they do learn to read after a fashion if they stay long enough at school.

" Writing continues to improve in the lower standards, and is generally well taught in the infants' department. Above the 3rd Standard it often deteriorates.

" Spelling is fairly satisfactory. The unseen pieces are as well done in Standard IV. as selections from their own books, and there is no reason why the practice should not be extended to Standards II. and III.

" Written arithmetic is done with accuracy and it is a rare thing to find defective notation. Problem working is weak except in the best schools. Tots are fairly well added by boys, indifferently by girls. Reasons for arithmetical processes receive but scant attention, and mental arithmetic though daily practised is far from good."

Discipline and Organisation.

During the five months that I have been inspecting in my present district I have observed but few cases of really blameworthy discipline. Organisation may often be injudicious and instruction disappointing, but reasonably good behaviour, honesty in work, and interest in it are certainly the rule. I hope and expect that an increasing number of our schools will year by year earn the higher grant for discipline and organisation. Most of the conditions upon which the higher grant

depend seem to me to be within the personal influence of the teacher of a school or class, and are much more directly under his control than are those on which grants for efficiency of instruction depend.

Mr. Routledge :—

"The higher grant of 1*s.* 6*d.* for discipline and organisation is awarded in this district to about 65 per cent. of the departments for older scholars. There is very little copying now to be met with, and, as a rule, the children are tidy and well-behaved and thoroughly enjoy the examination (quite as much as a 'school treat,' the parents have often told me). Of course one recognises that they are screwed up to their best for a field-day, and occasionally even feel awkward in the uncommon equipment of new boots, decent clothes, and well-oiled hair. It is in visits without notice that one finds the reality of true discipline, and very much in incidental points. There is nothing that I am more severe against than the immoral and pernicious habit of writing indecent words in the offices, and yet these sometimes remain for months without any notice being taken of them, owing to the inspection of the closets being devolved on caretakers.

"The imitative faculty of children is not sufficiently considered by teachers, who express astonishment at our finding fault with the neatness of the children, when all the time the reading books are soiled and dilapidated, the desks covered with ink stains, the time table and conscience clause torn.

"I am bound to say that the chief disciplinary fault we have to find is that of 'talkativeness' especially in the Isle of Thanet. The combination of chalk cliffs and sea air is bound to produce a volatile nature, and their ancestors were described by the Emperor Julian as speciaily distinguished for vehemence."

Mr. Alington :—

"School drill, ordinarily smart and effective, and generally accompanied by music, has ceased to be exceptional. Its disciplinary value is too obvious to be commented on. Physically the good effects are more noticeable in girls' schools than in boys' departments. The home employments of girls, when not sedentary, are not, as a rule, calculated to tend to a healthy development of the body. But the boys of the National School, Tonbridge, have profited in a very special manner by a thorough gymnastic training.

On the whole I have no reason to complain of the discipline. As I have noticed before, teachers do not always remember that in the excitement of an examination young scholars will lose their heads and act in unaccountable ways, unless the supervision is continuous. Dishonest work, however, is quite exceptional, and, when attempted, is usually the result of too great rather than too little interest.

"It appears to me that more often than not scholars show decided interest, if not always an intelligent interest, in their work. Their frequent absences from school, which would seem to imply the reverse, are probably attributable in most instances to their parents, rather than to themselves.

"It is remarkable that this interest can he secured with the cane still so much *en evidence*. It is, I believe, habitually used. Certainly at a large meeting of School Managers and Teachers held in Tunbridge Wells last year, the suggestion that it should be kept more in the background was almost unanimously rejected."

Mr. Gardner :—

"The children's behaviour in school on inspection day leaves little to be desired. They are orderly, attentive, and honest, though deficient in animation and smartness. Musical drill is a more common feature than it used to be, and its good effect on the discipline is already recognisable.

"The rooms might be neater and more attractive in appearance. A coloured advertisement of Pears' soap or Peek and Frean's biscuit is the only decoration the walls receive. There are of course many honourable exceptions : I am speaking of the majority of upper departments.

"All the schools in the district, with, perhaps, half-a-dozen exceptions, have been visited without notice during the last two years. I have not detected a single case of fraudulent or even very careless registration, and in nineteen schools out of twenty work has been proceeding in an orderly and systematic manner. Whatever shortcomings our teachers may have want of industry is certainly not one of them."

Mr. Waddington :—

"Last *not least* on the subject of discipline, I wish I could give as hearty a commendation as I would gladly be able to do; but I am bound to say that though obedience and order and neatness in school are often very good, and though I rarely have to report discipline as actually moderate or defective, yet on the other hand it is only in a comparatively much smaller number of cases that I am able to consider the discipline really excellent, or as really fulfilling the admirable requirements laid down by their Lordships in Art. 101 (b) of the Code, that the children should be brought up 'in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness 'and neatness,' and should have impressed upon them 'the importance of cheerful 'obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and honour and 'truthfulness in word and act.'"

Class Subjects and Recitation.

English, *i.e.*, grammar is now less frequently taken than formerly, History or Elementary Science—or for girls Domestic Economy—often appearing in its stead. Grammar taught in the old-fashioned way, became a dry parrot-like exercise, and one can hardly regret its disappearance; but really well taught, as it is in some few schools, it is interesting and of great educational value. Rather to my surprise I have found no school presenting English for examination according to either of the alternative schemes given in the Code—of these courses A and B are certainly more interesting than the one given in schedule II. English grammar possesses one great advantage—from the Inspector's point of view—it is a subject in which real intelligent knowledge is at once distinguished from mere memory-work.

Elementary Science, from the prevalence of which in schools I hoped great things, has in the majority of cases disappointed me. It appears to me that the teaching of this subject unless based on experience—observation and experiment—is, as a mental discipline, worthless. And it is clear that in the majority of cases observation and experiment have no important recognised place (have they any place at all?) in the year's teaching.

Geography is probably the best taught of the class subjects, and when the subject is taken in a comprehensive sense and scientifically taught, it is in all respects the most useful of them. Maps are often drawn with commendable dexterity and accuracy. History is occasionally taught so as to be interesting and educationally advantageous. But I fear that in the majority of schools it has little effect of any kind on the scholars, either in teaching them to think or in storing their minds with information. History is too often taught to children without any sense of proportion, and as if the events in the life of a personage or in the duration of an empire are entirely disconnected and have no influence on one another. To give two hackneyed illustrations: I am convinced that many children believe the burning of the cakes to be the one great event in the life of Alfred the Great. Again, of the hundreds of children who can make many accurate statements about the field of Senlac, very few seem to know how the battle fought there affected the destiny and civilization of their country, or even that it affected them at all. In fact, examining a class in history often reminds the questioner of looking at a picture drawn out of perspective.

All examinations in class subjects are now expected to be conducted orally. And the plan of teaching often follows the method of examination and becomes exclusively oral; this is much to be regretted. For the awakening and retaining of interest, and for the smoothing of difficulties that occur in all lessons, nothing equals good clear oral

teaching, and it must always keep a predominant place. But in steadying the ideas of a class and making scholars' information really accurate and true, the use of paper and pencil is very important, and should not be neglected.

It is curious to note the difference in scope between excellent and only moderately efficient teaching in class subjects. The really good teacher does not insist on a rigid delimitation of subjects one from another —he admits that they shade off into one another as do the adjacent colours in the spectrum, and he teaches in accordance with the admission, so that no objection is raised to questions near or on the border-line, where indeed the greatest intelligence is often exhibited by the scholars. With the moderately efficient teacher it is different; you may question his class in geography, about the neighbourhood of Brussels and the surrounding localities, but the battle of Waterloo is "out of bounds."

Mr. Routledge :—

"I do not consider that sufficient time or attention is paid to the important subject of *Recitation*. Out of 138 schools in which Poetry was taught, I have only been able to mark 18 as *good*. The object seems to be too often to buy the cheapest leaflets, and the cheapest leaflets generally contain the most poetry, with that convenient word 'Anon.' at the end (signifying sometimes, I fancy, that the piece was written by the editor's wife or sister!). Good poetry is not harder to learn than bad, in fact, no poet is recited in better style than Shakespeare, even by children in country parishes. The chief reason for defective recitation is that fresh short pieces of poetry are not learnt every week as, a regular lesson, the selection of the required number of lines for examination being made towards the close of the school year. What can be more monotonous or soul-deadening than for 20 lines of poetry (such as the child's first grief) to be eternally dinned into the children week after week, till they must hate the very sound of it?

"I always suggest to the children the advisability of their getting their fathers and mothers to hear the piece at home, and thus of killing two birds with one stone.

"The results in *class subjects* are as follows :—

——	Good.	Fair.	Failure.
English - - - - -	47	37	5
Geography - - - - -	56	17	6
Needlework - - - - -	31	1	—
History - - - - -	1	4	—
Elementary science - - - -	1	—	—

"The intellectual value of grammar stands pre-eminent, and, disbelieving as I do the current cant that branches of education should be of a *utilitarian* character, I am not anxious that it should be displaced. It is the one subject that cannot be crammed, and it is a blessing that children now-a-days should be taught the superior advantage of *thinking* for themselves to imbibing facts accumulated for them by others.

"It has been my opinion for many years that the teaching of geography is extremely faulty, especially as to the close relationship that exists between physical, commercial, and political features. Geography will never be remembered or made interesting unless brightened by historical associations. It would be incredible, were it not true, that many children in Canterbury are ignorant of the fact that the Black Prince is buried in the Cathedral, that children at Minster or Ramsgate do not know where St. Augustine landed, and so on.

"In hardly a single instance have I found geography books quite up to date. We still read of Hobart Town, of New Westminster as the capital of British Columbia, of the name Winnipeg connected only with a lake, of mounts Hooker or Brown as being 16,000 feet high, and similar old-fashioned errors.

"History is very seldom taken up, and in only one school has it been well taught. It seems to be less valued for itself than as a possible refuge from the difficulties of grammar; and its 'short stories' are apt to be treated as fairy tales with no connexion with either succeeding or preceding events."

Mr. Holmes:—

"As regards the teaching of class subjects, I cannot but regret that teachers make so little use of the liberty that is given them by the present Code. For example, it is frequently said that children take no interest in grammar; and the complaint is, I believe, as a rule, well founded. But the cause of the evil is not far to seek, and the remedy is in the hands of the teachers themselves. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they begin to teach grammar to children who are too young to grapple with it, and they spread the teaching of it over too long a period. Can anything be more tedious and monotonous than for a child to devote 12 months of his life to picking out nouns, another 12 months to picking out nouns and verbs, and yet another 12 months to picking out nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and personal pronouns? Surely, if grammar were begun in Standard III. instead of Standard I., the work of the first three years might easily be done in less than one? And surely it would be possible for a child of average intelligence to learn in two years (say in Standards III. and IV.) as much grammar as need be learned in an elementary school? For after all to 'learn grammar' means nothing more than to realise knowledge which has already a potential existence. The foundations of grammar are or ought to be laid in the infant school; and every child who can read with proper expression is a good grammarian, though he may never have learned the name of a single part of speech.

"It is the same with the teaching of history, a subject which is sometimes—though, as I think, most unwisely—spoken of as the rival of and possible substitute for grammar. (One might as well talk of substituting writing for singing as of substituting history for grammar.). The 'stories' which are supposed to be learned in the lower standards might easily be taught in one year instead of being, as now, spread over four. But, on the other hand, it is neither necessary nor desirable to begin teaching history in Standard I., or for the matter of that in Standard II.

"What, then, it will be asked, do I propose to teach in Standards I. and II. in the place of grammar (or history)? To this question I am at no loss for an answer. One of the worst features of our present system of education is that 'object lessons,' which are systematically given in our infant schools are seldom, if ever, given in the schools for older children, as if, forsooth, a child of seven or eight had no further need to learn about 'common things.' If grammar and history were banished from Standards I. and II. 'Elementary Science' ought surely to take their place.

"The following, then, is the scheme of class-work which I should like to see occasionally submitted to me for approval:—

	First Subject.	Second Subject.
Standard	I. Elementary science (*i.e.*, object lessons) -	Geography.
„	II. Do. do. -	„
„	III. Pointing out and understanding about the different parts of speech.	„
„	IV. Parsing and simple analysis (with the rudiments of English composition).	„
„	V. The outlines of English History - -	„
„	VI. The Tudor or Stuart periods - -	„
„	VII. The Hanoverian period (with special knowledge of the rights and duties of the English citizen).	„
	OR	
„	V. English History to death of Elizabeth, with special knowledge of the Tudor period.	
„	VI. and VII. Stuart and Hanoverian periods.	

"The children in Standards V., VI., and VII. would, of course, be liable to be examined in the grammar of Standard IV.

"Geography is so interesting, so important, and so comprehensive a subject that I should like to see it taught in all standards. But in Standards I. and II. it might, I think, be taught in the form of object lessons. In that case the time which is now given to the two class subjects might be entirely devoted to object lessons, one-fourth of which should deal with geography. Again, in the upper standards special attention ought to be given to commercial geography, and in connexion with this branch of the subject a course of object lessons might be given, which would of course be far more elaborate and scientific than those which I am supposing to be given in Standards I. and II.

"In schools which are unable to take up more than one class subject, I should like to see the following provisions made for the teaching of geography:—

"(1.) In Standards I. and II. some of the object lessons, say one-fourth or one-fifth of the total number, should deal with the elements of geography.

"(2.) Geographical readers dealing with (*a*) England and (*b*) Europe should be used in Standards III. and IV. (This would prepare the way for the study of history in the upper standards).

"(3.) Geography should be taught in close connexion with history in Standards V., VI., and VII.

"It will, perhaps, be said that the present way of teaching class subjects is sanctioned and even encouraged by Schedule II. of the Code. Sanctioned it doubtless is, but no special encouragement is given to it. The Code states expressly that 'the subjects taken may be different for different classes,' and again that 'if 'the managers desire they may submit to the inspector at his annual visit . . . . 'any progressive scheme of lessons in those subjects.' In other words, it gives to both managers and teachers as much liberty as they can possibly desire; and it is, I repeat, a pity that having this liberty they should, as a rule, adhere slavishly to the schemes set forth in Schedule II."

Mr. Alington:—

"A greater, although not yet a much greater, variety is noticeable in the choice of class subjects. History is slowly taking the place of English. This subject is, on the whole, fairly taught, but I find the minds of the children too often overburdened with details apart from their bearing on central and important events and principles.

"Teachers, however, are very reluctant to part with English, and year by year its great educational value is proved in a limited number of schools. Nevertheless it is no overstatement of the case to say that most often the subject is both wearisome and unprofitable. No doubt, apart from its intrinsic training value, it may distinctly contribute to the thoroughness of a variety of other lessons. Unfortunately it is seldom so used. Probably most teachers feel cut off from science teaching by the lack of previous preparation, but those few who have undertaken to interest their scholars in domestic economy, or the principles of agriculture, have, I think, no reason to regret their departure from the old lines.

"I have not the least doubt in my own mind that the various object lessons suggested in the science courses for class subjects are far more suitable for the three lower standards, and of much higher educational value, than any of the courses by which it is proposed to teach history or English to young children. Geography is often well taught, and since the general introduction of drawing some very good maps have been occasionally shown up.

"It is not very satisfactory to notice, but it is impossible to resist the evidence, that even in very intelligent classes there often is a residuum of unblushing ignorance."

Mr. Gardner:—

"The habit of presenting children in two class subjects is being gradually abandoned in the smaller country schools, and *geography* is taking the place of English. It is better taught and better illustrated, and to boys at least is a more attractive subject. *History* is growing in popularity and is a favourite with girls, but they do not take kindly to geography, preferring even the dry bones of *grammar*, for it is dry bones they get as a rule, the picking out of parts of speech with parsing and analysis. The history, derivation, relations, and uses of words are seldom touched upon and illustrated. *Science* is taught in two schools, and *agriculture* in two schools, with scarcely satisfactory results, because the junior members of the staff are imperfectly acquainted with the subject."

Recitation.

Mr. Carrington Ley :—

"Opinions may differ as to the value of the recitation of English poetry as an instrument of education in elementary schools, but there can be no doubt whatever that it affords an excellent test of the carefulness and intelligence of the teaching.

"We have adopted a plan of making a few of the children, otherwise unemployed, write out six or eight lines of the poetry they are supposed to have committed to memory. This not unfrequently brings to light not only some queer spelling, but also some curious cases of what can only have been phonetic learning by heart.

"Here is an example of the latter :—

"Where's Harry Blount; Fitz-Eustace, where?
"Linger ye here, ye hearts of hare?

"Transcribed :—

"Where's Harry Blout which used to swear linger ye here ye hearts of air."

Specific Subjects.

Specific subjects are taken in many of the larger schools in Brighton, Hove, and other populous places. I cannot express any judgment on the quality of this department of school work till I have completed a year's inspection. So far results appear rather thin and meagre, and barely commensurate with the time and labour devoted to them by teachers and scholars. I am convinced that the more ambitious schools present scholars for examination in too many subjects. Besides obligatory and class subjects, singing, &c., two specific subjects are presented to Her Majesty's Inspectors and other subjects to officials of the Science and Art Department or other educational authorities. This is not giving a boy or girl's mind a chance of healthy, vigorous growth; and my official experience shows it to be far too often done, at the expense of accuracy, intelligence, and depth in the less showy but not less useful subjects.

Mr. Holt White :—

"The specific subjects are not often taught in the Dartford district; Euclid and Algebra continue to be taken up with fair success at Sheerness where these subjects are required at the examination for appointment to the dockyard apprenticeships."

Mr. Routledge :—

"I have little to say about specific subjects because very few children are presented in them. French is useful in a district like mine that has close communication with the opposite coast; and in two or three schools algebra and shorthand have been taught."

Cookery and Laundry Work.

Cookery is taught in the Brighton district, at the Board Schools in York Place and Finsbury Road; and at both centres the scholars are so numerous that the accommodation is hardly sufficient. It is also taught at Connaught Road Board School, Hove, and in connexion with the Clayton and Keymer School Board. At Cuckfield and Worthing, too, efficient instruction in cooking is given.

The first step in introducing instruction in laundry work was taken in St. John's parish, Brighton, where the vicar started a laundry class in a room fitted for the purpose when his new schools were built.

I hear that the Brighton and Preston Board intend to make provision for teaching laundry work.

Mr. Carrington Ley :—

"Both the Northfleet and Rochester Boards have provided cookery schools in their respective districts, and have offered the use of the rooms and apparatus to the voluntary schools on certain days. I have not yet been able to ascertain how fully the privilege thus offered has been taken advantage of, but it is to be hoped that all who can will avail themselves of the opportunity. In two or three country schools, cookery classes are still taught with what appear to be satisfactory results."

Mr. Holmes :—

"The cookery centre established by the Hastings School Board is now attended by 481 girls from 12 schools (5 board and 7 voluntary). Technical schools are being erected near the Mount Pleasant Board School and will be completed before next spring. In these there will be provision for teaching cookery and laundry work, and for giving manual instruction to boys. The cookery centre at Rye continues to be attended by large numbers from the Rye Board School and by small classes from one or two of the neighbouring country schools."

Mr. Alington :—

"Instruction in cookery is spreading, but only slowly and in towns.

"The opening of an excellent kitchen on the premises of one of the schools in Trinity parish, Tunbridge Wells, has been of great value to the borough. Classes from other girls' schools are now able to attend at a convenient centre.

"The St. James' Girls school has a kitchen of its own, and in the Mixed School at St. Mark's, Broadwater, a class-room is used.

"Cookery classes continue to be held at the Board School, Sevenoaks, and girls from the two National Schools in the town have the use of the kitchens."

Singing.

Mr. Crossley reports that the theory is very well taught in schools where they profess it. But the requirements hitherto exacted, as a means to an end, were of little educational value. Now, however, that the new regulation is enforced, that exercises in "time and tune" shall be taken, the goal appears nearer.

Mr. Holt White :—

"I subjoin a report by my assistant, Mr. R. M. Harbour, upon the singing, for which he is responsible. He says, 'There has been a continued increase in the number 'of schools in which singing by note is taught, and it is now quite exceptional for a 'school to fail in its attempt to secure the higher grant. The results, nevertheless, 'vary widely from the bare pass to the excellent part singing, and correct interpre-'tations of the tests, which are heard in a few schools. Ear tests are seldom well 'met, and too often the time tests, though perfectly accurate in time, are destitute 'of rhythm. The new requirement for Division IV. under which the time tests and 'tune tests are combined has not presented any special difficulty.'"

Mr. Routledge :—

"Probably one of the most gratifying points in connection with primary education is the great stride that has been made in the teaching of music. As in former years I am glad to report that a still larger number of schools (now 45 per cent.) teach singing by note. When once a fair state of efficiency has been reached there is no difficulty in meeting the requirements of the Code and the singing lessons are real times of recreation. This is more particularly the case where the lessons are of moderate length. The most successful schools have a lesson of about 15 minutes on alternate days for modulator practice and voice training, with one weekly lesson of about 30 minutes for teaching new work.

"Sol-fa is, of course, the popular system; but I am glad to say that in some of the schools the connection with the older system is intelligently explained.

"At present, only the simpler of the 'time and tune' tests for Division IV. are sung with readiness and accuracy, and I am of opinion that to demand anything more at present would discourage the teachers.

"75 per cent. of the pupil-teachers now take the music paper, and though many of them shirk the practical test, such teachers will soon be the exceptions."

Mr. Holmes :—

"My assistant, Mr. Sanderson, reports as follows :—

"'Singing by note (chiefly from the tonic sol-fa notation) is taken up by a greater number of schools than formerly, but in few is the singing really good. More attention appears to be paid to qualifying for a pass in the various tests than to voice training, and the songs selected are often very poor. It would be well if children could be taught to appreciate and sing sweetly music and songs of a higher character than those that are generally offered.'"

Mr. Alington :—

"My assistant, Mr. Emmerson, reports as follows :—

"'73 per cent. of the departments for older children take singing by note. Of these 76 per cent. take the tonic sol-fa notation, 14 per cent. the staff notation, and 10 per cent. a combination of the two systems. The advance lately made has more the nature of extension than of quality. The songs selected rarely give much scope for expression. Voice culture, however, has received more attention. All teachers would be wise to follow the good practice of those who prepare at least some of their song tests in the upper standards by note. More time will evidently have to be devoted to the sol-faing test combining tune and time in Division IV.'"

Mr. Gardner :—

"On singing my assistant reports as follows :—

"'Singing by note is gradually on the increase. Very few schools attempt the staff notation, and in only two of them can it be said to be successfully taught. Modulator tests and time tests have certainly improved, but in the few schools where combined note and time tests have been given the results are disappointing. Ear tests are generally weak. The relation between the staff and the tonic sol-fa notations receives very little attention as yet. A better selection of songs is now presented, and when note tests are well done the songs are generally well rendered. More attention, however, should still be given to voice culture.'"

Mr. Waddington :—

"My valued assistant, Mr. Beck, reports to me that tonic sol-fa is the method most in favour, and that creditable results are generally obtained, but that the teaching of theory is too much neglected. He adds, 'Experience shows that tonic 'sol-fa is the method best suited to the capacity of young children, but it cannot be 'too strongly recommended that the scholars in the highest division be taught to 'understand the connection between the tonic and staff notations.'"

Mr. Dibben :—

"In this district 80 per cent. of the schools teach singing by note, and the tonic sol-fa method is almost universally adopted; in the few instances where the staff notation is taught, the 'fixed Do' system is followed in but *one* school—in the remainder the more rational 'movable Do' is adopted.

"As to the results of the examination they are on the whole very satisfactory. The note tests are, as a rule, done with much credit, and the monotoned time tests are almost equally good, but the new requirement (in schools where the average attendance exceeds 60) of combined time and tune tests is, as might naturally be expected at present, not more than fairly satisfied. The least satisfactory results are found in the *ear* tests. Ear training should really be commenced in the infants' departments, where, by giving short melodic phrases, the imitative power so natural to the young child would be gradually developed.

"Songs are on the whole satisfactorily rendered, but a closer attention might certainly be given to the observance of expression marks. Children should be encouraged to sing softly—exaggeratedly so—and should not be allowed to force the chest voice. Harmonium accompaniments are by no means to be recommended, since they have a tendency to induce a disagreeable nasal tone in the children's singing—the pianoforte is the best instrument.

"The following schools merit special mention for the thoroughness with which instruction in singing is given—Wimbledon Central (Boys); Croydon, Upper Norwood Board (Mixed); Richmond, British (Boys); and Penge, St. John's (Boys). In these departments part-songs are rendered with a degree of taste and feeling that would put to the blush many an ordinary choral society.

"In infant schools the note tests are only fairly well satisfied, considering the easy nature of the requirements.

"The examination of the pupil-teachers in practical music is a new departure, and it is too early, therefore, to say much about it. It is assuredly a step in the right direction, for it seems but reasonable that those who are, in great part, to be responsible for the school singing of the future should themselves be trained in the *art* of singing. So far as one has had opportunity of examining pupil-teachers in vocal music, the chief faults observable are defective voice-production and very clumsy phrasing.

"Notwithstanding all the time and labour devoted—and in many cases very successfully—to the teaching of music in our day schools, it is to be feared that much of the good work accomplished is lost to the nation, since our school children leave at such an early age; but perhaps the admirable scheme of vocal music suggested in the new Evening Continuation Schools Code may remedy this by helping to bridge over the gulf between childhood and manhood. Such, at any rate, is the earnest hope of many who are anxious for the cultivation of musical taste in our midst."

Pupil-Teachers.

Mr. Holt White:—

"I regret that I cannot report that the pupil-teachers of the district are at all well taught—a fact which is fully recognised by managers generally.

"There have been instances where their lessons have not, admittedly, been given or attended with due regularity, but I think the chief cause of the pupil-teachers' failure in examination lies in the want of a higher standard of instruction on the part of their teachers, and, too often, a lack of anything like eagerness to acquire information on the part of the pupil-teachers themselves. It is to be feared, too, that the amount of instructive reading undergone by a pupil-teacher who has not the advantage of a course of systematic instruction at a 'centre' is minute in quantity; for instance, when I inquire what books on history have been read, the answer often is that nothing has been seen but the dry facts recorded in a 'pupil teacher's course'—no doubt a carefully compiled manual, but one which is scarcely likely to interest its readers in the study of history, or to give them a very intelligent idea of it.

"It is not easy to indicate a remedy for this state of things. Some towns have instituted collective teaching, the different subjects being undertaken by the various teachers of the locality. While I am inclined to look favourably on the plan, it has, I think, at present not met with much success.

"Where a regularly organised centre for teaching is unattainable, we must rather look to increased attention and interest on the part of managers and instructors with a greater desire for improvement on the part of the pupil-teachers themselves."

The "centre system" is obviously efficient for the intellectual training of pupil-teachers; but we hear grave complaints from head-teachers that their pupil-teachers who attend the "centres" show insufficient interest in their school work. The junior teachers are released from attendance in school for half-a-day, and their service for the remainder of school hours is half-hearted.

Mr. Routledge:—

"There is, perhaps, somewhat of a tendency among teachers to form themselves into a separate *class*, and this is partly caused by the fact that in country places their social position does not seem to fit in with that of other members of the community; and owing to want of congenial associates they suffer from *ennui*. Often has this reason been given me for a change of schools; but surely the difficulty may be partially solved, in the case of men at any rate, by their joining more heartily in games and amusements, for sport is a great leveller of all distinctions, and not only promotes bodily health but also widens the mind, and makes men more sympathetic with those under their charge, and also more looked up to and respected by people on whose goodwill their position and influence so largely depend.

"I have been for some time a strong advocate of *central classes*, and have worked hard for their establishment in various towns, but I honestly confess that my enthusiasm for them is diminishing, not because they are often viewed with unreasoning jealousy by the teachers themselves, but because they tend to destroy that intimate *esprit de corps* which should exist between the various teachers of a school, because they lessen and dilute individual responsibility, and involve an undue

amount of private preparation and study. They are most useful for what we call 'specific subjects,' but not so much for the ordinary routine. In country places some advantage has been derived from 'correspondence classes,' and it would be a good thing to institute everywhere quarterly examinations as rehearsals for those conducted by Her Majesty's Inspectors with questions set by some extraneous examiners. The subjects in which pupil-teachers generally fail are geography and history, which seem a special weakness of girls."

Mr. Carrington Ley :—

"There is little or nothing new to report on the question of pupil-teachers. I cannot say that I think the average quality of their work has improved in the last two or, for the matter of that, in the last ten years. Centres for their instruction have now existed for some two or three years in all the larger towns of this district. These are worked with great care and zeal, and thanks are certainly due to those school managers who devote time and trouble to their organisation and direction. I have, myself, always desired to encourage and promote these schemes for central classes, the advantages of which are obvious enough, but it is clear that unless they receive the cordial sympathy and co-operation of the head-teachers of the schools from which the pupils are drawn, their success can, at the very best, be only partial."

Mr. Alington :—

"The number of pupil-teachers in my district is very small.

"The supply from country schools is specially limited.

"It appears to me that the few masters and mistresses, who have charge of these country pupil-teachers, with little exception show a genuine interest in their welfare and do their best with material which is frequently indifferent.

"The interest shown by country managers is not often of a very practical kind.

"In the case of the town schools of Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells the managers have given the best possible proof of their sense of responsibility by establishing and supervising central classes.

"In comparing the work of the town and country pupil-teachers I find that the latter hold their own except in grammar, arithmetic, and method. But since the establishment of central classes the geography and history of the female town pupil-teachers, which have hitherto been very weak points, have distinctly improved."

Infants' Schools.

Mr. Routledge :—

"There are many very good infant schools in my district, good in their discipline, and the brightness of their teaching, and in providing a sound groundwork of elementary knowledge, but in none of them has the better sort of kindergarten lessons been firmly established.

"In the hands of an inexperienced teacher kindergarten becomes monotonous and unintelligent—a mechanical amusement to wile away the fag end of a dreary afternoon. All infant mistresses should be sent for a month or two to a kindergarten training school, and not be expected to pick up their information from the directions of a book, which is often beyond their comprehension.

"In the ordinary method in which *kindergarten drawing* is conducted, the infants are taught every fault in drawing which should be avoided. They grasp their pencils firmly in the middle, dig them deeply into the slates, draw their lines upwards or from right to left, and in drawing, *e.g.*, a square, turn their slates almost to follow the movements of the pencil. This is not the way to teach suppleness of fingers, which is better acquired by needlework or knitting. But the best of all practices with this object is *modelling in clay*. I have at this moment in my study really artistic acorns, birds' nests, and other small things modelled by children seven years of age which might well be the products of the 6th Standard.

"Every object lesson should be repeated twice during the year, and it is absolutely necessary to insist on suitable apparatus."

Mr. Holmes :—

"It would, I think, be well if a copy of Circular 822 were sent to every infant school in the kingdom. Too much time is, as a rule, given in infant schools to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and I should like to see the afternoon hours entirely

given up to such pursuits as singing, drill, games, kindergarten work, object lessons, needlework, drawing, &c. Infants are apt to be drowsy in the afternoon; and lessons in the elementary subjects, especially if given on old-fashioned lines, are well calculated to send them to sleep."

Mr. Alington :—

"The infant departments in my district are few. In all of them the children are thoroughly happy, really interested and well disciplined, and the vigorous life of most of them is proved by a constant aim at improvement in methods of instruction.

"It is fair criticism, however, I think, to say of some that the internal is rather sacrificed to the external. It is certainly the case in infant classes that results are more in the minds of teachers than methods. Babies cannot produce elaborate works of art, therefore they are not allowed to profit, as fully as they ought, by a system of instruction specially suited to their age; they cannot enter into all the intricacies of drills and games, they are therefore often excluded from those bodily exercises which ought to be special vents for their restlessness.

"Few teachers of these classes are without some form of manual occupation, but it is seldom treated as a fundamental of infant training.

"The variety of objects on which useful lessons can be given is infinite; those, however, given to the ordinary infant class are limited by the illustrations which are in stock, and consequently very rarely follow any graduated scheme. It is scarcely to be expected that an inexperienced teacher should succeed in the extremely difficult task of interesting and instructing a class so varied in age and development as she sees before her on the gallery of an infant room. Naturally she is unskilful in the use of her illustrations and in the development of the powers of observation. Nevertheless the infant room is a happy place, and the instruction in it improves year by year.

"I am not surprised that infant teachers have not welcomed the large influx of babies since the abolition of school fees.

"Absent for weeks and months they swarm in sunny weather, and their infectious restlessness is a real difficulty in a well-organised school and the despair of the untrained teacher."

Mr. Gardner :—

"In the matter of adornment infants' departments are better treated. Here teachers recognise and satisfy the natural love of brightness and colour. As a rule the routine is satisfactory, but there is a tendency on the one hand to make elementary lessons too long, and on the other to treat manual occupations as pastimes and not educational instruments. Although the general level of infants' schools is fairly good, I am sorry to say we cannot boast of one in the district that is quite first rate."

Needlework.

Mr. Holt White :—

"During March and April 1893 all the needlework of the district was looked over and marked by the directress of needlework, and there is general agreement between the marks accorded by her and those given in the same months of 1892.

"Increased attention to the proper position of the fingers in the lower standards, and the use of soft material and plainly-coloured cottons, throughout the classes would probably result in an increase of efficiency."

Mr. Waddington :—

"Needlework does not often fall below 'fairly good,' but on the other hand it is very rarely very good—the work is apt to be wanting in neatness and finish; and cutting-out is often a weak point. The needlework of the girls at Chobham, St. Lawrence N. School, and at Worplesdon Bd. School was so exceptionally excellent, that I may be excused for specifying it thus particularly."

Time Tables.

Mr. Gardner :—

"Another stumbling-block in the path of progress has been the crowding of too many subjects into the curriculum. In the time-table of a country school poorly

staffed and irregularly attended, every subject (except specifics) would be entered that could possibly be taught. The motive in most cases was obvious, anxiety to earn a big grant; the results were cram, worry, overstrain, and disappointment. The practice is, I am glad to say, dying out, but still many time-tables exhibit a programme that cannot be adequately carried out."

The Working of the Code.

Mr. Carrington Ley:—

"Like a crowned head in a constitutional country, a Code, as long as it lives, 'can do no wrong,' consequently, as hostile criticism is inadmissible, anything in the shape of eulogy is obviously worthless. I may, perhaps, venture to say, however, that as far as I can judge, the managers, as a body, are well satisfied with the working of the Code as it now stands, and with the general incidence of the grant. The 'warning' of a school, too (speaking still from a managerial point of view), is sometimes found a valuable motive power among the dynamics of school management. As well as I can recollect, four schools in this district have been 'warned' under Article 86, since the autumn of 1890, but in all these cases the result has been a change of teachers and a marked improvement in the results of the examination next year; consequently, I have never as yet been obliged to report a school a second time as inefficient. I am not, however, quite sure that even yet some of the more easygoing and trustful of my friends fully realise the effect of this final coup. The fact that

'after the terrible curse
Nobody seems one penny the worse'

may yet beget a false confidence, that may ultimately lead to disaster.

"While on this subject, I may remark that in 1892 I noticed in some of my schools, and espeeially in some of the country schools, a very distinct decline in efficiency. Some of my neighbours and colleagues have told me they observed the same thing. Whether these cases were mere accidents and mere coincidences, or whether on the slackening of the strain of examination and payment by results there really was some slackening of effort on the part of the teachers, I will not attempt to say but I am glad to be able to add that in all the cases in which I am personally interested, the results of the examinations in 1893 have shown these schools to have regained a satisfactory level."

Freedom of Classification.

Mr. Carrington Ley:—

"I do not know whether the parents of children attending elementary schools were, in fact, ever much concerned with the 'over-pressure' which, as all the world knows, was alleged a few years back to be taking place in these institutions; but I do know that the jealousy and indignation of parents when their children are not, as they think, properly promoted in the classes of the schools they attend, forms one of the best securities we now have for proper classification.

"So far as I can see, the great majority of the teachers classify the children with perfect honesty and propriety, but there are still some, mainly among the more 'old-fashioned' types, to whom 'freedom of classification' appears to mean little more than 'freedom of packing the school for examination'—an ostrich-like proceeding that, of course, cannot deceive the most guileless of inspectors."

Manual Work.—Technical Instruction.

A considerable amount of technical and manual instruction is given in Brighton and Hove, and in one or two other places in my district scholars receive instruction of this kind. Few things would be more advantageous to our public elementary schools than the general introduction into them of judicious courses of hand and eye training; I should give a hearty welcome to a system of Slöjd if it could be brought into every school in my district.

Mr. Carrington Ley :—

"At Snodland, the Misses Hook, with their usual constant liberality, have provided a technical school in connexion with the flourishing British School of that place. This has been but lately opened, but from all accounts it appears likely to be a distinct success."

Mr. Alington :—

"Mr. Diggons, of King Charles's School, Tunbridge Wells, who some years since started a class for manual work, reports that the parents of his pupils are highly pleased with the manual instruction, and that the pupils appreciate the lessons. The course of instruction has been arranged to teach the principles of work in wood. 'I have 'myself,' he says, 'found a knowledge of carpentry of great use in connexion with 'solid geometry, some boys making capital models of the elevations and sections 'required.' I am glad to be able to report that classes are being formed in connexion with the Technical Institute and the Handicraft Guild for elementary schools in Tunbridge Wells, at which the boys from other schools may attend.

"There can be no doubt of the value of the power of impressing mind upon matter, which may be developed at these classes, or of the encouragement given by this instruction to healthy habits of self-occupation."

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. W. DANBY.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1893, *by* the REV. C. D. DU PORT, *one of Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors, on the* SCHOOLS *in th* EAST CENTRAL DIVISION, *comprising the Counties of* BERKS, BUCKINGHAM, LEICESTER, NORTHAMPTON, OXFORD, RUTLAND, *and* WARWICK.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to present, in accordance with your instructions, a report on the educational work of the East Central Division of England.

Extent of division.

The division includes the counties of Berks, Buckingham, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Rutland, and Warwick, with part of Hants and Wilts. Thus you will at once perceive what a marked variety of school conditions is included.

Variety of conditions involved.

The conditions vary from the purely agricultural life of the Aylesbury and the Basingstoke districts, with their almost entire lack of large towns, through the more mixed urban and rural life of the Reading, Warwick, Oxford, and Northampton districts, up to the preponderating town life of the region about Leicester; culminating in the great Midland capital, Birmingham.

Elastic lines of criticism needed.

And, as the conditions differ, so surely may the methods and the tabulated results of the work of the Department's officers there, be allowed to differ also. It is unreasonable and equally misleading to judge Birmingham and Buckingham by one and the same rule and standard; we might as well gauge weight and area by the same measure. I lay stress on this, for there has been in the past on the part of critics a far too strong and general tendency to insist upon absolute uniformity of standard and of working method amongst H.M. Inspectors. I do not deny that our own Code rules that treat Birmingham and Buckingham on practically identical lines, may be in part responsible for this: I do not deny either that our further rule of making higher or lower grant-awards in due proportion to recorded successes, gauged on much the same standard lines in our largest town and in our smallest village, may have somewhat helped this; and it may well be that there are financial and administrative reasons which make it very difficult to supersede these Code principles, even if it be admitted that such a supersession is one devoutly to be wished: but whether or not all this be so, I feel convinced that a Chief Inspector would be damaging the educational progress of his division and paralysing the practical influences of his colleagues in their touch upon their district areas, if he were so to press for scheduled uniformities as to make himself blind to *actual differences* of condition and of facts.

The personality of Inspectors must not be deadened.

I go even beyond this, and express my conviction that such a policy would damage the individual value of the officers concerned: an Inspector is nothing if he relies on mere cold official rule impersonally carried out; his power for good lies in his personality: destroy that, and you have reduced him to a mere machine, but maintain and respect and cultivate that, in due general subjection to the Department's laws and living policy, and in full human touch with a Chief Inspector's own individualities of sympathy and of aim, and you will maintain every officer at his best; modifying (let us hope) such individualities as may be tending towards eccentricity, and leaving intact all the forces of the personality of each to act naturally and in accordance with their own

inherent elements of worth, in loyal general accord with Departmental Codes and accepted principles.

Let me now touch this subject from a somewhat different point of view. Thus far I have been theorising. Let me now throw the light of facts upon it.

Noticeable parallelism of aim among the districts.

I have worked with all my divisional colleagues either in my own district or in theirs, and not seldom in both: I have also occasionally visited their schools alone, on appeal made against the Inspector's verdict and report; and, speaking generally, the facts show that our general aim is the same, our general lines of work similar, our general standard of criticism parallel. Of course, there may be points to be relegated to the category of "*exceptis excipiendis*": age will creep on and claw even Inspectors in its damaging clutch; health and constitutional nerve conditions will not, unfortunately, always range themselves upon the best average level: individual character, however superior in itself, does not invariably lend itself equally to the particular and rather delicate working sphere of a modern inspector of schools: but, allowing all due importance to such and similar exceptional circumstances, I wish to impress you, my Lords, and (through you) the world of educational experts and critics, with the fact that on visiting chance schools at chance dates (just as my own Lambeth district engagements happened to permit) with the several inspectors of the division, I have found myself as much at home as if I had been at work among my own East Lambeth classes, and I have felt, speaking generally, that the same work was being done, and the same end being sought, that I would have wished to have seen done and sought, had I been the responsible Inspector in charge of the visit; and I have been able to take part in the day's duties, and to enter into free conference over them without the slightest sense of constraint or strangeness: in fact, I have found that my general impression was a sense of parallelism, and a feeling that individual differences were little more than the mere outward expression of the differing personalities involved.

Many districts now under review familiar to me 25 years ago.

There is one point to which your Lordships will almost expect me to allude: I mean the fact that, in calling me to the responsibilities of the chiefship of the East Central Division, you have given me the opportunity of visiting in that capacity many parts of the country that I used to know well years ago as responsible district Inspector in those counties. I have thus revisited several schools that were under my inspection in olden days, and I have, in conference with colleagues, been able to review not only schools but districts that I knew well in their earlier stage of educational development. It is very gratifying to me, it will be very gratifying to you, and I am sure it must be most gratifying to my colleagues now at work in those parts, that I am able to report striking progress and high promise of further advance, as a quite general feature of the work. In one place, what I used to know as a well organised school has developed its organisation, and has advanced and widened its educational curriculum; in another, a village school (that was struggling years ago to do its best under cramped conditions) has ripened up into a well-arranged, roomy, and well-organised Board School; in a third, a small rural town (that I can remember long since just keeping a rather sleepy and indifferent educational head above water) has developed a spirit of vigorous and ambitious practical enthusiasm, noticeable alike in managers, teaching staff, and children. All this is full of encouragement. Of course, as the individual reports of my colleagues at work in the divisional districts will doubtless show, there is much still to be done: but often outsiders so look at and so harp upon the work still waiting and the *nuclei* still undeveloped, as to

Advance evident.

Resulting confidence.

forget or greatly slight the evidence given by accomplished facts, and the encouragement offered by already well-developed educational germs. For, the zeal of my colleagues, and the value of your Department's efforts, and the awakened spirit of local interest and of higher aims, and the influence of the teachers, are not to be measured by the cases in which *vis inertiæ* has prevailed: they are to be gauged by the immense number of instances in which *vis inertiæ*, with all its environment of sluggish life and slovenly work has been overcome; having been compelled to yield to a forcible active spirit that has not rested until suitable structural accommodation has replaced the former cramped and unhealthy condition of things; and that, not resting in mere material improvement, has gone on year by year with the attempt to make the breadth and thoroughness of the educational work within, worthy of the better housing that has been provided for it.

Do not think me a mere optimist, my Lords; I see much that remains undone, and I see much that still awaits improvement, but he who means to face the future manfully and to do its work bravely should, like a true philosopher, face the *unknown* through the *known*; reasonably basing his hopes of future further developments and evolutions upon those established and evident facts of evolutionary development with which the past stands crowded: for, what has been done in the difficult slower period of early evolution should not only be repeated, but should be far surpassed in the later easier stages of the work's further development.

The strength of Midland corporate life.

I would be doing an injustice to the East Central Division of England if I said no word touching its most prominent modern feature; viz.; its wonderful exhibition of *esprit de corps*, *practical sense*, *persevering ambition*, and *self-sacrificing determination*, in the marvellously vigorous and united corporate life of its great towns.

Here lies a very object lesson for us all; and for our still unwieldy London as much as for the rest.

"Oh we can fight," said one of the Midland town residents to me, as we were talking over the school affairs of his town; "and whilst the "elections are on, we *do* fight: fairly, I hope, but hard: but, once the "fight is over, and the Board or other corporate body has been elected, "then we that survive the fight shake hands as elected working mem- "bers of that corporation; as much as to say that we shall now work to "gether on this Board in as hearty and practical a spirit of co-operation, "as shall match the determination with which we fought each other for "the post."

Who is there but must admire this fine healthy spirit; who but must crave to have more of it as his own?

Granted that Birmingham is the capital of this corporation life, yet Birmingham holds no monopoly of it; and it was not in the capital, but in a far smaller Midland town, that the words I have just recorded were spoken to me.

You cannot wonder, then, that in those towns even a London Inspector whose pride it is to share in East Lambeth ambition and enthusiasm, stands still at times *to admire;* to admire the never halting progress that will not rest in structural school work until structural perfection shall have been reached; to admire the ever noticeable readiness to appropriate every new idea of value; to admire the evident efforts being made towards initiating new educational developments; to admire the zeal with which all seek after thoroughness and accuracy of work as determinedly as after expansion and progress; to admire the constant watchfulness with which they strive that the continuation of school life and of inherited school influences shall be secured; to admire the width

of view with which (whether in genuine Higher Standard Schools, or by bridged approaches towards Secondary Schools) the educational aspirations of special sections of the community are being touched.

There is, however, especially in the smaller towns and throughout the more agricultural areas, one melancholy subject for reflection: we have it but too often before us even in London; but in the ordinary provincial life of England, as in many a metropolitan district, the one blot on our success is the early age at which our children leave their school. People ask why we so often still find adults little or nothing the better for our Education Acts and our modern school organisations; and the answer is not to be found generally so much in the imperfections of schools or educational systems, as in the fact that the children are gone from education before ever education has had time to make any deep or lasting mark upon their intelligence, or any permanent impression on their subsequent lives. Our chief point of regret.

I have reason to believe that we in Lambeth are better in this respect than the average, whether in London or the provinces; and yet it is depressing indeed to know (as I do know) that even with us only about 31 per cent. of the children remain at school long enough to spend a year in the completion of our 6th Standard work; and that only about 50 per cent. stay long enough at school to complete even the 5th Standard stage of elementary schooling.

The resulting deduction is that half our children leave off their schooling before mastering the simplest uses of ordinary "practice" and "proportion" in their arithmetic; before cultivating reading power over an ordinary newspaper; and before acquiring that simplest form of continuous sentence composition that consists of the mere memory reproduction of a narrative. Their only experience of reading has been obtained from technical class readers; and their main touch of composition has been through uninteresting dictation exercises involving what in their home life would be thought an unfamiliar diction replete with unusual words.

This is not likely to ripen often in after life into interested intelligent efforts towards intellectual self-improvement.

The school studies of that ill-fortuned moiety of our future citizens bear far too little direct connexion with their future social environment; those children pass altogether away from them, as they enter at a sadly early age the quite different surroundings of their "gone to work" life.

In towns this is somewhat relieved by the class subjects through the influence of which many of the scholars, even in the middle standards of the schools, have had their general interest and intelligence awakened in relation to life's geographical, scientific, or historical facts and principles.

Great good of the more disciplinary kind has no doubt been done by these somewhat artificial lines of work; but, how now "to make the dry bones live" is the problem awaiting solution.

Something should be done to give to our weaker localities, and to the weaker section of our children in other regions, a more *lasting* education; that shall naturally pass on (by continuative association and personally assimilated interest) with them from school, and become by natural growth a part of their future lives.

To achieve this we must somehow teach our children to read, less for elocutionary successes, and far more (as we read ourselves) for the sake of the matter read; and, if this continuation element is to be established, we must be content with, perhaps, lower feats in the spelling of bookish and (to these children) unfamiliar words; and must from the first aim at

sentence composition both with lips and with pen, combining with it a firm grasp of the orthography of the ordinary language of the children's probable future.

Thus, their simple letters to friends and superiors by-and-by will not prove a mere monument to a false system of teaching, whereby giant words never to recur in their experience were spelt with slavish accuracy, whilst the little commonplaces of an ordinary letter to a patron or a relative were left to take care of themselves.

Cases of "appeal."

There have been "appeals" against the verdicts of some of my divisional colleagues, to which it has been my duty as Chief Inspector to respond; these verdicts of "inefficient," however, have been in every instance maintained as true; and, indeed, there was, as a rule, little or nothing to support a case as against the district Inspector. Sometimes it has transpired that after the first warning by the Inspector, but often far too long after it, the inefficient teacher has been removed and a new teacher appointed some few months before the Inspector's second visit to re-test efficiency; in those cases there is a difficulty involved; for it is clearly impossible for the new teacher in a very few months to recover an actually inefficient school to a condition of *positive efficiency*. Such cases need careful watching; dilatory or half-interested managers might thus take unfair advantage; a series of cheap and barely efficient successive teachers might be put in one after another, year by year; and thus the recovered and lasting efficiency of the parish education be put off *sine die*; for an Inspector dealing with such schools of long-standing worthlessness would be slow to condemn as useless and inefficient any but a very manifestly worthless newly-come teacher; the third-rate cases might very possibly slip through the Inspector's hands, oiled down as his grip would then probably be by charitable consideration.

There is one further point that I wish to touch upon under the heading of "appeals."

"Appeals" rather monetary than educational.

It has been almost universally the case that the appeal was made to you, My Lords, upon *financial* and not at all upon *educational* grounds. In more than one instance this was openly and naively admitted to me by the managers. No well-based *educational* attack upon an Inspector's standard, aim, or methods, has ever been laid before me. A hot-tempered and baseless hint as to an adverse *animus* having been at work on his part may have been thrown out against a colleague, I admit, and deplore; but a case of formulated and foundationed *educational* evidence in favour of the "appeal," I am unable to recall. The annoyance was not that the school had been wrongly stigmatised as "inefficient;" but that the *expected money* had been withheld by you upon your officer's report.

I am anxious about this; I dare not assert my ability to prescribe for the evil; that rather lies in the province of those to whom and for whom I am here writing; but I cannot help thinking that if every union, or other composite area comprising several parishes, had some one directly responsible educational authority attached to it, as is the case now with boroughs possessed of school boards, there would be more hope of having some kind of truly educational (and not merely grant-covetous) spirit awakened among our isolated, self-bounded, and often self-satisfied if not self-conceited unit parishes.

And now let my colleagues speak for themselves.

School supply and attendance.

The Reading District.

As regards "supply," Mr. Tremenheere reports that school accommodation is steadily overtaking the needs of the Reading district. He says:—

"Since I last reported, seven newly-erected schools, of which all but two are of considerable size, have been added to my list and visited; while eighteen others

have been enlarged. The abolition of fees has had the effect of compelling three others, previously uninspected, to apply for annual grants; and some half-dozen more schools of this class will doubtless shortly come upon our inspection list. The quality of the accommodation has also been improved by the entire rebuilding of four schools, and by the provision of new offices in fourteen, new cloak rooms in eight, and additional playgrounds in two. The issue of Circular 821 will result in further structural improvements.

"The Reading School Board continues to discharge its duties with excellent method and untiring zeal.

"Most of the building activity which has been in progress during the last two years has been caused by the operation of the Assisted Education Act, which has resulted in a large addition to the numbers on the books, and, what is more gratifying, to a still larger increase in the average attendance.

"Town and country schools, and both senior and infant departments, contribute to this result; but in the infant sections of rural schools the expansion has been almost phenomenal, the number of enrolled scholars having increased over 16 per cent., and the number in average attendance over 20 per cent.

"The regularity of attendance, as measured by the proportion of registered scholars who are daily at school, also shows improvement, having risen from 81 per cent. in 1891 to 83 per cent. in the year under review.

"I think we may now say that the problem of getting the children to school at an early age and keeping them there in pretty regular attendance for a few years has practically been solved; but it is truly lamentable to think how soon they leave us. Even in the borough of Reading only 3 per cent. of the scholars are over 13 years of age; but, I rejoice to add, the Board have recently by an unanimous vote raised the total exemption standard to the 6th. It is high time that the byelaws throughout the country were revised. I have heard the remark made that the better the teaching the worse it is for education; and it is true in this sense, that there is more promise of permanence for the intellectual and moral discipline of a boy who moves slowly through the Standards, than of one who is enabled by brighter abilities or superior teaching to pass his Standard at 10 or 11 years of age and go forth into the world to forget."

I next subjoin Mr. Airy's tabulated statement and remarks upon attendance and supply at Birmingham :—

Birmingham.

Year.	Population.	Number on Books.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage of Average Attendance to Number on Books.	Per-centage of Average Attendance to Population.				
1871	342,605	25,941	16,283	62.8	4·7	30,696	57,090	26,394 (def.)	—
1891	429,171	73,522	60,575	82·0	14·7	72,093	71,529	564 (ex.)	—
1893	492,901	85,978	74,113	86·0	15·0	82,836	83,133	703 (ex.)	64

Mr. Airy proceeds :—

"In 1892, when the borough was enlarged, the population was increased by 48,945, representing an additional average of attendance of 6,189 children.

"The per-centage of average attendance as compared with the number on the books throughout the district, for board and voluntary schools together, has, in spite of a small reduction in consequence of the inclusion of the new districts, been raised from 82 in 1891 to 85 in 1893. In the voluntary schools alone it has risen from 78·6 to 83. This increase appears due almost entirely to the universal operation of the Free Education Act. Many of the voluntary schools which in 1891 (mainly, perhaps, in consequence of the lower fee then charged in the board schools) were on the downward path, with steadily decreasing numbers, are now, in spite of comparatively inferior staffs, appliances, and curriculum, inconveniently full. In other ways, too, their outlook is far more favourable. In a former report, when noticing the difficulties which beset them, I remarked especially upon their isolation and upon the absence of all co-operation or apparent desire to co-operate. A different spirit is, however, now at work, and two manifestations of this spirit are now particularly noticeable. The church schools have now united in establishing evening central classes for their pupil-teachers, which are working with vigour and with promise of the best results; the other instance of co-operation has been the

establishment, in a great measure through the liberality of one layman, of cookery and manual instruction centres, to which boys and girls from the neighbouring church schools are admitted. At present, there are on the books of the Manual Instruction Centre 400 boys, while 218 girls are attending the cooking centre. I am in hopes that before long additional centres may be established in other parts of the town. This awakening on the part of the voluntary schools to the necessity of co-operation is very gratifying."

The Basingstoke district.

Next, let Mr. Milman tell his agricultural tale of supply, structural conditions, and attendance in the Basingstoke District.

He reports :—

"Of course in a country dotted over with villages, the question of the supply of schools is a difficult one. In some cases the villages are so grouped that the number of schools might be sensibly diminished to the saving of teaching power and expense. In others the children have to travel long distances from some outlying hamlet or group of farm cottages. It is not uncommon to find children coming three or four miles to school; and in favourable weather these children are amongst the most regular.

"As regards attendance, I am afraid I must say that compulsion is rather moral than legal. It is the fashion to lay all the blame on the magistrates; and though no doubt it is true that here and there a member of the bench sets his face wholly against education, still their gentleness in the matter is too general for us to put it down to personal caprice. There must be other causes at work, and among them I would mention the dislike of Englishmen to have compulsion applied to them in any form, the unwillingness of parents to see their children better educated than themselves, the usefulness of the children at home, and their power to earn money and so eke out the scanty subsistence of the rural labourer. These causes no doubt operate in particular cases.

"I believe, however, that the general question turns on the appointment of the attendance officer. He is usually a pluralist, and one of his minor duties is the superintendence of the children's attendance at school. If he visits schools at all, it is generally at fixed dates when the parents can prepare for his coming by sending their children to school for a few days previously. Then, when he does bring a case before the magistrates, it is not heard for some weeks; and meanwhile the parents take care to send the children to school regularly. Thus they have two pleas: first, that it is hard to be punished for an offence committed so long ago; and, secondly, that the child is then attending regularly enough to please everybody. It should also be remembered that those officers have sometimes unreasonable distances to travel. The remedy for all this is no doubt difficult to find without considerable expenditure of money; but till it is found we shall have continual complaints as to the irregular attendance of children. Meanwhile, managers and teachers must do all they can to entice the children to school in their own way; by giving prizes for regularity to individual children or by according some privilege to the class that attends best generally.

"Free education seems to have increased the attendance as a whole, but the increase has taken place chiefly in the junior classes of the infants schools. I am often told that the elder children are not attending as well as they used to. The condition of the school premises has given me much anxiety, largely alleviated, however, by the appearance of Circular 321, which has strengthened my hands. The misfortune is that it has appeared at a time when the agricultural prosperity of the country is at a low ebb, and there is no money for much needed improvements and enlargements. Many of our schools were built in the early days of education and have had nothing done to them since, so that they would want patching even if there were no *modern requirements*.

"The chief defects are found in the ventilation, the accommodatien for hats and cloaks, and the offices. It is no doubt difficult to get the offices properly looked after, especially in the case of mixed schools under a mistress; but as a place for the *formation of right habits*, they are as important as the schoolroom itself.

"We are fairly well off for playgrounds. In many places they are scarcely needed, as the children have a common, a pieee of waste ground, or a neighbouring field to play in. Unhappily these are not always inalienable from the school; and in a few cases the children have only a frequented road to play in to the imminent danger of life and limb.

"It is not uninteresting to note that in those placcs where most was done in the early days of education, some forty or fifty years ago, we now find improvements or enlargements most necessary. The pioneers in education, as in many other things, have been the greatest sufferers."

Regarding supply and attendance in Buckinghamshire, Mr. Kenney-Herbert writes as follows :— Buckinghamshire.

"As far as the provision of the necessary number of places for the children in my district is concerned, I think that there is no reason for complaint. It is either sufficient or is being made so. But I am afraid that the quality of the provision is not very first-rate in all cases. My enclosures to Circular 331 reveal the fact that very few schools except those quite recently supplied or restored, have been found to be faultless.

"I do not find any improvement in the children's attendance at school. The smaller infants, the babies, are sent to school with some regularity because their mothers want to get rid of them; but as soon as they are old enough to be of any use they begin to attend irregularly. Among the elder scholars the freeing of the school as regards fees has not helped the attendance in the slightest degree. School Attendance Committees are as obstructive and injurious to the cause which they have been established to serve, as they always have been and always will be, so long as they are composed of their present elements. The result is that all children who have passed the partial exemption standard, are allowed to attend as they please, and this accounts for our 5th, 6th, and 7th Standards being so meagrely represented, and for so many young children being found in the elementary-subject classes of our evening schools."

Under these heads, Mr. Capel writes of his district:— Warwickshire.

"In the last two years the extent of my district has been altered. All South Warwickshire has been added to the district on which I have to report; and, on the other hand, the Saltley Schools have been transferred to the Birmingham District. I have now about 24 or 25 School Boards with more than 50 schools under them. Of these the largest are Aston and Yardley, Coventry, and Atherstone, Warwick and Leamington. All these are districts where the population is increasing rapidly, and where it would hardly be possible for the additional accommodation which is absolutely required to be provided by voluntary effort.

"In Warwickshire, as in other parts of England, the population in the rural districts is either not increasing at all or is increasing very slowly. In the neighbourhood of large towns, especially in the suburbs of Birmingham, it is increasing very fast. Still, I am glad to say the School Boards and other public bodies are able and ready to provide the increased accommodation needed by the increased numbers of children, and the per-centage of school-places to the whole population is much more satisfactory than I have ever known it. And these places are occupied; although the regularity with which the children attend is still, especially in rural districts, below what it ought to be. There are very few children now who do not receive some education; and there are not many who have not an opportunity (if they choose to take advantage of it) of getting an education which will fit them for any situation they are likely to fill when their school days are over."

As to the South Warwickshire portion of Mr. Capel's district, Her Majesty's Inspector Mr. Iles reports through him as follows :—

"In the rural parts of South Warwickshire the country schools are often too large rather than too small. In many cases the presence of infants in the main room is undesirable; but the average attendance only necessitates one teacher; and two rooms would prevent the whole from being under one person's care. The attendance of babies has increased with the abolition of fees, otherwise there is little appreciable change in the attendance. There seems to be an increase in the number of children who miss from one to three attendances per week. The School Attendance Committees seem unable to even attempt to cope with this evil: complete regularity depends largely on the character of the discipline and the teaching. The machinery for compulsion fails from the issue of too many warnings and threats. *Don't do it again*, continually repeated, cannot be expected to do good.

I am unable to learn that School Attendance Committees ever importune the magistrates on these attendance cases: a summons is issued, and a warning from the Bench is perhaps the only result; the matter is then allowed to drop with the complaint that magistrates won't convict."

And Mr. Haslam says :— The Leicester district.

"The supply of school accommodation continues on the whole to keep pace satisfactorily with increasing requirements. In the enlarged borough of Leicester one large board school has been opened; and three others ere long will be added to my list.

Under the Loughborough School Board, two schools, one permanent and one temporary, have been opened: and in several places satisfactory enlargements have been carried out.

"The per-centage of the average attendance as referred to the number on the books (for older children) has varied from 90·6 in the Loughborough Union to 81·6 for the whole district. The corresponding figure for infants' schools is 71 per cent. These figures show a slight improvement since 1891."

The Oxford district.

Mr. Pickard writes from Oxford :—

"I can give a good account of the existing school supply of my district. Notwithstanding the agricultural depression, voluntary managers are determined to keep their schools sufficient, and as far as possible efficient. My chief endeavour during the last two years has been to obtain class-rooms for infants and cloak-rooms. The Assisted Education Act has produced a considerable increase in the average attendance, especially among the infants. When the parents had to pay fees they would not let their children go to school till they were five years old; but, now that fees are abolished, all the tiny mites of three years old are sent to be taken care of.

"Managers sometimes tell me that parents no longer value the education for which they do not pay, and that attendance is more irregular, unless the School Board or School Attendance Committee do their duty. The members of these bodies tell me that it is no use instituting prosecutions because the magistrates will not convict."

The Northampton district.

Of the Northampton district Mr. Cartwright says :—

"The returns of the last census show an increase of 32,000 in the population of my district. This increase is almost entirely in the large towns of Northampton, Peterborough, Kettering, Wellingborough, and one or two places like Rushden engaged in the shoe trade. The purely agricultural unions tell the usual tale of a diminishing population. Those towns are the only places where much extension of school accommodation has been necessary.

"In Northampton the board moves cautiously, if not slowly; as a school on the Whitworth estate, projected three years ago, will not be opened till next year. Additions have been made to two of the other board schools, and a new Roman Catholic school has also been built. In Peterborough a first floor is being added to the St. John's National School; a new Roman Catholic School has been built; and the Great Northern Railway has erected an excellent boys' school, to be followed, I hope, at no distant date, by similar buildings for girls and infants. In Kettering our Vice-President opened, in December 1892, the Stamford Road Board School, with accommodation for 1,100 children. It is the first school built by the board; it is a model of good design, with a central hall surrounded by class-rooms; and all the arrangements are excellent. Another large school, with accommodation for an equal number, will be opened in the spring.

"In Wellingborough, where the railway extension will probably lead to a considerable increase in the population, a large school is projected. In Rushden, too, a new school is being built.

"Besides these new schools, the great efforts made by managers to remedy the defects I had pointed out to them in the buildings of old schools, made the duty of replying to the questions in Circular No. 321 much easier than it would have been.

"Lighting and ventilation have been improved, cloak-rooms built, and class-rooms added, and increased efficiency may be confidently looked for.

"With regard to the attendance of the children, I am glad to speak more hopefully, and to report a decided improvement which I hope will continue. For this the different local authorities deserve much credit, which I am glad to acknowledge.

"The attendance in large towns has improved, though it is still (with the exception of Peterborough) below what it should be; it is surpassed by that in several of the country unions, of which Oundle comes first with 89·2 per cent., Brixworth second with 83·4, followed by Daventry with 83·2, and Thrapston with 82·8.

"But while mentioning these, I regret to record that the attendance under the Stanwick Board is as low as 69·4, that of Piddington Board 69·5, Hardingstone Board 71, Northampton Attendance Committee 72·4, Desborough Board 71, and Rushden Board 74·9. Free education has not had much to do with the improvement of attendance except in the case of the infants whose parents are glad to be relieved of their care; but I am of opinion that the greater freedom of classification permitted to the teacher has been wisely used to bring pressure to bear on the parents of the irregular children, who are threatened with the degradation of their children to a lower class, and consequent inability to procure a labour certificate, unless they attend regularly

"The presence of one energetic person who means business on the attendance committee has often worked wonders, especially when combined with an energetic magistrate on the bench.

"It is, above all, essential that the attendance officer should be a person of greater intelligence than the ordinary relieving officer, who usually combines this office with his numerous other duties. Amongst the various plans for securing a better attendance I may mention that of giving a half holiday if a certain high per-centage of regularity is reached; a challenge banner for the most regular standard is another; while, in some schools, the truants are brought in by main force by a band of picked boys sent out in search for them."

Technical and higher grade schools and central classes for pupil teachers.

Let me now introduce, as handed to me by some of my colleagues, the story of two or three very important special movements in the direction of technical and higher grade schools and teaching, and the formation of centre classes for pupil-teachers.

Mr. Tremenheere says :—

In the Reading district.

"The great educational event of the year has been the establishment in our midst of the University Extension College. Reading had for some time possessed a branch of the University Extension Association and a Science and Art School. In the spring of 1892, Christ Church, Oxford, offered us the services of Mr. H. J. Mackinder, senior student, and reader in geography to the University. His first step was to bring about an amalgamation of the association and the school, and the appointment of a governing body containing representatives of the Reading Corporation, the Reading School Board, and the Governors of the Kendrick Schools, as well as nominees of the expiring institutions.

"The appreciation in which the college, opened only at Michaelmas 1892, is already held is shown by the fact that the working men of Reading have raised among themselves a considerable sum of money towards building a corridor.

"The college has given us two courses of popular lectures, and five courses of public lectures of the ordinary *Extension* type; its natural science department has held weekly classes in 14 subjects; its art department has been carried on as the Art School was of old, and classes have also been conducted in the theory of music and in shorthand; while 11 students are being prepared for University degrees and other higher examinations; but what is specially interesting to us is the establishment of a normal department which undertakes for an annual fee of 2*l.* the instruction of pupil-teachers in history, geography, the English language and literature, mathematics, and music. These classes hardly got into full swing till Christmas, 1892; and as the examination occurred in April it would not be reasonable to look for very decided results at present; but there is already clear promise of fruit, and I have not the least doubt that ere long we shall see a very marked improvement, not simply in the instruction, but in the *education* of our pupil-teachers; who have flocked to the college from almost every school within reach of it."

Mr. Tremenheere adds the following regarding the progress of technical education:—

"I extract what follows from the Report of the Technical Education Committee of the Berks County Council, just issued.

"Twenty junior scholarships of the value of 25*l.* each, tenable for two years, were founded by the council, for boys between the ages of 11 and 13, who have for two years continuously attended rural elementary schools in the county, and made 90 per cent. of attendances. Forty-two candidates presented themselves for examination. The condition requiring 90 per cent. of attendances was fatal to a good many candidates; but the committee regards it as of great value, systematic progress being mainly dependent on regularity of attendance. The committee is gratified to observe that the occupations of the parents of successful scholars are very varied: they include those of gardener, coachman, bricklayer, carman, smith, carpenter, grocer, labourer, butler, relieving officer, bailiff, platelayer, attendant, painter, and bootmaker. This seems to prove that the scholarships have been gained by those for whom they were intended.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable secondary schools to which to send the elected scholars. There seems to be a dearth in this county of institutions which offer the kind of training which these young persons require. The whole of the successful candidates are boys. I hope in time something may be done for the girls also."

In Birmingham.

I now subjoin Mr. Airy's account of corresponding efforts and advance at Birmingham :—

"My last report contained an account of the establishment of the day training college for women, and my confident expression of opinion as to its success. This opinion has been, I rejoice to say, abundantly justified. Under the combined efforts of its admirable principal with her accomplished staff and the professors of Mason College, results of the most satisfactory nature have been obtained. In the examination for certificates which closed the first year in 1892, 34 per cent. (or 10 above the average per-centage of all the residential colleges) obtained a first class; while in its second year 42·5 per cent. passed in the first class, 48·5 in the second, and 9 in the third class. After the next admission the college will contain 90 students.

"Most of those who leave join the service of the board, which is thus acquiring a constant supply of bright, highly cultivated, and effective teachers, of wide intellectual interests and liberal views on educational questions.

"The relations between teachers and students are singularly close, and the home life and comradeship all that could be desired.

"The great event of the past two years has been the completion of the Waverley Road Seventh Standard School.

"This noble work, the latest outcome of a continuous policy pursued during 20 years by what has practically been the same board, notifies afresh and in the most emphatic way the resolve of the board to deal cautiously but thoroughly with the problem of higher elementary education, to satisfy the demands of the children of the high class artisan and the intelligent shopkeeper.

"This is a work which entails great expense upon the ratepayers; but not a word has been raised against it, nor will a word, I am convinced, be raised against the further development of the principle. And I cannot but hope that before long the Legislature will take account of the ever growing ambition of this class of children, and, in one way or another, give to such work the support which, as it appears to me, it deserves.

"It was the success of the Bridge Street Seventh Standard School, a technical school for boys only, that convinced the board of the existence of a demand for education of a still more extended scope.

"The new school has two sides, for boys and for girls; and for each a three years' course of study has been arranged.

"On the boys' side there are (1) two distinct technical courses, which fit the pupils to enter with advantage either one of the many industries in which chemical and general scientific knowledge is of the first importance, or one of those in which a knowledge of mechanics, mechanical drawing, and steam is the best equipment. In both cases workshop practice, drawing, and science form a large part of the training. There is also (2) a commercial course, including all the subjects of a commercial education. The definition is wide, for it includes drawing (both free-hand and geometrical), chemistry (both in theory and practice), the workshop, drill, singing, and physics.

"In the technical course, in like manner, full attention is paid to writing and composition, mathematics, and history.

"On the girls' side there are also two courses, domestic and commercial.

"The former includes cookery, dressmaking, the laundry, household accounts, household health, household chemistry, with English literature, French, composition, science, and drawing.

"The latter substitutes shorthand, book-keeping, commercial French, and geography for the domestic subjects named above.

"The school is built for 600, and already contains 252 boys and 160 girls. The equipment of the workshops, laboratories, &c., the result of prolonged thought, experience, and investigation, is admirable. With wise economy, no expense in the direction of efficiency has been spared."

Regarding central classes for pupil-teachers, Mr. Airy writes :—

"The anxiety of the board to secure teachers trained in the best possible way has nowhere been shown more strongly than in their provision for the pupil-teachers. I have on former occasions spoken strongly of the success of the central classes, with reservation as to the unadvisability of the evening classes.

"This objection has now in a great measure been removed, and will, I hope, shortly be altogether done away with. Candidates, and first and second year pupil-teachers, now work in school only half time. No evening meetings are held for them. The third and fourth year pupil-teachers still attend evening classes, and one class on Saturday morning.

"The improvement in the pupil-teachers' papers has, I am bound to say, scarcely kept pace with the efforts bestowed upon the teachers; but the new system has but just begun, and I have little doubt that in two years I shall have a very different tale to tell."

Mr. Pickard reports :— In the Oxford district.

"Since the issue of my last report a day training college for men has been started in connexion with the University of Oxford. When I was instructed in July to examine the students, only one presented himself, but I understand that there are now (November 1893) eight on the books.

"The Oxford Residential Training College for Women is allowed to have ten day students, five in each year. There are now in attendance one in the second year and three in the first year. Up to the present time the committee have not any cause to regret the admission of the day students.

"Under the auspices of the University Extension Delegacy, a course of 24 lectures followed by classes is being delivered by Mr. Graham Wallas, M.A., on the Growth of English Institutions in Town and Country. Among the 180 persons who attend them are 4 head teachers in public elementary schools, 12 assistant teachers, and 11 pupil-teachers.

"The Delegacy have also decided to arrange a course of instruction, suitable for teachers, on the Life and Duties of a Citizen, at the summer meeting in August 1894.

"Central classes for pupil-teachers were commenced in January 1893. They are taught by five of the head masters of the elementary schools in Oxford. Sixty pupils are in attendance, and they have been remarkably regular. They attend for five hours in each week, and have home lessons, which are carefully revised by the masters. All the subjects in Schedule V. are taught, except reading, repetition, music, drawing, languages, domestic economy, and needlework. The classes are under the management of the Church Elementary Schools Association, which provides the necessary funds."

Mr. Haslam reports :— In the Leicester district.

"I am very glad to be able to say that while the Leicester School Board's classes for junior teachers are conducted with as much thoroughness and efficiency as ever, a similar arrangement has now been adopted both by the Loughborough School Board and by the Church of England schools in Leicester. The latter classes are attended also by some pupil-teachers from neighbouring schools outside the borough."

Let us now turn our minds for a moment from the contemplation of these helpful movements to the sympathetic review of pupil-teacher life that Mr. Kenney-Herbert's Buckinghamshire experience provides for us. He says :— A Buckinghamshire sketch.

"The position of pupil-teachers in country schools is always, or very often, a trouble to us. These young people are *apprenticed* to learn a definite profession; to be taught how to teach. In all other professions or trades apprentices are taught their business, step by step, immediately under the eye of the master or some skilled workman. It is the teacher's profession alone, so far as I know, that is distinguished by allowing or rather compelling its apprentices to learn their business as best they can for themselves. I am not speaking of schools where a superintending headmaster goes round the classes and watches and guides his pupil-teachers in their practical work. I am not speaking, of course, of those happy young people engaged under school boards who can afford special buildings and special central classes for them; and who surround them with every advantage and encouragement which experience and personal care can devise.

"I am speaking of the apprentices in country schools who never receive a *critical lesson* in their lives; who are set down to teach an infants' class or some standard, perhaps in a separate room; and who never or rarely see the head master from week's end to week's end, except after school hours; when, tired out by all they have been doing, they have their own lessons to do or some work to submit for revision. It seems to me that this is all wrong; and that a system cannot stand which makes such a state of affairs possible; which fills the scholarship list with failures; and which crowds the ranks of the ex-pupil-teacher assistants with so many useless members."

In Warwickshire.

Mr. Capel, writing of North Warwickshire, makes the following interesting and suggestive remarks concerning the supply of pupil-teachers and the working of central classes :—

"There is no doubt a difficulty in obtaining boys for the office of pupil-teachers. Parents who can afford to pay a premium for their sons' apprenticeship, do not look upon the teacher's vocation with favour. It is easier to obtain good female candidates, many well-to-do poeple being anxious to make their daughters teachers.

"Central classes for teaching pupil-teachers gradually increase; but at present I have failed to discover that improvement in their work that I hoped for. Pupil-teachers in infants' schools are weak in those subjects (such as geography, history, grammar) which their fellow workers in the elders' schools are in the habit of teaching to their classes, but which are not taught in infants' schools. I think the least satisfactory point in our educational system to-day is the large per-centage of pupil-teachers who cannot be admitted into the training colleges. A few of the disappointed ones have the courage and perseverance to try again; and on a second or even a third trial are successful; but by far the majority give up the attempt and enter on their future work much less perfectly equipped than they should be."

The elementary subjects.

I will not trouble you with quotations in detail from Her Majesty's Inspectors' Reports, as regards the elementary subjects; you will not be surprised to hear that they very generally speak in a hopeful and encouraging tone; and that their tale is generally one of evident progress and success. Here and there a hint is thrown out as to the importance of giving still more attention in arithmetic to drawing out the intelligence of the scholars over both written problems and varied oral practical exercises involving thought and not merely technical method. Here and there, as regards writing, I find a wise hint given as to the superior successes of blackboard teaching as compared with ordinary copy-books that leave the pupil dependent on his (rarely watched) page-headings. Almost universally Her Majesty's Inspectors express their sense of the value of the *unseen* reading tests that we have been instructed to apply during these last years in our examination of the middle and upper standards of the schools.

A few complaints, with suggested cures.

There are, however, a few complaints as to the reading and spelling of the lowest classes.

Mr. Haslam thus formulates both the charge and the suggested remedy :—

"With regard to the elementary subjects, I will only remark upon a falling off of late years in the reading of Standard I., which can only be described as phenomenal. I feel no doubt whatever in my own mind that it is intimately connected with a neglect to teach spelling to that standard, which has been growing up during the same time."

The fault and remedy are, to my mind, still more clearly pointed out in the following passage taken from Mr. Milman's report :—

"The introduction of reading from a book new to the children has raised the character of the reading immensely, and before long I hope to see it adopted in all the standards. At present a first standard reading lesson is the most painful thing to listen to that I know. A short paragraph or sentence is taken and read over and over again till the children can read it by heart, and no attention is paid to the meaning or formation of the words, or to the story; but the book is simply got up for the examiner. And, to my mind, teachers do not read enough to the children; and, too seldom do they combine spelling with reading."

But the following passage, taken from Mr. Tremenheere's remarks, will perhaps best serve to exhibit the mischief, and to expound the cure :—

"Spelling shows most improvement in the upper standards, where the application of an unseen test has in many schools, though not (I regret to say) universally, led to the systematic *teaching* of this subject, in place of the haphazard grinding *practice* which formerly prevailed. It shows less improvement in the lower standards, where

the obligation to select a passage from a book used in the class still offers a strong temptation to continue in the bad old ways.

"I am very strongly of opinion that, seeing what a potent influence the conditions of examination exercise on the methods of teaching, unseen tests should be applied throughout the school. In reading this is equally desirable. Our present system begins the right method at the wrong end of the school. When we put a book into the hands of a beginner, it is not for the sake of its matter, but in order to teach him to translate the printed symbol into the spoken word; just as in spelling, he translates the spoken word into the written symbol. But to a more advanced scholar, in proportion as he has mastered this mechanical art, the matter of what he reads becomes increasingly valuable. Therefore, if any standards are to present prepared books it should be the upper ones; and from them should be required a knowledge of the contents, besides the mere ability to vocalise the words.

"It is unsatisfactory to reflect that reading still means in the lower standards the mere getting up of two short books."

Class subjects in town and country.

As regards the development of intelligence through such class subjects as grammar, geography, elementary science, history, &c., the report from the towns is as a rule highly satisfactory; whilst that from purely rural districts is far less encouraging. I subjoin a characteristic quotation from Mr. Haslam's picture of Leicester educational work. After reporting the high general success of this department of the school work in his district, he says:—

"The chief new fact I have to record as to class subjects is the careful and successful way in which the teaching of elementary science has been adopted by the Leicester School Board. Much pains and care were first devoted to drawing up very full schemes; and a whole year was then devoted to the instruction of the teachers in these subjects, before any change was made."

Now let me give you a rural sketch of school life, drawn by Mr. Kenney-Herbert's hand. He tells us:—

"As regards *general intelligence*, the tendency is distinctly progressive; but in the teaching of actual class subjects we have not advanced very much. In the larger schools (where circumstances as regards staff, size, regularity of attendance, position, and the material of which its scholars are composed, are favourable), these subjects are being well done now, as they have been well done in the past; but in the small schools, whose surroundings are not only not favourable but are entirely difficult, I do not see much improvement. But it seems to me that the lot of the country school teacher is not a very enviable one. Apart from the difficulties they have to deal with in the form of dull children who attend irregularly, either on account of the inaccessibility of the school or on account of their parents' apathy, I cannot conceive how they get through the work they have to do. There are five or six standards to be taught, singlehanded, in the elementary subjects, with needlework, recitation, drawing, and singing; and there is an infant's class, under the best assistant that poverty can afford, to be superintended, or (where there is no such assistant) to be taught. It is true that many teachers, of special gifts, have succeeded; but what of their less talented sisters? I cannot but think that we shall have to be tender as examiners in a good many cases, to prevent the extinction of several very useful though not very brilliant little schools."

On these subjects the following remarks by Mr. Pickard will well repay perusal:—

"Grammar appears to be gradually disappearing, and its place is being taken by geography or history. When the latter subject is well taught children appear to take a very lively interest in the lives of great men, and give ready and thoughtful answers. Elementary science has been taken up in a few schools, but in the majority of cases the results are extremely disappointing. This I attribute to two causes: first, the want of proper apparatus; and secondly, the very meagre scientific knowledge possessed by the majority of the teachers. This lack of knowledge is produced by circumstances, and not by want of ability. Few of the masters in country schools have lived in a town where facilities for acquiring a certain amount of scientific knowledge exist. The County Councils are now encouraging teachers to take up science (especially agriculture), by paying railway fares and offering inducements to attend lectures in Oxford or Reading. This is very laudable, but there is a tendency to acquire mere superficial knowledge, and then to teach in an unscientific manner."

Specific subjects.

As to the more special or "specific" subjects of our Code, their suitability as part of the curriculum varies directly with the urban character of the populations involved. Of the Buckingham District I read "specific subjects are not found in any of my schools"; and of the equally rural Basingstoke district I am told "specific subjects are practically unknown"; and the tale varies steadily through district after district of an increasingly urban type, through Oxford, and Warwick, and Reading, and Northampton, and Leicester, until it reaches its climax in the report that speaks of "this most important side of education," in the Birmingham Board Schools.

Needlework.

Concerning needlework I receive generally very encouraging accounts, and only in the case of Mr. Milman's Basingstoke district do I hear any note of lamentation.

Hand and eye training.

The Birmingham Board, I learn, has moved definitely in the direction of providing a suitable course of hand and eye training for the 1st–4th Standards of its schools.

Technical subjects, &c.

Where the circumstances are such as to admit of it—which seems not yet very often to be the case in purely rural neighbourhoods—I hear of increasing effort and decided advance as regards such matters as technical or manual instruction, cookery, laundrywork, &c.; and I note very general and marked progress in regard to drills, music, and drawing.

What a basis upon which to rest hope and encouragement is furnished to us all by this brief note of Mr. Tremenheere's: "There is not a "single school in my district in which the boys have not been taught "drawing during the past year."

Of the music in the Leicester District I am told that "singing by "notes has been taken in 56 per cent. of the schools for older children, "and in 67 per cent. of infants' schools and classes."

Of North Warwickshire it is reported that "singing by ear is "gradually disappearing and is found chiefly in rural schools."

And of Mr. Milman's extremely agricultural district, extending into Berks, Hants, and Wilts, I read that "note singing is largely taken, "and in many cases with much success."

Evening continuation schools.

The new Evening Continuation School system is pushing vigorously its first growth. I will offer no criticisms upon its working; they would have to be mere prophecies. Let them wait till prophecy has been translated into fact.

Infants' schools and classes in town and country.

The Inspectors of this East Central Division speak but with one voice as to the very high efficiency of the infants' school work done in their districts. Allow me to subjoin two pictures illustrative of this department of the work; the one, exhibiting to you the inner life of the board's infants' schools in Birmingham; the other, painting for you the leading features of, and the special difficulties affecting, infants' schools and classes under the strictly rural conditions of Buckinghamshire.

Of Birmingham Mr. Airy writes:—

"I have on previous occasions recorded my pride in the infants' schools in my district. Since I last reported there has been a steady advance in brightness and intelligence even upon the high standard then attained. In the delivery of object lessons, excellent as this was, a noteworthy improvement has been made. The drawings upon the blackboard are now made while the lesson is proceeding in coloured chalks wherever the subject admits of it, and the interest thus awakened among the children is delightful to witness. A considerable number of teachers have very successfully mastered that difficult secret of really good teaching, viz., the power of talking and drawing simultaneously. No infant school now under the board is carried on without dancing; and, in the poorest schools, I have seen (not

merely such rudimentary dances as polkas and Sir Roger, but) quadrilles in all their figures performed with activity and grace and with evident delight.

"The board, desirous of carrying out to the full the spirit of the departmental circular regarding kindergarten work, have lately appointed an inspectress of infant schools who has given especial attention to this subject, and her presence and advice are without doubt having a stimulating effect. Nothing, however, is plainer to me than the danger of sacrificing the spirit of kindergarten to the letter. The teaching of kindergarten work may be, and very often is, as unintelligent and mechanical, as great a weariness to flesh and spirit, as the teaching of anything else.

"So soon as freedom and spontaneity are given up, and that the name of Frōbel and certain *gifts* and *occupations* are allowed to become mere fetishes, the real good is gone, or, at least, is gravely impaired.

"The excellence of the infant schools in Birmingham has largely arisen from the fact that, along with all possible encouragement, a free hand has been given to the teachers. Having no *standards* with fixed requirements, each head teacher is thrown upon her own resources, with the result that originality and spontaneity are more and more developed."

Of Buckinghamshire Mr. Kenney-Herbert writes :—

"The infants' schools in Bucks are most of them admirably efficient. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the way in which they are conducted. Superintended by kind and thoughtful teachers who know their business thoroughly, everything is done which can be done to interest their little charges and to draw out their intelligence.

"The efficiency of the infants' *classes* is improving. I am always particular in *dealing* with these divisions, and I am glad to say that my suggestions are, as a rule, well received and supported by the head teachers with satisfactory results.

"The great difficulty of obtaining suitable assistant-teachers for these classes remains. The demand for them is great, the supply of them is small; and, of course, they look for a salary which will enable them to live respectably. It is this salary question which is often, though not always, the stumblingblock. One cannot help sympathising with the managers of voluntary schools who find it so hard to get subscriptions and to make both ends meet, and with the smaller school boards who, in the present state of agricultural depression, dare not increase the already heavy rates for the better maintenance of their schools."

Thus we may draw encouragement from these two opposite poles of school life—from the borough and the village. And if the borough picture moves some of us to envy, and if both pictures move all of us to hearty admiration, yet the village sketch, with its own special lines and tint of pain and strain, demands our sympathy as well as our admiration.

Conclusion.

Let these notes now struck, telling of real sympathy, hopeful courage, and earnest effort, lead up to the final chord of this report. They are essential to all successful educational work. They must enter into the life and character of everyone of us educational workers, if our work is to be really successful.

Let us take courage then, and in all "sweet reasonableness," keep pressing on.

Granted that much of our work, as I have above confessed, fails to ripen visibly in the after life of our scholars; still, much, very much, of our influence is succeeding and has succeeded. We are saving the mass of our children from the demoralising education of street and gutter, to which, without our school system, they would so often be relegated; and we are achieving more than that negative success, for, in numberless cases, we are lifting the intellectual and moral tone of those who are to be our future citizens; we are disciplining human nature; we are quickening higher interests; we are cultivating intellectual perceptions; we are awakening and strengthening mental activities; we are building up self-respect; in a word, we are making *character*.

I perceive this frequently as I compare the rural child-life of to-day with my memory pictures of children seen in those same villages a quarter of a century ago.

I perceive it in my own London district as I compare the facts of 1893 with the facts that I observed there when I first took charge some eight years ago.

But no words of mine can depict the reality of the progress made in recent years more forcibly than does this brief glimpse into Birmingham life, with which Mr. Airy concludes his summary report, and which shall bring me to the concluding lesson of this divisional review:—

"There is a marked rise in the *personnel* of the teachers; and even more noticeable is the change for the better in the apparent standard of comfort among the children. The very poorest *waifs!* class, the children of thieves and of abandoned women, and the sleepers under carts and in coalyards, receive in the Stainsforth Street and Gem Street schools as much attention and kindness as their more fortunate comrades, until they are able to take their places with the latter; whilst existence is rendered more tolerable to them through the Cheap Dinner and Protection of Young Children Societies.

"I have seen 16 years of Birmingham school life, and I find it difficult to believe that the children are of the same class as those whom I found here 16 years ago."

I have now shown to you, my Lords, I trust, enough of our work to prove that it deserves our constant sympathy; that it demands our untiring and enthusiastic action; and that it affords to us amply the helpful forces of well-based encouragement and hope.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. D. Du Port.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

General Report, *for the Year* 1893, *by the* Rev. T. W. Sharpe, C.B., *Her Majesty's Senior Chief Inspector, on the* Schools *in the* Metropolitan Division, *comprising the District of the* School Board for London, *the county of* Middlesex, *and part of* Essex.

My Lords,

I have the honour to present the General Report on the Metropolitan Division for the year ending August 31, 1893.

Supply. The supply of London with certain exceptions is now fairly complete, but year by year several new schools, each accommodating 1,000 children, are rendered necessary by the annual growth of population. These additional schools are chiefly needed in an outer ring about four or five miles from the centre of London. But even in localities where the supply has been completed it is liable to be disarranged by two disturbing influences, the erection of artizans' dwellings, as at Millbank, where large *blocks* of dwellings are contemplated by the county council on the site of the old prison, and the change of feeling of parents in fairly easy circumstances as to the value of the education given in board schools.

Many parents also are probably tired of waiting for the advent of a secondary school-system in which England is far behind France and Germany.

The above-made statement as to the general supply of London rests mainly upon statistics, which claim to represent the accommodation of existing voluntary schools, reckoned upon the floor space of their schoolrooms and class-rooms at an allowance of 8 square feet per scholar. But from these totals some deductions should be made in each of the London districts for localities from which the population has ebbed or is ebbing, as in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, and for unavailable space in ill-planned rooms which cannot be utilised for teaching without considerable structural alterations; not a few of this class were built long before the modern school buildings of an improved type.

As to the promptness with which a deficiency is supplied, my colleagues are agreed that there is unnecessary delay in recognising the need of building, in getting out plans, and, lastly, in completing the buildings.

The generally correct basis upon which the board relies for its calculations of supply leads to results which do not always fairly represent the actual needs of a locality; a deficiency of accommodation in one large block of streets is supposed to be met by a surplus in a neighbouring block; but if this surplus lies at the side of the second block remote from the first it ought to be taken into account only partially as available for the ascertained deficiency. On the whole this basis of calculation has worked satisfactorily; but it happens not unfrequently that a difficulty of access to the site selected, the crossing of crowded thoroughfares, some want of proportion in the departments of an existing voluntary school which perhaps provides well for the boys, and only moderately for the girls and infants, or *vice versâ*, payment of fees, or other disturbing causes may derange the ordinary method of calculating supply. Again, in certain districts, where the deficiency of accommodation though real is small and not capable of exact calcu-

lation, a temporary iron building of a sufficiently substantial character or the conversion of two or three contiguous houses into a temporary school, is the readiest and most economical plan of testing the real deficiency; even a small number of children should not be left for a year or for a succession of years without the school places which the Education Act of 1870 was intended to secure for them.

Mr. Synge, Hackney.

"The supply of school accommodation is as yet incomplete, and serious inconvenience and neglect of education has resulted from the deficiency. I hope that plans are being made for meeting the greater part of the deficiency, but I wish the interval were not so long between the making of a plan and its accomplishment."

Mr. Currey, Southwark.

"The enlargements and additions completed or contemplated by the school board and by managers of voluntary schools will go far to supply the deficiency of school accommodation, which continues to be caused by the erection of artizans' dwellings. It is still common to find overcrowded rooms, especially in infants' departments; the instruction of two classes in one room is a severe strain on the health and voice of the teachers, especially where noisy simultaneous methods prevail. It would be well if the large rooms of voluntary schools were more frequently divided by sliding glass partitions. Serious defects have been found in the sanitary condition of several schools."

Mr. Helps, Chelsea.

"That the accommodation in Fulham is not sufficient is shown by the fact that the board is now asking the Department to sanction the enlargement of two schools in this part of the district which have been only recently opened. This practice of building a school for 1,100 children, and then as soon as it is finished adding from 400 to 600 places seems to me open to serious objections. A site suitable for a school of 1,200 children is not suitable for one of 1,600, and the result of this enlargement is the curtailment of playgrounds.

"I doubt whether the accommodation in the Notting Hill district is sufficient, and I consider that the enlargement of the infant departments of the Oxford Road Board School is necessary. In Hammersmith the need of a school at Brook Green has, in my opinion, been clearly proved.

"Children mentally and physically weak are to be found in considerable numbers in the poorer parts of the district, and I hope the board may be able ere long to give us special schools for such children.

"There is, I believe, a very small deficiency at Hendon, but this will be amply provided for by the enlargement of the national school which is now being carried out."

Mr. Du Port, East Lambeth.

"The actual carrying out of supply in East Lambeth is sometimes most disappointingly slow; a long time elapses from the first proposal to the date that witnesses the rising of the first course of bricks. Certain neighbourhoods that appeared to be above the need or use of board schools are beginning to use them. These social classes are learning that such sound teaching cannot generally be obtained by them elsewhere, and now that in board schools education is everywhere free, their desire has been very decidedly quickened; on the other hand some of our neighbourhoods have been going down in the social scale, and thus a poorer population is replacing, or has replaced, in some districts wealthier residents. Besides, there is a tendency in our poorer parts to pull down small houses and to build model dwellings capable of accommodating two or three times the previous population. All this prevents finality of school supply in central South London."

Mr. Field, Edmonton.

"In the rural part of the district the accommodation is on the whole adequate. In Enfield parish an inquiry has resulted in the declaration by the Department of a considerable deficiency. In Tottenham the supply is never quite equal to the demand, but the board are doing their best to meet the prodigious increase of population. Two new schools, each for 1,300 children, are approaching completion, and will be opened early in 1894. Plans have been approved and tenders invited for a third to accommodate 1,200; there can be little doubt that others will be needed immediately. The most pressing work is a building at Wood Green, to replace the unsatisfactory premises now used for two upper grade schools. The growth of population is far less rapid than that of Tottenham, though no less steady."

Mr. Fitzmaurice, Marylebone.

"In March 1893 there appeared to be a large excess of existing school places in this district; but it is larger on paper than in reality:—

"1st. Because desk accommodation and space that can be utilised for desk accommodation fall short of the accommodation credited to schools based on superficial area.

"2nd. Because some schools charge high fees.

"3rd. Because denominational teaching limits attendance at certain schools. How far supply may be further affected by petitions for free places, I cannot say."

Mr. Balmer, Finsbury.

"As regards school supply in Finsbury no new buildings, as far as I am aware, are in course of erection by voluntary managers. Some few, however, are being improved by the provision of cloak-rooms; any addition to existing schoolrooms being, as a rule, impossible of acquisition. Such provision has in some cases been effectively and sufficiently made by boarding off a portion of a schoolroom. The additional board school accommodation which has been provided in Finsbury since I took charge of it consists of—(1) additional rooms at Wellington Road, (2) a new storey at Pakeman Street, (3) the Hugh Myddelton School.

"The provision of the Hugh Myddelton School has enabled the board to close two *temporary* schools in its immediate neighbourhood, viz., the Farringdon Road and St. James' Walk School. "Temporary" has, in the former case, been interpreted to mean, I believe, between seven and eight years. The building was most unsuitable in every way.

"The northern part of the district is separated from Hornsey School Board by an irregular line. Owing, I understand, to the failure of the Hornsey Board to provide sufficient accommodation, a great many Hornsey children were for a time attending Finsbury schools. But this has been now forbidden by the London Board, which needed all the space of its own schools for Finsbury children."

Mr. Aldis, Tower Hamlets.

"In most of the 26 divisions of this district there is an excess or defect of school places, but apparently there is an excess of 2,000 school places on the whole, and the districts showing excess or defect are fairly intermingled. When children are free to attend any school they please exact calculations are impossible. Only in Millwall is there certainly need for increased school accommodation for younger children. Had there not been every prospect of an enlargement of St. Luke's excellent school, the board would have taken earlier action. I trust they will not further delay. Wapping and Orchard House Place are, so far as increased school accommodation is concerned, fitly left to the discretion of the board. Glaucus Street, with its unsavoury surroundings, is to be abandoned, and enlargement effected at the popular Thomas Street School. Priory Street Temporary School for boys is at some future time to develop into a large school in three departments. St. Leonard's Road is to be enlarged, and 400 places are to be added in Stepney. There are great difficulties in carrying out these works, but the slowness with which all such work is taken in hand is not creditable to the board."

Mr. Rankine, West Ham.

"The main features of the West Ham district remain the same. There is the same remarkable growth and the same difficulty in keeping pace with the requirements. The various boards are doing their best. During the current year six large board schools will be opened in various parts of the district. In the case of two voluntary schools notice has been given that they will be closed after the next *inspection*."

Mr. Bernays, Chelmsford.

"As many as 15 schools have been altered or enlarged to afford better accommodation for infants. Many new schools have been erected; those provided by the Southend and Hornchurch Boards are very handsome. The endeavours of the managers to improve these schools is particularly laudable in view of the general depression in agriculture."

Mr. Currey, Southwark.

"There are now neither Wesleyan nor British schools in this district. The last British school, the 'Herolds,' has lately been handed over to the board. The board schools have sufficient staffs of competent teachers, but, as has been frequently noticed, the distribution of the staff is not always judicious; the Church of England managers are usually able, by means of their endowments, to obtain the services of very efficient teachers; while the Roman Catholic schools, the only remaining class in the district, are able to obtain the services of religious communities for their girls' and infants' schools, and can maintain a good staff at a minimum of expenditure. The boys' departments are comparatively weak, but the managers seem to feel the necessity of doing more for them, and improvement may shortly be expected. Great improvements have been effected in the premises of Roman Catholic schools. New buildings have been erected at St. George's and Paradise Street at considerable expense. Several board schools have been, or are being, enlarged."

Buildings, playgrounds, and drill.

The searching and long-needed inquiry which is being made into the state of school buildings has brought to light a large number of serious defects; nearly all of these can be remedied without any violent structural alterations. Some slight structural additions have been required in many cases as regards the size of the offices and the enlargement or provision of decent cloak-room accommodation, and the

lighting and ventilation have in some instances been found deficient. But upon the whole there has been no serious disturbance of existing arrangements; steady improvements have always been going on, and in almost every instance the managers of Westminster schools have with very few exceptions met suggestions for improvement in the readiest spirit of thoughtful provision for the welfare of the children. The two chief offenders seven years ago were the wealthy parishes of St. James (Piccadilly) and St. George (Hanover Square); both schools are now housed in commodious and well-found buildings.

But the chief want of Central London is proper playground accommodation; games are out of the question, and there is scarcely space for drill. Yet there are very few schools in London in which some form of drill has not been adopted. The chief varieties are musical drill, Swedish drill, adaptations of Swedish drill, and military drill. The first consists almost entirely of arm exercises; it is pretty but unscientific, and confined mostly to infant schools, chiefly because it is thought by some that Swedish drill requires in some of the exercises greater muscular effort than the undeveloped frames of very young children can well bear. Swedish drill requires a playground or central hall for its full development, and for this reason an adaptation of the drill to the confined space of a schoolroom encumbered with desks and benches has been found necessary in schools which do not possess fair-sized playgrounds. The Swedish drill in many girls' schools and the military drill in some boys' schools are admirable, and the effect produced upon the carriage and discipline of the scholars is remarkable. Excellent drill has been produced under the most unfavourable conditions of limited space, and playgrounds which are little better than large yards have been successfully utilised. In the congested parts of London playgrounds are of course difficult to obtain owing to the prohibitive price of land, but even a yard which will not hold the whole of a school might be used (of course with certain restrictions as to noise) every morning between 10.30 and 11 for a succession of classes. In the whole of the Westminster district there are not more than four or five schools that are equipped with good playgrounds; in the crowded neighbourhoods the board schools possess external spaces which are little better than large yards, and the voluntary schools, as a rule, have no playground worthy of the name. These small playgrounds are not designed for organised games out of school hours, but for recreation and fresh air during school hours; even in the largest of our London playgrounds the great number of scholars is a bar to healthy running and to games which can be played by any large number of boys. Happily in most parts of London there is a park or some open space where older scholars may have greater freedom out of school hours, but in school time even the smallest space, if it is only a large yard, should be utilised for fresh air, for refreshing the lungs and regaining the temper. The Code provides that the recreation to be taken in the course of a meeting of three hours should never *exceed* a quarter of an hour. The managers on their side should lay down a rule that the recreation should never be *less* than a quarter of an hour; the time occupied in taking caps and coats, in leaving the room, and in returning to the cloak-room absorbs a considerable part of a quarter of an hour, but sufficient would still be left for a good breath of fresh air.

"The chief difficulties that have occurred to me in the matter of structural defects are—(1) thinness of walls; (2) want of playgrounds. An undue thinness of brickwork often co-exists with and is, therefore, the probable cause of complaints as to variation of temperature, both in summer and in winter, and should be treated as a capital defect. The want of playgrounds is a greater evil than managers will often

allow, if they point triumphantly to some open space as meeting all demands; whereas it is useless for meeting many of the purposes of a playground, *e.g.*, assembling and drilling of infant classes; and older scholars are exposed to the bullying and bad influence of the loafers who frequent such public places. As a general rule I think a separate playground should be insisted on as a condition of grant after one or two years' grace. Not a few of the structural defects are owing to the fact that the buildings were designed for a double use, *e.g.*, a school and a parish room; a general rule might be adopted that where the population is over, say, 800, the school buildings must be constructed for the purposes of education only."

"The managers of voluntary schools are making great efforts to bring their schools up to modern requirements. Some playgrounds are far from level, and others seem to be deliberately planned so that there shall be an undulating surface. Such a surface makes running dangerous and interferes with the proper use of a playground. Where schools are placed close to a main thoroughfare with heavy traffic wooden pavement should be laid down in the road." Mr. Helps.

"The new type of board schools leaves little to be desired; the older schools exhibited certain defects, such as want of light in special rooms or corners; defective warming, as in a school in which in February we had to commence work at 9.30 a.m. at a temperature of 39½° in certain rooms, reaching at midday a maximum of about 47°; isolated cases of defective drains; but all these points have sooner or later been dealt with by the board and duly remedied. In the older buildings some of the class-rooms are too small for the size of the classes of the school, *e.g.*, in class-rooms intended for 40 there are classes ranging from 60 to 90. Mr. Du Port.

"All managers, whether of board or voluntary schools, should let these structural arrangements have their full weight when making their arrangements as to the staff. The far too common tendency to estimate staff by the mere average totals involved and without full consideration of the special structural conditions of the case is dangerous; it risks overcrowding in small-sized rooms, and it risks the over-pressure of teachers.

"Voluntary schools have far more serious defects because they were built in many cases before the days of modern educational enlightenment. Not unfrequently they have no playground, sometimes their class-rooms are dark, low, and ill-ventilated; sometimes cloak-room accommodation is insufficient.

"There are many months during which, in London, schools are liable to gas-light work in the daytime. The arrangement of gas is therefore more important in London than in country places. But almost without exception the lighting of the school is arranged without any special regard to the situation of the desks or galleries at which the children are sitting."

"Buildings erected, when there was little previous experience by which to profit, often exhibit wasteful planning and defects of light and of ventilation, and in these respects the older voluntary schools in Tottenham, Edmonton, and Enfield are often faulty. It is unfortunate, too, that many buildings of more modern date have been constructed to serve a double purpose. From the first they are not satisfactory either as places of worship or as school premises; but whereas in their former capacity they are sooner or later replaced, they go on as schools for ever. The board school buildings are in general very satisfactory." Mr. Field.

"A great improvement has no doubt taken place in the 'amenities' of the school-room. Flowers, pictures, casts, drawings, specimens of varied kinds, kindergarten objects, brighten many rooms. Mr. Fitz-maurice.

"As a rule it is the infant's departments of a school which is thus conspicuous, and great credit is due to the teachers for making their schoolrooms attractive."

"The walls of the schoolrooms are brightened with pictures. These are not so useful educationally as they might be. It is a pity that so many publishers buy their pictures abroad. The consequence is that the scenes depicted have an unfamiliar look. Our peasants do not smoke long china pipes, nor is our harvest as a rule in June, nor did I ever see in this country a grouse perched on a tree. There is a fish, too, with a beard, no doubt a capital subject for an object lesson, but I have not found the teacher who can tell me its name. The best pictures, both as works of art and for teaching purposes, are not unfrequently coloured illustrations from the Christmas numbers and the show cards of some of our great firms." Mr. Rankine.

"There is a serious difficulty about the separate class-room system. It is often impossible to arrange children of a school into separate classes each of which shall correspond in size to the number for which a class-room is intended. As a result of this impossibility it is a common thing to find either that three children are crowded into a desk designed for two, or that additional desks are brought into a class-room and then arranged in rows seven or eight deep in contravention of the building plan. The space in front of a class is unduly diminished, and the teacher has to make extra exertion in carrying her voice to the back of the class, and has Mr. Balmer.

greater difficulty in hearing the voices of children at the back, whilst they in turn have additional difficulty in seeing the blackboard owing to the greater number of intervening heads."

Mr. Synge. "The elaborate drill that has been to a considerable extent introduced in the London board school has to a great extent deposed drill from its proper function in school arrangements. A good many of the exercises and movements of the picked company of a school are no doubt conducive to good physical development; but for very young children, or for stupid and irregular children, both commands and movements are too complex."

Mr. Rankine. "In the infant and girls' schools some kind of drill, Swedish or other, is systematically taught. In the boys' schools, although in most of the playgrounds gymnastic apparatus is provided, there is no attempt to make gymnastics part of the school course, nor is military drill taught except in a few cases. On the other hand most schools have their cricket and football clubs. Those games should be encouraged; they are far superior to any artificial system of gymnastics for strengthening heart and lungs, and giving quickness and steadiness to eye and hand. Besides this they are an excellent preparation for civic life in accustoming boys to work together in conducting the business of a club, and in the subordination, which they entail, they contain in themselves the first elements of moral training."

"Drill is general in infant schools of various kinds, although it would be much improved by the use of a piano or other musical instrument, which is at present rarely found in schools. The movements are often graceful enough and calculated to improve the physique, but are wanting in vigour and precision."

School attendance. In the Westminster district private adventure schools have disappeared; three schools which are not public elementary schools, but claim to receive scholars paying less than 9*d*. a week, still survive, the Anglo-French School in Leicester Square, the Westminster Blue Coat School, and the Aberdeen Free School; the first is doing very good work in teaching the English language to foreign children, as well as giving a very fair general education; the second drags out a lingering existence from a sentimental feeling of affection for an old institution; the third is a remnant of the old ragged school system, which requires to be re-organised as an infant school. The officers of the board deserve great credit for their steady perseverance in pressing the law upon the parents and for refraining from any appearance of harshness or severity till persuasion has been fully tried. Nearly all deserving parents regard the committees and visitors of the board with confidence that their domestic circumstances will be carefully and sympathetically considered. Perhaps their assent has been won more easily by the sympathy of the managers at the meetings at which parents are ordered to appear after a second notice of bad attendance. After sifting through very wide meshes the dust-heap of bad attendance or truancy, only the worst cases are left in the official sieve; these again are dealt with and often condoned by the magistrates, who in their turn cannot help being moved by the great poverty of the parents.

The average attendance appears to have slightly improved in the last two years, and though it appears at first sight very discouraging that one scholar on the average out of every five should be absent, allowance should be made for unavoidable causes, which detain from school probably nearly one-half of the absentees. The month of September is greatly disturbed by the children's country holiday fund, an excellent work growing yearly in importance; bad weather in winter reduces greatly the number in infant schools, and is responsible for overcrowding in summer to make up the full annual average allowed by the area accommodation of the school.

I have taken the ages and standards of the scholars who left Vere Street Girls' School shortly after the annual inspection, children almost exclusively of parents to whom the small weekly wage was a serious

consideration; 19 girls of 13 years of age left before they had reached the 6th Standard; three of them were in the 3rd Standard, nine in the 4th, and seven in the 5th.

A large number of petitions has been received by the Department from parents requesting that steps might be taken to enforce their statutory right to free school places for their children without payment of fees. After careful personal inquiry into a very large number of these cases at the houses of the petitioners, it was evident that underlying the petition was the desire for better accommodation, both in school and playground, as regards airy rooms and sufficient playroom. No complaint generally was made as to the teaching of existing fee-paying schools, nor were the fees paid thought to be onerous except in a few cases of large families and of extreme poverty, nor did any dislike of religious teaching, given in the schools attended by their children, enter to any large extent into the original demand. But there appeared to be great ignorance as to the exact rights of parents in the matter, and great perplexity as to an increase in payment of rates and rents.

"I continue the plan of ascertaining why each scholar has left the school, and of bringing all cases of breaking the law before the local authority, as a check upon illegal employment. The standard for total exception is almost universally the 4th; this is the case in the town of Chelmsford." — Mr. Bernays.

"Complaints as to the administration of the Education Act have not been so rife as in previous years; the local authorities are exercising a stricter supervision, magistrates are somewhat less lenient since the general remission of fees, and parents are rather more attentive to their duties. Comparing my own notes for 1890–91 with those for 1892–93, I find that while the actual number on the books has only increased by 5·3 per cent., the average attendance has increased by 9·6 per cent. The increase in the average is a positive advance, it means that the number of children attending now is 1,647 more than would have attended with the same population in 1891." — Mr. Willis.

"Attendance is fairly satisfactory. Frequent epidemics of measles, scarlet fever, &c., seem to be the chief causes of absence. I hear little complaint of truanting or neglect on the part of parents. However, the children who come up for the 'labour passes' often show that they must have escaped the vigilance of the attendance officers, or have been allowed to attend very irregularly; for the results of the examination are in a large proportion of cases extremely poor." — Mr. Currey.

"Any amount of full information can be obtained from the board as to the attendance in particular neighbourhoods or of particular individuals, and a great deal of practical good does come out of it except in gross cases of truancy. On the other hand I have had children brought to school for examination on the inspection day who had not been inside the school for several months previous to my visit." — Mr. Du Port.

"Such attendance, notwithstanding the elaborate apparatus of the board for enforcing byelaws and the multifarious methods adopted by managers and teachers for inducing better attendance, and finally the Act of 1891, giving free education, is unsatisfactory. Infants, in consequence of the abolition of fees, come to school at an earlier age and in greater numbers than before 1891. An increased sense of the value of education and the habit of good attendance becoming ingrained in the national mind, as it is in Germany, may possibly produce the results which compulsion has failed to secure." — Mr. Fitz-maurice.

"The attendance is improving; since the abolition of school fees the improvement, especially in the attendance of young children, has been noticeable. The clerk to the board for the Borough of West Ham reckons that the annual gain to his board due to this cause from the fee grant exceeds 2,000*l*. — Mr. Rankine.

"The more interesting school life is made to children the better becomes the attendance. The number of children naturally listless or defiant is small. If the general spirit of a school is depressed, even though the measured results may be excellent, there is something wrong with the teaching. Without the support and co-operation of the parents the efforts of the teachers to secure regularity of attendance can be of little avail. What can be done in this way by ability and tact on the part of teachers is conspicuously shown in the case of a voluntary school in this district. Last year the average attendance was 380; 171 scholars did not miss a single meeting, and there were 39 of these who had not missed a single meeting the year before."

Managers. A short summary of the chief duties of managers would be a valuable guide to many who have a real desire to have the children well taught. Their obvious duties are the due provision of the material equipment of a school, and of funds for maintenance, and very little fault can be found with most of the governing bodies in these respects. But in addition to these financial duties they might give substantial assistance, and relieve much unnecessary anxiety by a sympathetic interest and personal knowledge of the children. In this respect the voluntary schools have a certain advantage over the board schools, partly because the financial balance depends upon the good attendance of the scholars, but much more because they have greater personal influence than the members of a board committee, who are fettered by the Code of the board and its necessary precautions for protecting teachers from undue interference. In many of the board schools, attended by the poorest class of scholars, much real sympathy and knowledge of the children and of the parents are shown; in a school of this class I have seen a trained nurse paying her daily unpaid visit to dress the cuts and sores of little children whose mothers were too ignorant or too careless to give proper attention to their wounds.

Mr. Willis. "The demand for the need of providing some remedy against capricious dismissal of teachers is not in my opinion unjustified. The cases of hardship that have come under my notice are by no means numerous, but they distinctly exist; the offenders are rural school boards."

Mr. Fitzmaurice. "I have no complaint to make against managers as business men, for cash-book and accounts are well kept, and rarely call for comment. But the managers who spend time and trouble on their schools, or who confer with the teacher as to the teaching of their pupil-teachers and scholars, and accept loyally the responsibility cast upon them, may be easily counted. The disinclination to accept such responsibility arises from the idea that it is better not to encroach on the teacher's domain, but without interfering with the duties and authority of a teacher they may render useful assistance in improving the reading and, I think I may add, the recitation and general intelligence of pupil-teachers and scholars."

Mr. Graves. "Committees for school management are strong enough on paper, but being possessed of but limited powers they lose heart over their work, and do not, as a rule, meet often enough or in sufficient force to effect much active educational good. They appear to be mainly concerned with the attendance and supply questions, and the keeping up of the school fabric and equipment."

Mr. Field. "No one questions the value of the general supervision which managers give to their schools, or doubts that the influence which they exert is of the greatest advantage. But it very seldom happens that any member of a committee of managers understands school routine, in the sense of being able to judge methods or test work, or estimate its real worth. The faults of organisation and instruction are obvious enough, and recur in one school after another; but there is no one to correct them. We need, I venture to think, managing directors, or organising masters with authority for groups of schools all over the country. I think that many of the time-tables in small schools are much overloaded, financial considerations being allowed to overbear educational expediency. The number of cases in which the teaching of two class subjects, besides needlework and drawing, in schools with a meagre staff results in work of very poor quality is certainly large."

Classification. The liberty of classification has been freely used, and with very good results in arithmetic, but scarcely at all in other subjects. It is found that cross classification is not favourable to exactness of discipline, and needs to be applied only in cases of neglected or dull scholars. I wish that it were more freely used in the case of boys and girls backward in reading, and that for all other subjects they were allowed to be taught in a higher class with scholars of their own age. It is a fruitful cause of truancy to classify boys or girls of 10 or 11 years of age with scholars of seven or eight; they would benefit much more by learning money sums and the class subjects in the 3rd Standard, and reading in a lower standard. Their presence in the lower classes will be still more marked

when the continuance of hand-and-eye teaching is no longer rigidly confined to infant schools.

The higher classes in girls' schools are so disturbed by attendance at cookery and laundry work in the later years of their school life, that the slower scholars cannot master the arithmetic prescribed for their standard; the managers would do wisely to classify such scholars with a lower standard for this subject to relieve the teachers from an impossible task.

"The liberty of classification in upper departments has removed a grievance without practically effecting much change. The liberty of classification of children in an infant school is somewhat abused, big dunces appear to be allowed to remain far too long in infant classes where they can get little good and may do much harm. I have done my best to enforce the creation of dunce classes for such as these; but where the numbers are full, or the staff weak, this is not always to be done. I may remark here that the old proportion between infants proper (*i.e.*, those under seven years of age) and elder children does not hold good any longer in this district. The numbers are—boys, 11,960; girls, 11,409; infants, 11,294." Mr. Willis.

"The low rate of attendance in some parts of the district is probably a main cause of a corresponding low level of classification, and low classification, again, probably reacts unfavourably upon the attendance. There is one serious difficulty in the way of the free and natural promotion of scholars, if the children reach the higher standards they are promptly removed in order to be sent to work. I hope that it may be possible to get the Education Acts amended so as to make *age only* the condition of attendance at school. Mr. Venables has prepared some statistical tables comparing the actual classification of 1888-89 with that of 1892-93. From those it appears that— Mr. Currey.

"(1.) The number of scholars who are not steadily promoted is about the same as formerly in schools attended by children in fair circumstances, while in those attended by poorer children the number has largely increased. There is no reason to believe that a poorer set of children have been admitted into the latter class of schools since the abolition of the fees.

"(2.) The average age in the lower standards has risen in the poorer class of schools.

"(3.) The proportion of scholars below Standard IV. has increased generally.

"(4.) The proportion above Standard IV. has considerably diminished.

"These results do not agree with the general results for the whole country.

"The size of the preparatory classes varies very much even in schools of the same type. A scholar should not be placed in this class for *all* subjects if he can do tolerably in one or two of the elementary subjects."

"In a few schools liberty of classification has been used for the purpose of organising intermediate classes between the standards to bridge over the steps. This has worked very well when children have not been promoted more than once in six months. When the lower classes are very large, and consist of children of various ages and capacities, it is clear that some will advance at a more rapid rate than others, however fairly they may be classified at the beginning of the year, and here cross classification might often be used more freely; children who may be very backward in reading will soon master the mechanical difficulties of writing, and the intelligence of many of the older children will help them forward with the easy arithmetic required. Mr. Helps.

"Undoubtedly one of the greatest difficulties in organisation is the adapting the classes to the sizes of the rooms. The schools of the future should be so constructed (so far as half its accommodation is concerned) that by means of rolling shutters and sliding partitions the rooms could be made of any size required by the organisation."

"The liberty of classification eagerly demanded is, after all, sparingly used. An examination of schedules, containing more than 5,000 names, reveals the fact that liberty of classification has been used on behalf of 2·5 per cent. of them." Mr. Fitzmaurice.

"The teachers have found liberty of classification a boon. They have used it more for pulling down than putting up. Mr. Rankine.

"Were it not for the terrors of the annual inspection, I think scholars would be advanced more quickly. However, I visited a school lately in which 30 children were advanced a standard three months before the end of the school year. Of course they were not up to the work of their new standard when I visited the school,

but their progress and attainments were more creditable to their teachers than if they had passed faultlessly in the lower standard."

Mr. Currey. "The most natural way to classify a school for older scholars would be to make—(*a*) a preparatory class or section; (*b*) an intermediate section; (*c*) upper classes. The reading of the 2nd Standard will do almost equally well for the 3rd, and the writing and spelling of the 3rd are certainly not a year's advance on those of the 2nd. The books used for the 2nd Standard in almost all the schools are either suitable for the first, where the teacher's aim is low, or for the third, where the aim is fairly high."

Organisation. I regret to be compelled to return to a subject to which I have already alluded in two previous reports, the existence of classes in schools under the London Board so large that they cannot be efficiently controlled or taught by a single teacher. The number of 60 or 70 scholars allotted to a single teacher was originally fixed when much less was required from a class teacher.

The work of an ordinary school was confined to fewer subjects, the methods of teaching were less intelligent, the discipline more superficial and directed chiefly to the maintenance of external order. Owing to the greater demand both as to number of subjects and greater depth of teaching, the endeavour to give to a class of 60 scholars the individual attention required for so large a variety of characters, to cope with the increasing labour of a full curriculum, and to maintain the only true discipline, a real interest in school work, bears very heavily upon a large number of teachers, especially upon women.

But what can be said for classes of 70 or 80 or even 90 scholars, and those ordinarily composed of little children between seven and nine years of age, or of little babies between three and five years of age, gathered into school in the last three months of the school year. It is just among these two classes of little children that the mischief is greatest; among the very young scholars of four years of age, the impossibility of securing a fair degree of physical comfort and individual care, and, in the children of eight or nine years, the loss of that freedom of inquiry, and of natural mental activity which is often crushed instead of being encouraged. It is contended that so long as an average class number of 60 is not exceeded, the staff of a school may be distributed at the pleasure of the managers, that is, 120 scholars may be distributed into two classes of 40 and 80 scholars if the exigencies of the school require it, whereas the exigencies of the school really require an additional teacher. I do not think that this organisation should be permitted, and that the number habitually present in the class should not exceed the number, for which that teacher was qualified, by more than 15 per cent. If a higher number on the roll were found, the discipline and organisation of the school should be condemned as faulty.

Nor do I think that the occasional help of the head master, who is distracted by the supervision of a large school, can be considered effectual, still less the assistance of a junior pupil-teacher, who spends only a few hours per week in actual teaching in the first two years of his apprenticeship. It is undoubtedly true that the evil of overgrown classes varies with the character of the lessons: it is minimised wherever collective observation is required, as in an oral lesson on elementary science when simple experiments are performed, or in object lessons when attention is concentrated upon the object to be studied, or in writing if the whole class imitates step by step the teacher's writing on the blackboard, or in simultaneous arithmetic. But what can be pleaded in extenuation of a reading lesson when the individual practice of 70 scholars has to be compressed into 45 minutes, or of an arithmetic practice lesson, in which each individual scholar should be supervised and helped, and his work examined, or indeed of the many other lessons requiring that

individual attention should be paid to each scholar. I am not suggesting any great addition to the staff of the London board; probably the number of such classes in which positive physical evils result is not very great; but for the sake of the teacher's health and cheerfulness, and for the progress of his class, the employment of an additional teacher would give in all such cases to the teachers great additional comfort and health, and to the scholars a more thorough development both intellectually and morally. No body of managers should contemplate a reduction of the staff to a level at which healthy teaching is not possible.

"That each teacher should be responsible for teaching his own class in all subjects is a very simple rule and can often be applied generally, but in many cases it results in waste and loss of teaching power. It cannot but happen that one teacher will have more power of teaching singing or science, which might well be utilised. Another rule seems to be that the same class and teacher must always occupy the same room. The advantages of change of scene are quite lost sight of, and the difficulty of giving an oral lesson in some rooms which are disturbed by outside noise is not sufficiently considered. Mr. Synge.

"The excessive size of classes, which is too frequently to be found, is a defect of organisation arising sometimes from a deficiency of staff, but sometimes also from a want of power of using the staff that exists to the best advantage."

"Enough is not done to give teachers variety of occupation, and many of them are in danger of suffering from intellectual stagnation through being left year after year to the charge of junior classes. Mr. Currey.

"It is good for the teachers to be employed, at any rate occasionally, on various classes, and it is also good for the children to have lessons from different teachers. Intellectual interest is more likely to be aroused by well-regulated changes."

"I am aware that the question of large classes is rendered difficult by the difference of the areas of class-rooms, by the irregularity of attendance, by the ebb and flow of the numbers in the classes at different times of the school year, yet I am often struck by the excessive number of children entrusted to a single teacher. I believe that experience shows that in the 1st and 2nd Standards a class of from 50 to 60 children is as much as one teacher ought to be asked to teach, whereas these classes often contain from 70 to 90 children." Mr. Fitzmaurice.

"The West Ham Board have appointed a lady to inspect their girls' and infants' schools. This arrangement has worked well and promises to promote the efficiency of the schools." Mr. Rankine.

"The instruction of the children in the lowest two standards should be rendered more effective. One way of securing this would be to arrange, where possible, for a superior assistant teacher from the infants' school following her scholars upstairs at least for the first quarter, during which the infant school becomes greatly thinned. Again, if infants were only *taught* two hours in the morning and one hour and a half in the afternoon, the rest of their time in school being spent in play, a proportion of the infant-school staff would be available upstairs throughout the year for kindergarten work and other lessons in continuance of the infant-school work. Mr. Graves.

"But besides the need of due correlation between the infants and upper departments, there is as great necessity for closer connection between the upper classes of the great board schools, which are often virtually subdivided into separate sections under independent teachers. In all these classes the head teacher is nominally, if not actually, responsible. They should be directly linked together by some uniform plan of instruction. An elderly head teacher in some instances finds himself by force of circumstances less equipped with the latest knowledge than some of his subordinates; he is, therefore, shy about interfering with their freedom of action. But even where this is the case, the superintendence of all the classes in the schools should enable him to observe the happiest methods of instruction, and to suggest their general adoption. An over-timid head teacher should have the aid of the board Inspector in developing some such better system of organisation. The ablest chief of a department might pick up useful hints from his assistants, and should not fail to give them general currency."

"The organisation and classification of infant schools are in many cases unsatisfactory, especially in the higher classes of the schools. The main object in certain schools appears to be to present an irreproachable 1st Standard and one perfect class of six year olds for examination, and to do this all children of these ages Mr. Joad.

who are in any way dull or backward are weeded out as the examination approaches, and either formed into a separate class or dispersed through the rest of the school.

"The teaching is in many cases rendered difficult and ineffective by the want of sufficient class-room accommodation, and the noisy and overcrowded state of the main rooms. It is only fair to the boards of this district to say that they now recognise this evil, and are doing all they can to remedy it by the addition of class-rooms in the case of some of the older buildings, and by improved arrangement of rooms in their new schools."

Infant schools.

The infant schools of to-day bear very little resemblance to the infant schools of 30 years ago. The teaching in reading was then chiefly confined to monotonous alphabetic spelling (this still lingers in many schools). In arithmetic, an unintelligent practice of calculations worked on slates prevailed through all classes, while the teaching of notation was scarcely known, and the abacus, or ball-frame, the only apparatus then employed, was used chiefly for counting. In writing, little children used to write words before they had learnt the elements of which the production of individual letters consists. Object lessons consisted largely of the recitation of the qualities of objects malleable, flexible, &c., and the only illustrations (except some grotesque pictures) were small fragments of ore or grains of wheat imprisoned in pill-boxes and small phials, brought out with great solemnity, and exhibited without attracting the attention of a single scholar. Games and varied occupations did not exist, the songs were very tame and written with a moral purpose, that never sank into the minds of the children. Yet poor as our early infant schools were, their establishment reflects great honour upon their founders, the children were as tenderly handled and as well cared for in the matter of food and clothing as at the present day. I need not dwell upon the great advance made in the variety and intelligence of the methods of teaching, especially in relation to the happiness of the children, and the impetus which the lower classes of schools for older scholars have gained from the higher teaching. When the London School Board first began their work, each newly opened school was filled at once with ignorant children, a large part of whom were of necessity placed in the lowest standard, and could not decipher with ease words of more than one syllable; the Education Act was not passed a year too soon; London would have been filled with a savage population in the year 1893 if the 400 schools built by the board had not done their civilising work. Now that a complete system of public elementary schools is in full work, our scholars of eight years of age are at the present day more advanced than many of the boys and girls of twelve of the year 1871. This good result may be attributed in great measure to the infant-school system, which happily is in great favour with the parents both for the relief from the hourly indoor presence of the children and for the improvement they see in their manners, tempers, and intelligence.

But as there is no standing still in education, I desire to point out some points in which improvement may readily be made in infant schools.

First, taking their physical conditions, we not rarely find desks of unsuitable height, narrow seats, seats without backs, no protection from weather in the playground; the youngest children are confined on wet mornings to one room, and that perhaps the dullest, for two-and-a-half hours, breathing air unwholesome for older pupils but dangerous for infants. We have sometimes to complain of length of lessons without change of position, and of the eyesight tried by pictures or objects too small to be distinctly visible.

Again, the number in an infant class should be smaller than in a class of older scholars; it is a mistake to allot the full allowance of 60 children

to each teacher, and a still greater mistake to allow that number to be exceeded, when the children are just above the age that qualifies them for a *crêche*. Highly qualified teachers cannot be provided in sufficient numbers for these very young scholars; but groups not exceeding 20 or 30 might be formed, and all the scholars under five in a large school might be placed under the charge of a certificated teacher, assisted by young women over 18 years of age trained for the purpose; a very short training in a good infant school would suffice to qualify them as teachers for small groups of very young children.

Greater variety of games and rhythmical exercises is needed. Games played to order are little better than no games at all, the best form of game is the simplest, such as a simple rhythmical tune which allows of an infinite variety of applications, and represents in pantomime the actions of agricultural labourers, bakers, builders, and of all classes of workers.

Phonic teaching of reading on some well-reasoned method, whether based on phonetic spelling or not, should be the foundation of reading lessons; but word-building is still far from being the rule; the old alphabetic method dies hard, and the monotonous repetition of words, thrice spelt, may be heard still outside the walls of many infant schools.

Again, as regards the general planning of the work, greater attention should be paid to the plan on which the syllabus of instruction is prepared, both as to the graduations of the subjects to the various classes, the suitability to each class of the subjects selected, and to the educational purposes they are intended to serve. No school can be thoroughly well taught or examined, and no satisfactory conference held with the managers and teachers unless a full syllabus is prepared of all the work taken in all the classes, and so arranged that the eye can follow without difficulty the graduations of the subjects to the various classes. The syllabus should set out also the methods of teaching followed in each subject, *e.g.*, in reading, how far phonic and word-building methods are pursued; in writing, the analysis of the elements of writing; in arithmetic, the mental processes which precede the written calculations. The variety of occupations and their suitability to the ages of the scholars should also be indicated, having regard to the faculties they were intended to develope, *e.g.*, whether the sense of touch or of sight.

Further, as regards the object lessons, a full statement should be made of the purposes of the courses of lessons both immediate and future, *i.e.*, the direction in which the observation of the scholars should be guided and the future connexion with some form of elementary science taken up in the school for older scholars. The connexion with the other lessons should be indicated, whether with the reading lesson or with a song or recitation; the methods pursued, whether conversational or by questions, should be shown in the syllabus.

In many schools there should also be provided a more varied stock of articles required for objects, or of models (when objects cannot from the nature of the case be obtained), or the pictures should be drawn, if possible, on the blackboard (when neither objects nor models are forthcoming). It would be well also to have a list of objects, stored in the school museum, which should be supplied in sufficient numbers of due size and easily handled by the scholars. The London board has from the first endeavoured to encourage the giving of object lessons, but it is only within the last few years that the objects themselves have been provided of a suitable size and character, and in sufficient quantity, so that owing to the insufficient supply of

objects these lessons are given frequently with little effect. The teacher should always bear in mind that the objects themselves should be looked at, handled, and observed before any teaching takes place, that the telling should proceed from the questions of the scholars, and should stimulate the natural desire for knowledge rather than endeavour to form a body of information and habit of continuous thought.

Mr. Field. "A large number of children over eight years of age (free from any physical or mental debility) were found at the last inspection to have been retained in certain infant schools for no good reason. This retention exercises a deadening influence on a healthy child, retards its progress, and disfigures the infants' school itself. The practice seems to have grown up from some misconception of the meaning of liberty of classification; but this is not a question of classification. I quote the figures of one case in illustration of my remarks. The school in question contained about 150 children. Of these 70 were under 7 years, 35 were over 7 years old, 35 were over 8 years old, 8 were over 9 years old, 1 was over 10 years old, and 1 was over 11 years old."

Mr. Willis. "I have brought Froebel's work under the notice of the teachers. I am not prepared to say that it has affected the curriculum of the school to any extent, the trained infant teachers were already doing as much in that direction as their means and their staff would permit, and it was obviously not desirable to force a system requiring such special training into schools where the teachers had not received any training but that of practical experience."

Mr. Joad. "The branch of work which is least satisfactory in this district is the kindergarten. If the occupations are not sufficiently numerous or varied they become tiresome, especially when they do not call for much movement on the part of the scholars. There is often no sufficient reason why particular exercises are selected for the classes, so that, looking at the scheme as a whole, it does not form a connected system possessing the elements of progressiveness from class to class.

"In arithmetic the use of mechanical aids, such as the fingers, the lines and corners of the slate, a row or column of digits placed in order, and other similar devices is far too common, reducing addition and subtraction to exercises in counting, and allowing the children to evade the mental effort which alone gives the work an educational value. Mental arithmetic should have more time, and slate arithmetic less, especially in the lower classes. It is unwise ever to suggest to the children the use of fingers or of any objects which cannot be removed at will or gradually discontinued."

Schools for special instruction. An excellent class of schools has been established by the board for the special instruction of "children who by reason of mental or physical "infirmity cannot be taught in the ordinary day school." The board has been fortunate in securing the services of an able superintendent, who has visited most of the leading institutions for feeble-minded children in Germany and Northern Europe. She reports to the board that the work is necessarily anxious; many of the children are untruthful, in fact some are utterly devoid of conscience; while a few are gentle, many are spiteful. The morning lessons, though similar in name, are different in character from those of the ordinary school, and the lessons are as short as in an infant school; the afternoon is entirely devoted to occupations.

The children are examined in the same subjects as more strong-minded scholars; some of the scholars pass away to the ordinary schools after the examination, who without such a preliminary training would never have been able to hold their own with their fellows; the remaining poor children can only be classed as imbecile, having proved themselves incapable of making real progress in any branch of work. I have visited several of these schools and can testify to the great improvement that takes place in the mental condition of the children; great care is taken by the superintendent and her staff to exclude all that are dull mainly through long continued truancy or bad attendance at school.

But the work is still limited and needs to be known and appreciated. If a number of permanent centres were established, the dull

children in every school might be submitted to a short course of a similar character. Unfortunately at present the opposite practice generally prevails, they are classed in the ordinary schools with much brighter scholars, and are simply called non-standard scholars, or, if they are fortunate, a preparatory class, to be excused from examination if the Inspector will consent. I have always taken special note of these backward children in the ordinary schools, and regretted that it was not possible for the teacher to do more for them.

"Reading" (the Superintendent says) "remains the greatest difficulty, "often through deafness or imperfect articulation; in fact all the senses "seem imperfect, many imitate very well." The character of the instruction may be gathered from the following time-table:—2½ hours per subject weekly are devoted to reading, writing, and arithmetic; 1¾ hours to singing; 2½ to object and conversational lessons; 5 hours to occupations; 3 to recreation; 2 to Scripture; 1½ to drawing; 1 hour to drill and recitation; 2 to needlework.

This list of lessons seems ambitious for feeble-minded children many of whom can scarcely articulate, but the variety of lessons preserves the attention from flagging; there is greater difficulty in teaching these children to play together with good temper than in interesting them in their brief lessons. All the afflicted children are under the charge of one committee of the board; the feeble-minded, the deaf, and the blind. Up to the present date 17 centres have been formed in various parts of London for the instruction of the deaf, 26 for the instruction of the blind, and 10 for the mentally feeble children.

Under the provisions of a recent Act it has been proposed to build an institution for maintaining and educating the deaf children, scattered in outlying parts of London. Unless they are gathered at an early age into an institution various causes, such as admission to the centres after bad habits have been formed and physical defects, militate against success in lip teaching, which is necessarily a slow process. In one of the most successful classes for the deaf a few scholars, who had been regularly and for some years under instruction, could readily understand the teacher speaking at the rate of ordinary conversation, and could follow the lips of a stranger very fairly. Where the parents have time and patience to carry on at home the lip-teaching of the school, much greater progress is made; but, as this cannot be relied upon, it is very desirable even for the least afflicted of the deaf scholars that the teaching should be carried on continuously under competent teachers in an institution. Of the 605 deaf children under 16 years of age 447 are on the rolls of board schools, 22 in other schools, 7 receiving instruction at home, and 129 not under instruction, chiefly because there is no centre at an available distance from their homes.

Mr. Du Port.

"As regards the schools for the deaf, there is much to admire in the zeal and patient care displayed. They are conducted too exclusively on the oral principle; considering their own semi-articulate sounds and their dependence upon the observance of lip-movements, intercourse is very laboured and difficult; their oral vocabulary also is limited; in fact, though the effort to attain pure oral success at the sacrifice of signs is one that we cannot but admire for its courage, patience, and determined perseverance, the real intellectual interests of those children are in some degree sacrificed to it. The two systems should supplement each other, and oral training should in nowise despise 'sign' helps.

"Turning now to the weakly and mentally deficient, the organisation often needs almost as many classes as there are individuals; no sure measure of a particular child's yearly advance can be predicted upon a quarterly record of successes or failures; absolute freedom as to the lines of work is a positive condition of success I visited one of these special schools, having a clear remembrance of the intellectual level that obtained there three months previously. The school was not like the

same school; out of some 20 or 30 there were, perhaps, four or five whose emergence out of a semi-imbecile state was hardly yet perceptible, but the mass of the children had learned to co-operate and to give combined attention to their teachers and to some one pursuit. I call this evident success, for no doubt, where intellect is abnormally weak or disordered, inability to combine is almost universally a most marked feature."

Mr. Rankine. "Two centres for the instruction of the deaf have been opened and are doing useful work in the West Ham district."

Mr. Aldis. "A class for the feeble-minded has only recently been opened in this district. The experiment of putting a score of children of both sexes, of all ages, and of every variety of brain power, ranging from spoilt and neglected children to imbeciles, under a single teacher, has not gone on long enough for me to offer any opinion on it. The class for the deaf is worked very earnestly and kindly, but clearly the oral method needs for success special conditions. There are few homes in which the nerves of the parents will allow of the deaf child being encouraged to make sounds. The schools for the blind are all very small. Should not instruction in some musical instrument be given at all classes for the blind?"

Higher grade schools.

The establishment of higher grade or higher standard schools has been welcomed by a class of parents who have either been out of easy reach of a good secondary school, or unable to pay the usual term's fee of a secondary school, with the addition of fees for books, stationery, &c. In the sense of extension of school life beyond the ordinary age of scholars in other public elementary schools, these higher grade schools may be called secondary schools if secondary or intermediate education is taken to include the education of all who stay beyond the age at which the 7th Standard is ordinarily reached. But it is not such an education as would be contemplated by any high educational authority entrusted with providing for the humanistic studies as well as for the scientific and mathematical sides of education. The usual curriculum of these schools embraces a large amount of science teaching, but literature has little share in it.

There are 49 of these higher standard schools distributed over the metropolitan area; but only in three cases is there much to distinguish them from the ordinary schools, except that some of the scholars are presented for South Kensington examinations as well as for those of the Education Department.

The three schools forming the exception are Medburn Street St. Pancras (Boys), Bloomfield Road (Plumstead) (Boys), and Thomas Street (Limehouse) (Boys and Girls).

In each case the upper division of the boys' school is worked as an organised science school, and there are two divisions of Thomas Street girls' school, in one of which the girls are specially prepared for the Civil Service examinations, and in the other for examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, but none of these classes are examined by the Education Department.

Medburn Street.—There are two divisions of the school, juniors and seniors, numbering together about 100 boys.

The science subjects taken are:—Mathematics, theoretical and practical chemistry, physiography, plane and solid geometry; in each case both the elementary and advanced stages are taught.

The following art subjects are taught:—Freehand and model drawing, —in each case elementary and advanced—and elementary clay modelling.

Besides the above subjects shorthand, woodwork, singing, and English are also taught.

Boys showing an aptitude for any particular kind of work taught in the school receive special attention in that subject.

The school possesses an excellent chemical laboratory and a very good art room.

Bloomfield Road.—Average attendance for the year, 99.

The subjects taught are the elementary and advanced stages of mathematics, sound, theoretical and practical chemistry, mechanics, magnetism, plane and solid geometry, and freehand and model drawing.

Boys who have passed the 6th Standard examination are at once drafted into the science schools, but no English subjects are taught, and the curriculum is thus seriously defective for boys so young. To remedy this omission it is proposed to take a course of English literature and probably of French.

The school is near to Woolwich Arsenal and Dockyard, and at the last examination for dockyard apprentices (a difficult one for boys, especially in mathematics) of the 21 boys who were successful 17 were from this school. The school also did well at the South Kensington examinations last May.

Thomas Street, Boys.—About 90 in average. The great drawback here is the want of a chemical laboratory.

The master aims at preparing boys for posts to be obtained chiefly in iron and chemical works in the immediate neighbourhood.

The subjects taught are theoretical chemistry, second grade drawing, mathematics, plane and solid geometry, machine construction, magnetism and electricity, shorthand, English literature, and ironwork.

Up to the present time employers of labour, especially in the iron trade, have been eager to secure boys who have some knowledge of the use of tools and the material on which they work, and they have apprenticed them for a shortened period on this account; but this trade now is so bad, from various causes, that they are unable to employ them.

The class work of the whole school leads up from the lowest standard to the work of the science school.

Thomas Street, Girls.—This is a very interesting school and is doing most valuable work. Girls who have received their early training here are now to be found as teachers in high schools and training colleges, and in good positions in the postal and telegraph offices.

Many valuable scholarships have been won, among them one for the Royal Holloway College.

There are 67 girls working in the Civil Service class, and at recent examinations high places have been secured on the lists. Three times the first girl in the country in geography has come from this school.

All this work is being done in public elementary schools in which part of the head teacher's time must be devoted to the organisation and supervision of the lower part of the school as well as to these secondary classes.

Mr. Fitzmaurice.

"The higher standard board schools differ from other schools in having very large upper standards, and in having no standards below the fourth. Notable among such schools are the schools in Fleet Road, Medburn Street, and Capland Street. Among the voluntary schools of this description I note St. Augustine's Boys' School and Marylebone Central National School. At the latter school advanced work in wood and metal is very successfully accomplished."

Mr. Aldis.

"It has always seemed desirable that selected schools should be chosen for the transference of children of special promise in which special arrangements should be made for the instruction of the advanced scholars, by the provision of teachers for each separate upper standard and by special preparation for external scholarships. The board have, however, adopted the plan of transferring all the children who have passed the 5th Standard from certain grouped schools to central schools.

Evening classes.

Evening schools have been doing good work of two kinds; in improving the education of scholars who left school too early, and in teaching subjects useful in their vocation to more advanced scholars. Much higher work may be expected next session in the Evening Continuation Schools.

Mr. Synge.

"The number of teachers employed in evening classes, the number of subjects taught, and the number of nominal students are considerable, but the work done, as shown by regularity of attendance or the results of examination, does not seem proportionate to the machinery at work. Great difficulty seems to be found in beginning at the appointed time, though some of the students come to the classes straight from work. The abolition of the final examination will probably help some of the classes attended by girls, who not unfrequently dislike attending for examination."

Mr. Fitzmaurice.

"Twenty-two evening schools were examined in 1893. It is disappointing that the schools under the board have not been better attended, held as they are in good premises and conducted by able teachers. The past history of these schools will, it is to be hoped, be in strong contrast with their future history under the liberal and elastic New Code of Regulations. In connexion with the best attended evening school that of Haverstock Hill Board School, cricket, swimming, debating and other clubs have been formed."

Pupil-teachers.

The training of teachers in the science of teaching is gradually making its way. but still lags far behind the training of teachers in Germany or France. In England we are still dependent for our supply of teachers in public elementary schools almost exclusively upon the pupil-teacher system. As regards men teachers the sources of supply seem to be failing; a young man who is being trained for a teacher entails a certain, though not very heavy, cost upon his father till the age of 21, and very reasonably few parents are willing to forgo for so many years the actual earning of a salary which would otherwise probably begin at 17 years of age and to defer the beginning of their son's career till the age of manhood. An additional cause of the falling off is the natural dislike of most boys of 14 or 15 to the routine of school teaching. In the case of girls the same objections do not hold, they have a greater natural aptitude for the management of children, and the profession of a teacher is held by parents to be an excellent opening for their girls. But knowing how much is lost through the insufficiency both of time and opportunity, which necessarily debars many of our elementary teachers from extending their knowledge outside the ordinary school subjects, I should not be sorry to see the elementary teachers recruited from scholars who had enjoyed the advantages of a good secondary education, as in foreign countries, to the age of 18. If we could secure such candidates for a two years' apprenticeship instead of four, the small amount of training in the art of teaching acquired in the first two years by a pupil-teacher might be sacrificed without much loss and the training colleges would be more free to pursue their appropriate work, the professional training of teachers. The central classes for the instruction of pupil-teachers have done much to raise the attainments of the students in training colleges, and their increased intelligence carries with it the indirect effect of enabling them to grasp more readily the scientific principles of teaching. Pupil-teachers are now generally employed only in the smaller classes of voluntary schools, which cannot provide an adult teacher for classes of 30 or 40 scholars; the large classes also in the lower parts of board schools are in some small degree made less burdensome by attaching to the teacher a young boy or girl who can undertake the drudgery of backward scholars.

The science of education has in the last few years been better studied as far as the history and principles of education are concerned,

but chiefly in the direction of the study of mental processes, the physical side with which the mental condition is so closely associated has not received due attention. Putting aside the specially afflicted children, for whom the board is making a very wise provision, a large number of children are known to be suffering from some slight peculiarities in the way of loss or derangement of nerve power, and cannot receive the treatment which their physical feebleness requires through the ignorance of the whole community, except a few experts, and of teachers and inspectors alike as to their proper treatment. There is, however, very good authority for saying that such scholars thrive better in the companionship of their schoolfellows than if they were moping at home or immured in an institution. If we were as well acquainted with the signs of nervous weakness or derangement as we are with the premonitory symptoms of prevailing epidemics, our teachers, who have done so much by their considerate treatment of delicate and afflicted children to conciliate the respect of the most prejudiced parent for the working of the Education Act, would be less puzzled how to deal with many cases of frontal headache, stammering, and occasional fits of stupidity or temper due in most cases purely to physical causes.

Mr. Fitzmaurice.

"There are five pupil-teacher centres in this division, two for Roman Catholics, and a third conducted by the Sisters of the Church in the Kilburn Orphanage; these three centres are confined to girls and are not large. The fourth is the board centre held at present in very inefficient premises; it will, however, be soon removed to good quarters. At this centre the average attendance for the year ended March 1893 was 180. The teaching staff is composed of a head master, four assistant teachers, one sewing mistress, and five visiting teachers for such subjects as drawing, music, and physical drill. The curriculum embraces all the ordinary school subjects, Bible instruction, physical drill for girls, languages, drawing, and science. The science subjects are natural history, botany, physics, physiography, and mathematics. The fifth centre is held at the Marylebone Central Schools. The number of students is 175; the hours of instruction are from 10 to 1.30 every Saturday. The following subjects are taught:—Mathematics, arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, music, and school management. The other obligatory subjects are undertaken by the respective teachers of the schools to which the students belong. There are also evening classes for pupil-teachers connected with the school on Wednesday and Thursday from 7 to 9.30; 60 students attend these classes; the subjects of instruction are drawing, geometry, French, domestic economy, and needlework."

Mr. Graves.

"The papers of the pupil-teachers have greatly improved under the board's centre teaching, their practical skill has not advanced equally. They do not see enough teaching by their fellows in their own and other schools, and not having, as a rule, a distinctly responsible charge of children they lose independence of character. A comparison of the pupil-teachers in Church and Roman Catholic schools with those in board schools shows that in spite of the strain put upon the former by having to attend at their centres after school hours, they are better teachers and disciplinarians, though they, of course, fall behind them as students. In many schools, where the head teacher is of high character and ability, the pupil-teachers suffer by not being kept under that teacher's influence as much as they would have been before the days of central teaching."

Mr. Balmer.

"The private teachers of pupil-teacher classes think that their duty is limited to certain subjects selected from the whole number in which their students are examined by the Department. They have inadequate views of the course prescribed for pupil-teachers, particularly under the head of 'teaching' and for the needlework of girls."

Visits without notice.

The annual examination has been abolished in evening continuation schools, and will be replaced in future years by visits without notice. The great objection to annual examinations in evening schools arose from the dislike of men and women to submit themselves to any test. In day schools for older scholars most of the parents and managers, and a large minority of the teachers, desire the annual test of progress, the parents desire also a fixed opportunity for obtaining labour certificates.

The number of schools in the Westminster district being small, my assistant and I have been free to pay a large number of visits without notice to day schools during the course of the school year, as well as to pay the annual visit at its close. If my opinion of the schools had been based upon these visits it would have differed very little from that based upon the annual examination. It is very desirable that one visit at least without notice and of some length should be paid to every school annually for the special purpose of observing the methods pursued. Examinations properly conducted are excellent tests of failure or success, but they can give little information about the causes of those results, whether the production of imitative skill in writing or drawing be in question, or the development of intelligent observation in object lessons, or the increase of useful knowledge in geography. The great gain of a visit without notice is the observation of the ordinary processes and methods of a school, and to be thoroughly effectual it should be of some length. The visits which I have paid have been very useful in solving difficulties which may have arisen, but I have been able to note little more than the character of the lessons, and the steadiness with which the general routine is being carried out, more particularly at the time of recreation or of change of lessons, and especially whether school discipline is a matter of self-respect and self-control on the part of the scholars.

From the visits I have paid I have drawn the conclusion that the general conduct of the school and the methods of teaching might be made the object of a visit without notice, and that at the annual examination the testing of results in all subjects where the methods employed might not have given promise of good results at the former visit should be chiefly considered. In this way the Inspector would act in the capacity of helpful adviser, and the State would obtain the best results for the money expended without the loss of a year's labour wasted in faulty methods and directed to ends educationally imperfect. In the course of many such visits I have always found that my hints as to the improvement of methods have been received with consideration, and that the interviews with the teachers have given me an insight into their daily work which no examination could possibly give. But I have been careful to exercise no interference of authority, and to give entire freedom in the choice of a subject, in the arrangement of the syllabus of a subject, in the methods of teaching it, and in the methods of preserving discipline, unless there appeared to be some radical objection. Very little good follows from any interference, the methods which appear best to one mind may not be the methods that commend themselves to the minds of others who regard them from a different point of view; and especially in dealing with questions of discipline bearing upon the formation of character the great varieties to be found in the methods and systems both of rewards and punishments show how unwise it would be to interfere unless some evident harm would certainly follow. The only interference I have practised has been the request that scholars kept in for 20 minutes or half-an-hour after the hour of dismissal for some trivial offence might be dismissed at once; the ventilation of the rooms between the meetings and the purification of the children's lungs are too serious to be lightly treated.

Mr. Rankine. "Visits without notice are of the greatest use in securing proper classification and regular advance. It is important to visit a school at the beginning of the year to see whether the scholars from the infant school have been placed in their proper standards, and about the middle of the year another visit should be paid in order to see that clever scholars are advanced. The stream of school life should be continuous."

"In towns public opinion is sufficiently strong to ensure efficiency, and there is always the stimulus of competition; but in country places this is not the case, and it would be seriously detrimental to the interests of the children to discontinue the annual examination test." Mr. Bernays.

"I have been able to pay visits without notice during the last two years and have had every reason to be well pleased with the steady business-like air pervading the schools. The impression a school makes upon me on such an occasion is most useful in determining my general judgment upon it, and especially on the points of tone, discipline, and interest in work." Mr. Fitzmaurice.

The teaching of most of the ordinary school subjects manifests a steady improvement, both in the methods employed and in the greater freedom and comfort with which the schools are conducted. The subjects in which least success is obtained are expressive reading and simple composition; arithmetic also varies greatly in different schools with the intelligence of the methods; singing varies especially in the matter of ear-training; there are marked differences in the cleanliness of the needlework; object lessons are not always sufficiently illustrated; history does not occupy its proper position in the first classes. But with these exceptions, the rest of the work has steadily improved; the scholars show greater power in mastering the substance of the reading book; the writing is better formed in character; the neatness of the arithmetic leaves little to be desired; geography is almost everywhere well taught; the cause of English grammar has gained by its abandonment in schools where it was disliked; object lessons are more general and more interesting; elementary science is steadily gaining ground; the singing is generally very sweet; cookery and laundry work are spreading everywhere; the choice of poetry for recitation has widened; and, as a general result of the work, scholars who will benefit by evening continuation schools are multiplying daily. Subjects of instruction.

"Reading is still the subject of which the teaching is least satisfactory. The large size of the classes forces the teachers to adopt an excessive amount of simultaneous work, and sufficient care is not taken in exercises of this kind to secure a proper modulation of the voice or distinct articulation. The defects in the teaching of reading produce most harm in those schools which are attended by the poorest class of children, for they depend entirely on the school for instruction in reading. It is of great importance that they should gain facility in reading as early as possible, otherwise they leave school while it is still a difficulty, and are likely very soon to forget how to read." Reading. Mr. Synge.

"The introduction of a provision for hearing reading out of an unknown book in the upper standards has been directly beneficial to those standards, and indirectly to the lower standards to which the more liberal-minded teachers have been willing to see the same test applied." Mr. Willis.

"The most general weakness is the neglect to teach the art of reading. (1.) Where pupil-teachers are dependent for instruction on head teachers it may generally be said that the subject is not *taught*. (2.) At all centres of good repute I have generally found that anybody is supposed to be good enough to teach it. (3.) Training colleges often give little attention to it. Expression is a most complex product of voice-flexibility, good breeding, education, and intelligence. Either expression and articulation are both wanting, or we are treated to a quite artificial and simulated modulation, which is both barren and disagreeable." Mr. Barnett.

"The unseen test discourages a slavish getting up of a limited amount of text for examination; but the preparation should not, as it sometimes does, be allowed to take the form of newspaper reading except as an occasional variety. There is value in the continuous effort of reading a long story. I would read suitable stories even to the youngest children, whose books are at present very meagre and dull." Mr. Field.

"Great improvement in reading has resulted from the use of unseen tests, and I hope that the system may soon be extended to the lower standards." Mr. Bernays.

"Writing would be satisfactory if a desire for novelty did not prevail in many schools, and induce teachers to adopt a style which libels the Civil Service by adopting its name." Writing. Mr. Synge.

"The position of children needs more attention than it generally receives, both for the sake of their eyes and their backs; they stoop over slates or papers with their eyes much too near."

Mr. Willis. "In writing, the battle of the systems is beginning to raise some serious difficulties. The first consideration in the matter should be not ease of writing but ease of reading; old-fashioned roundhand is far superior to any of the modern styles in that respect."

Mr. Helps. "There is a strong tendency to an upright handwriting, which deserves encouragement if not exaggerated. In what is called the 'Civil Service hand' there is often great exaggeration. Much poor writing is still found in girls' schools, and it would be well if continuity of style were aimed at in all the three departments of a school."

Mr. Aldis. "Uniformity of style, class with class, is essential. A good *easy* style of penmanship is the result of years of practice in a particular style."

Mr. Bernays. "More systematic teaching is needed in spelling, especially in word-building. The handwriting is often spoiled by the spelling of lists of words."

Arithmetic.
Mr. Synge. "The early teaching of numbers is the weakest point. The habit of counting is encouraged because of the increased correctness they obtain by that means in the early sums."

Mr. Currey. "The mechanical accuracy attained is high, but the power of dealing with problems or questions put in an unusual way is unsatisfactory. Mental arithmetic is not used to the best purpose. The principles of new rules are not properly taught by means of examples that can easily be worked mentally."

Object lessons.
Mr. Joad. "In object lessons there has recently been a great improvement. The teachers generally prepare their lessons and keep notes for reference, though they do not display much ingenuity in illustrating the points about which they are talking. More care should be exercised in the framing of a scheme of object lessons by keeping chiefly in view the interest which they are likely to arouse in the minds of the children, and the possibility of illustration by objects, pictures, and blackboard diagrams."

Class subjects.
Mr. Synge. "The selection for the year should be made by the head mistress in consultation with all her assistants, whose notes she should carefully supervise before the lessons are given. It would be well also if she could give some of the lessons on the list herself at least once during the year in the presence of her assistants and for their benefit, as well as for that of the children.

"English is still taught in most schools as the first-class subject, and geography accompanies it in the boys' schools.

"In some elementary science has been substituted for English, and when it has been well taught the effect on the intelligence of the boys has been entirely satisfactory. History, in spite of its attractiveness, has been taught in very few schools."

Mr. Du Port. "As regards educational progress, our scope is widening, our instruction is being made more and more educational, and our teaching is liberal, thorough, and efficient. The curriculum is ample and the work is admirably varied and balanced. It is rare indeed now to find a girls' school in which drily taught grammar forms the only one oral class subject. Object lessons, lessons on elementary scientific and natural facts and laws, liberal geographical teaching, interesting conversational lessons on history, and the really intelligent study of the grammar and logical bearings of ordinary English sentences are everyday things."

Mr. Aldis. "The chief advance of the teaching has been in more experimental work. Quite a large number of schools show me butter, soap, &c., actually made in the classes, and the practical work done in mechanics yields very correct results, and is much appreciated by the boys. The hand-and-eye work is very popular. There is considerable increase in the swimming classes, but the withdrawal of a teacher from the work of the school to attend a dozen boys to the bath is a misfortune. Equally to be deplored is the sight of a head teacher wasting valuable time over the banking of the savings of a few children. This certainly should be the work of managers and voluntary assistants."

English.
Mr. Willis. "Composition is rarely more than fair and generally below that mark; and it will not improve until it is begun in the lowest standards. I have inspected the work of a German school in this subject, in which I found a regular graduated course, beginning with the introduction of epithets and advancing through phrases to sentences, to this I had not a parallel to show in our own curriculum.

"I still obtain very moderate educational results in English. Practically very little is done beyond the 3rd Standard; the scholars do not advance much beyond recognising the parts of speech."

"I have encouraged the course in this subject which includes commercial correspondence, paraphrasing, and the correction of common errors of speech. More time is spent in examination, but it affords a more practical training in the use of language than formal grammar." — Grammar. Mr. Helps.

"Analytical grammar is often taught with much success, but anything like logical synthesis seems to be beyond the pupil-teacher, and the low class which he is usually set to teach. More attention should be given to the elements of English composition, how to write English in such a way as to be most easily understood with the least possibility of error. The most valuable result of good teaching is clearness of notion and its clear expression. The cultivation of this is the very essence of sound teaching. No rapidity of analytical reasoning, no mental dexterity, no stores of information can make up for its absence. In the teaching of grammar in the schools (and elsewhere) we get a quite general use of grammatical 'definitions.' — Mr. Barnett.

"The pupils are made to learn a 'definition' by heart, mostly in words, imperfectly or not at all understood, *ignota per ignotiora;* whereas children can and should make their own working definitions. Paraphrasing is in literature what 'expression' is in 'reading.' The best of all literature cannot properly be read 'with expression,' the best poetry is beyond paraphrasing. And yet the first exercise given to pupil-teachers in English composition is probably an instruction to write an essay, and the second an instruction to paraphrase a difficult passage. To do either one or the other well would presuppose a considerable systematic drilling in the construction of sentences and paraphrases on definite themes.

"The character of some of the passages chosen by teachers for a whole year's recitation exercise of their pupils is often astonishing. Improvement is taking place owing to the action of some great firms holding the copyright of certain famous modern writers in sending their publications broadcast to the schools. I am of opinion that the 'English' taught to pupil-teachers and to students in training should be developed to meet this serious defect."

"History is advancing in popularity, and ought to become a very useful and educative subject, but as yet it is seldom well taught. The 'stories' are often the meagre outlines of a life or episode in which fact and gossip are indifferently mixed, and taken from the brief history book of the class, whereas the teaching of history to young children requires some knowledge and much art." — History. Mr. Field.

"Under this head lessons in mechanics and for girls in domestic economy are becoming very popular. I have seen models made by boys illustrating some mechanical principle of the common pump or a fountain, or a system of pulleys. Lessons on such subjects as the making of starch, washing and cleaning of the dwelling without practical illustrations, seem to me valueless. The composition of food, its preparation and culinary treatment, would surely be taught most appropriately at the cookery centres. Lessons on such subjects as the scrubbing of a floor, cleaning of windows, painted wood, and fire-irons might all be given practically in a room set apart for the purpose and provided with suitable apparatus." — Elementary Science. Mr. Helps.

"One or more specific subjects have been taught with more or less success in 59 departments for older children out of 162. They have been taught in all the schools which would benefit by the introduction of an extra subject. More use might be made of those subjects to cultivate powers of observation and habits of thought in the children. It would be satisfactory to find them more inquisitive, more ready, and more encouraged to ask questions of their teachers, instead of merely accepting what is told them and trying to store it in their memories without digesting it." — Specific subjects. Mr. Synge.

"Domestic economy has been taught in three schools, algebra and shorthand in two schools, mechanics, animal physiology, botany, chemistry, agriculture, and French each in one school. All of the above subjects (with one exception) may be, and on the whole are, treated fairly from the view of primary education because they are principally and specially worked as mind-formers; and the effect of the instruction in them will remain in the shape of permanent enlargement of the faculties of the scholars." — Mr. Willis.

"The subjects most commonly taken are mechanics, algebra, French, animal physiology, and domestic economy." — Mr. Helps.

"Algebra, mechanics, animal physiology, domestic economy, shorthand, and French are the specific subjects chiefly taught. The subject of mechanics is carefully taught and well illustrated in the board schools; at the Central Marylebone Schools there are excellent workshops, where instruction in wood, iron, and steel work, is successfully given. The subject of French, is, I presume, taught chiefly to give facility in speaking." — Mr. Fitzmaurice.

"Singing is satisfactory on the whole, and occasionally is decidedly good. Much has been done to soften the rough voices of the children in poorer neighbourhoods. The ear-tests are remarkably well done in many schools, and wherever weakness — Singing. Mr. Currey.

exists it is due to the teacher's want of musical aptitude. If the children are trained quietly and patiently step by step, a good proportion of them will do the easy tests proposed."

Mr. Fitz-maurice. "The least satisfactory of the tests is the naming of the notes sung by the examiners. I should like to see the children beat for themselves in the time exercises. The songs selected are frequently of more than average difficulty, and their rendering in many schools is very tasteful. More attention should be paid to voice training."

Mr. Aldis. "The tests are executed as a rule with remarkable fidelity, but music would undoubtedly gain by suppression in the case of irregular children. Results in the ear-tests are certainly best in schools where a few minutes daily is given to the cultivation of this branch of the subject. In the song-test fairly good work is done, want of expression and of a distinct articulation being the chief defects."

Mr. Hodges. "In no subject taught in our schools has greater progress been made than in singing. In London it is a very rare thing to find singing taught by ear. The schools in which the tonic sol-fa system is taught far outnumber those in which instruction is given throughout in the staff notation, but in the best schools some knowledge of both systems is shown by the highest division.

"As a rule the note and time tests are well done, but the ear-tests are weak. There is a decided improvement in the quality of school songs attempted, though trashy words are often met with, and the meaning of the marks of expression are not well known. Hence the words have no elevating effect, there is an absence of light and shade in the singing, and a corresponding diminution in its civilising influence. A part of every singing lesson should be devoted to voice training, and the forcing of head notes should be strongly discouraged as it always leads to flattening of pitch. I think it is a mistake to make the singing lessons too long. Short and frequent lessons are far more effective."

Needlework. Mr. Hodges. "The chief objection to the requirements as to cutting out is the waste of material, but in the best schools the older girls have not only cut out the garments they have made, but have also assisted in cutting out those to be made by the lower standards, and here there can be no waste of material."

Swimming. Mr. Hodges. "The subject being optional it is only taught in those schools in which one or more of the teachers takes an interest in athletics generally. Suitable baths are not sufficiently numerous nor conveniently placed. As we now have centres for cooking and laundry work, each with a capable staff, centres might also be established for swimming."

Cookery, laundry, and housewifery.

It is very desirable that proper centres for teaching all these three subjects, so necessary to the comfort of the home, should be established in all parts of London within convenient reach of every girl above ten years of age. A very fair supply of cookery centres, a fair number of laundry centres, and a room or two for housewifery already exist. But if domestic economy or the management of a household is to be efficiently taught in all girls' schools, the provision for all three divisions should exist side by side. Domestic economy embraces the scientific principles which underlie all of them, the necessary conditions of a healthy dwelling, the values and proper treatments of foods, and the materials and due care of clothing. At present the theory of domestic economy in all these branches is taught in the schools by one teacher, and the practical treatment in cookery, laundry, and housewifery respectively is taught by another teacher at the central classes. If the practical teacher were entrusted with the instruction in the science, as well as with its practical application, the school routine would be lightened by the relegation of the specific subject to its proper teacher, and though the length of the courses would be increased, an effectual combination of the theory and practice of the subject would be secured. The cookery lessons are uniformly successful as far as cleanliness and exactness of weighing and of measuring are concerned, two of the most essential qualifications of good cookery. But nearly all the cooking is done by a gas stove and little of it by an open range, and scarcely any of it by an open fireplace; a gas stove is not often found in the house of an artisan, and the open range with its single oven does not exist in the house of the very poor, so that the actual practice in cookery is of little use to the poorest and of only moderate use to the artisan's

daughter. The laundry work is increasing, and, in spite of the difficulty of finding sufficient garments of a suitable size for the children's practice, is doing good work in teaching the various modes of treatment required by the difference in the materials of clothing. Housewifery is still in its infancy, those who know the ignorance of very poor children as to the proper methods of ventilating and sweeping a room, or of laying a cloth or of doing almost anything to promote tidiness and comfort, will hope that the work may spread rapidly.

Mr. Synge.

"The teaching of laundry work has extended considerably during the last two years, and the classes seem, as far as I can judge, to be practical and well managed and to give general satisfaction. The cookery classes are now within the reach of most of the girls in the district. But in respect to both these classes better organisation is much needed to prevent the breaking up of the instruction of the school. A study of the register of an upper class of girls often shows what heart-breaking work it must be to the teacher of the class, to have to repeat again and again the same lesson because of the number of absentees who were attending the cookery class when the lesson was first given."

General results.

The general results of the work of primary education in London and its neighbourhood give great promise of progress. We have still to record a small residuum of grown-up boys and girls who may be classed as almost entirely ignorant. These children have never passed through a good infant school, either because they have drifted into London from the country, or because they have escaped the vigilance of the attendance officer by migration from one part of London to another. One of these migratory boys, 12 years of age, was discovered in the St. Pancras district, who had lived in London all his life, but had never been to school. These scholars may be said to have acquired nothing useful in the way of knowledge, but they have learnt some of the first lessons of cleanliness and of disciplined conduct. In the year 1872, very ignorant scholars of all ages formed a large proportion of the children admitted into the newly opened board schools; a large part of the scholars were generally placed in the lowest standard, and many of them left before they had reached the 2nd Standard.* The standard of education of the poorest part of the population has been greatly changed for the better since 1872. It may be said that nearly every scholar born in London passes through an infant school and through the two lowest standards of the upper school; and it should be remembered that the attainments of each standard have been considerably raised since the beginning of the work of the school board; the 2nd Standard of 1893 is higher in disciplined intelligence than the 3rd or even the 4th Standard of 1872. But though nearly all the children of London reach the 2nd Standard, it is much to be regretted that the numbers in the board schools (probably the same proportions hold good in the voluntary schools) for the year ending at Lady Day 1893 show a diminution from 67,626 in the 2nd Standard to 60,919, 50,631, 36,632, 21,676, 8,026 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Standards respectively.

These figures translated into facts show (1) that more than 7,000 of these 67,626 scholars will probably disappear from school before they have acquired a knowledge of the arithmetic required for an ordinary money transaction or of the geography of their own country; they cannot read a story book with pleasure, and can spell only the commonest words; (2) that another 10,000, who may acquire the very elementary knowledge described above, will pass away without having learnt anything of the geography of our colonies, or of the construction

* Even so late as 1885 158 boys out of 257 were presented at the first examination of a newly opened board school in the 1st Standard.

of a simple English sentence, or of the simplest measurements used in trade, or of English history; they can spell fairly, and their handwriting is fairly formed; (3) that another 13,000 will disappear after they have reached the 5th Standard.

It would appear, therefore, that only one half of these 67,000 scholars will receive a fairly good primary education, *i.e.*, only one half of the scholars in London schools stay long enough to learn to write a well-formed hand, to construct in good spelling and with intelligence a simple English sentence, to know sufficient arithmetic for the ordinary purposes of trade and common life; they have a fair outline knowledge of general geography and of the history of England, and read with pleasure a useful or interesting book. It may be said, however, that the remaining half of our London scholars have a good groundwork for evening continuation schools. A fair proportion also advance considerably beyond this point, for in most schools a good series of object lessons leading up to some useful scientific knowledge, such as mechanics and domestic economy, is now being steadily undertaken, and the benefit of such a course is already beginning to be felt. The older boys in most schools draw very fairly, and the older girls have been trained in plain cookery work.

It is true that some part of the diminution of numbers in the higher standards can be accounted for otherwise than by capricious removal from school; a certain per-centage is due to deaths; sickness retards the progress of individual scholars, and if it is of an infectious character necessitates the absence of the whole family from school for a time; the great poverty of the home, which renders the small earnings of the newspaper boy or helpful girl necessary to the comfort of the family, thins the upper classes. It has been very difficult to work the machinery for compulsory attendance while the age of partial exemption has been fixed at ten years of age; it will be still more difficult when the age is raised in 1894 to 11 years.

Hitherto I have been speaking only of the results of our work as far as the intelligence and attainments of the children are concerned, but it would be difficult to over-estimate the good behaviour and disciplined conduct of nearly all our London schools. Habits of self-restraint, respect for each other and for their teachers, good-tempered helpfulness, kindness to the afflicted, and many other good qualities are the fruit of the system of primary education which has grown up, like all other English institutions, with the consent and good-will of the people.

In spite of all discouragements it is the duty of all concerned to keep steadily at work and not to lose heart; the local managers must harden their hearts and sift with a closer mesh the applications for half-time exemptions; the attendance officers must expound the law more strenuously; the magistrate must be more stringent in enforcing attendance; the teacher must make the school attractive; the inspector must make full allowance for all drawbacks and co-operate with the teacher in winning the children to school. My long official life of 37 years has not diminished the hopefulness with which I regard the future of our system of education; the general co-operation of all friends of the cause (and among the best friends I reckon the parents) has been gained, and the children are happy in their schools.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. W. SHARPE.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

PART I. OF APPENDIX.

DIVISION II.

(TRAINING COLLEGES.)

REPORT, *for the Year* 1893, *by* H. E. OAKELEY, ESQ., *one of Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors, on the* TRAINING COLLEGES FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to present my general report on the training colleges for schoolmasters for the year 1893.

The number of candidates for Queen's scholarships in 1893 was 2,698, but only 1,411 passed well enough to entitle them to be admitted at the training colleges, and 905 failed altogether. I am afraid "there is much reason to believe" (as is stated in a circular recently issued by the Department) "that this low standard of attainments "proceeds in many cases from the neglect of school managers to see "that their pupil-teachers are carefully and regularly taught." This circular lays down some regulations which will probably produce an improvement in the future. All the candidates qualified for admission except 18 have been pupil-teachers; about 12 per cent. of the whole number of candidates were in the first class, which is less satisfactory than in 1892; the number of candidates also is less by 397.

Of the 1,411 eligible candidates, 1,093 and 148 expressed their desire to enter residential and day colleges respectively. The remaining 170 did not wish to be trained. The day college list has improved in numbers, and still more in quality, as 22 men were in the first 100, against 9 in 1892. But most of these colleges continue to have to fill up their numbers by drawing on the still considerable surplus supply of the residential colleges.

As it will be my duty in future to inspect colleges for women as well as for men, I will briefly state the usual plan, according to my own practice, of inspecting a college. Each student recites some 20 of the 300 lines of poetry he has learnt, and after reading from one of the books prescribed in the syllabus I hear him read from some such work as Macaulay's Essays. The lessons which the second and third year students have to give are thus selected; each student draws from a box a slip of paper on which is written some "elementary" subject; and similarly he is provided with a "class" subject. The object of this is that as every master should be able to teach any of these, a check is given to disproportionate attention to a particular part. In the third subject (which may be a science, an object lesson on a manufacture, &c.) the student is allowed to choose for himself. All this is done about a week before the inspection, and each student draws up notes of his three lessons, and prepares models, diagrams, drawings, raised maps in clay, &c. to illustrate his lessons where necessary. The lesson which he has to give is notified by me 24 hours before its delivery. The illustrations are, in my opinion, of much importance; not only do they greatly add to a teacher's power of sketching rapidly on the blackboard and to his general resources, but they excite great interest, and the boys like a model—(*e.g.*, of a Norman castle in a lesson on the feudal system, or a raised map in a lesson on a battle, the forces being moved about as the lesson proceeds)—prepared by their teacher better than a costly model or machine obtained from a museum. As with other good things, however, some caution is necessary. I have known lessons which were merely descriptions of the "illustration," and nothing more. In hearing the lesson I always look at the college report of the teacher's

lessons and work in the practising school, which, when well kept, is a valuable supplement to my own judgment. This report is required to be made at all colleges, and it is always produced, though there are cases where it is of little use, every man in the college being rated as "good." This, however, is not common. I have lately suggested that a similar record might usefully be kept of the college judgment as to each student's reading and repetition, to be looked at after I have given my marks. For it occasionally happens that a man, from nervousness or some other reason, fails to do himself justice; and if I find that the college mark is considerably higher than my own, it is easy to give the student another chance. I invariably hear a criticism lesson, as to which I may express my entire agreement with Professor Laurie, who described it as "the most important agency in training the teacher in the practice of his art."

Every lecturer is prepared to give a lecture or lesson before me, and some lectures are always given, especially by the younger members of the staff. Then a thorough examination of the premises is always necessary. I am sorry to say there are many defects in the accommodation at the residential colleges, and some buildings, class-rooms, &c. contrast unfavourably with the excellent arrangements at the University colleges attended by the day students. Clumsy desks, a poor library, no day room, are not uncommon. Then I have cases in my mind in which the class-room and passages are by no means so clean as they ought to be. In the old days anything was good enough for the poor pupil-teacher, but for many years we have earnestly desired to raise, civilise, and cultivate him socially and æsthetically as well as in his studies; and a good day or common room, well furnished, with good prints and photographs on the walls, good novels, games of chess, backgammon, draughts, &c., is of much importance in these respects. At some colleges day rooms have been added, but few of them come up to my idea of what is needed. And at some colleges the class-rooms, with their inevitable associations with lectures and blackboards, are the only places where the students can sit in their leisure time. At Peterborough, not to speak of a day room, there are not sufficient class-rooms.

I have mentioned the chief duties during an inspection; there is also the drill, a conference with the doctor, and with the members of the staff, who have often suggestions to make about the Christmas papers or some points in the syllabus. Lastly, there is an important conference with the college committee, who learn the inspector's judgment on all the points I have named. As this report, which he makes orally to them, is the only one they receive (unless there is some grave reason for a special report from the Department) the attendance of the members of the committee may, as a rule, be regarded as a measure of the interest they take in the college, which, in the case of Church of England colleges, is probably the most important of all the diocesan organisations. I always see the practising school at its ordinary work, but I think it would be an advantage if the inspector of training colleges were instructed (when possible) to visit the college at some other time of the year also. Last year, what with the increased number of examination papers for which I was responsible, and the inspections of the new day colleges, and the adjustment of the papers worked at them, I had not much time to spare. Having commented on defects in the accommodation at some of the residential colleges, I wish to add that the officers responsible for the care and instruction of the students deserve very high commendation for their work, and they give more

individual assistance to the weaker students than is possible at a day college.

I do not know that I can report any striking improvement in the lessons given by the students, except perhaps as regards their skill in illustrating them. One might suppose that a reading lesson would usually be well given, since from their first admission as pupil-teachers the students have had so much practice in it, but this is certainly not always the case. A common error is to combine spelling with reading, which, I think, is one of the reasons why the reading lessons in elementary schools fail in one principal object, namely, to produce a love of reading. It is a matter of common experience that very few children keep up their reading after leaving school. A love of reading is one of the most valuable possessions that a child can derive from his school days. As a French director of education said in his address at a training college: if this be acquired, education will continue of itself, without active influences from without.

At some of the practising schools I notice that the children have not been taught to give full answers, which I think is a point of importance. A full answer—(1) promotes exactness of language; each answer is an exercise in grammar, placing the words clearly and in right order (2) makes the boy think about what he states, and he will remember it better—(3) informs the other boys also, especially those who cannot answer the question, and do not guess the right answer by hearing one word jerked out—(4) is nearly always accompanied by good discipline.

Professor Hudson, in an excellent and very useful lecture on mathematical teaching which he gave before the College of Preceptors, says: "The common practice of the elementary schoolmaster of so framing his "question that it requires but a single word to answer it, is one against "which I must protest, although it is so general as to induce the belief "that it is prescribed by authority." The Professor has been unfortunate in having visited only schools where this is done, and I am surprised at his belief that it is prescribed by authority.

The important Borough Road College is still without practising schools of its own, and the authorities have to depend on the goodwill and co-operation of the managers of two voluntary schools, inconveniently far off. However, progress has been made in the negotiations for a new school: (*a*) The governors of Isleworth Blue School have consented to aid the scheme by suppressing their upper department and by granting (if leave be obtained from the Charity Commissioners) a sum of money to found scholarships at the new school; (*b*) The Middlesex County Council have agreed to pay 200*l*. per annum, and to give the moiety of the cost of a laboratory and workshop, so as to encourage scientific and technical instruction; (*c*) A friend has promised 1,000*l*. towards purchasing a site. It is also hoped that before long a workshop may be fitted up at the college for practice in manual work.

I have been much struck by the success of students both at day and residential colleges in passing University examinations last year. At Owens College, for instance, 7 men in the third year graduated, 17 in the second year passed the intermediate, and 13 in the first year the preliminary examination of Victoria University. Only 11 men had to fall back on the college sessional examinations. On the whole out of 283 men attending day colleges, 105 were successful at University examinations. The case of the one student at Oxford is a little remarkable; he had to learn the Greek alphabet there, and yet he passed responsions at the proper time, when no doubt many failed who

had been years at public schools. Much the same may be said of the Cambridge students, all the 10 freshmen passed the previous examinations, and the three in the second year the general examination.

Eight of the 10 first year men are candidates for triposes, two for the mathematical, three for the natural science, one for the moral science, one for the historical, and one for the mediæval and modern language tripos. Seven men are members of colleges, and the rest are "unattached" students. They have taken full advantage of the social and other opportunities open to them. A meeting of the whole body is occasionally held in Mr. Oscar Browning's rooms, when a paper on some educational subject is read and discussed.

It will be remembered that all the day students have also to practise in schools, to learn school management, history, geography, and poetry, as well as the University subjects. The residential colleges are at a great disadvantage in this respect, since they only have from February to June to prepare for the University examination instead of from October to June. This is to be remedied in 1895, when their academical year will also begin in October. Under the present circumstances the success of some London residential colleges is gratifying, for at three of them, 99 men in residence in 1893 passed University examinations.

The hours of study are certainly not too few at any college. Here is a specimen of a day's work taken at random from a pile of time-tables before me :—

Classes, 7—8 a.m.
Prayers, 8 a.m.
Breakfast, 8.15 a.m.
Classes, 9 to 12.
Dinner, 12.30 p.m.
Classes, 2.30 to 5 p.m.
Tea, 5 p.m.
Recreation, 5.15 to 7 p.m. from April to September ; 5.15 to 6.30 from October to March.
Classes, 6.30 to 8 or 7 to 8.15.
Supper, 8.45.
Prayers, 9.
Private study till 10.10.

I have not seen this time-table before, and doubt whether it ought to be approved. The men have been very healthy at the college from which it comes, and their company in the Volunteers is a very good one, about 2 hours per week are taken from study for drill, and there is some relaxation from the time-table at other times.

It has occasionally been suggested that by encouraging students to take a University course, they might think that all in all, and neglect (more or less) the important technical subjects, teaching and school management. I fully agree that this very dangerous possibility must be very closely borne in mind, and any disposition to regard the main work of their lives as subsidiary must be checked. But I am glad to say that I have found as a rule that the University students have also done well in school management and teaching, and in history and geography. There has been one example to the contrary, where the teaching distinctly fell off in 1893, but on my pointing it out to the principal and the committee they at once realised the importance of taking such steps as will make it very unlikely that this will happen again. There have, however, been suggestions from a few day colleges that reading, recitation, geography, and history should not be required in the case of University

students. I do not at all agree with this except (possibly) as regards recitation. Reading, it is said, is not a subject of University rank. Perhaps it would not be a bad thing if it were so, at any rate a bishop told me the other day that he had not unfrequently rejected candidates for ordination on account of their bad reading. But, however this may be, it most certainly would never do to allow ex-pupil-teachers, who often mispronounce unusual words, to say nothing of taste and expression, to give up the practice of reading aloud under instruction when they enter the training college, especially as (unlike most other University students) they will have to teach others to read. And as regards geography and history, students who answer well at their entrance examination are already exempted from continuing one or both; if they do not answer well it seems reasonable that they should for one year take up the subject (or subjects) again. They will have to teach them hereafter.

Dr. Mitchell, master of method at University College, London, writes as follows:—

"The advantage that students may have by coming to University College depends entirely on what knowledge of subjects of secondary education they bring with them. I find that students are chiefly anxious about the class of certificate granted by the Department. In the day training colleges—certainly here—that must always depend on 'secondary subjects.' But the schedule of work for pupil-teachers is not an adequate preparation for this, and those who go beyond it usually 'take sciences' (as they say), which can wait much better than the memorising work in Latin and French till the students enter college. I find, too, that students who may have begun both Latin and French have to drop one of them a year before entrance. It would be much to our advantage if this necessity were removed.

"But I do not think that the success of the day colleges can be assured till a much higher programme is set to pupil-teachers from the beginning. I think that the right time to begin both French and Latin in their case is whenever they have been appointed, and that, if the Department made this demand, it would readily be responded to. At present Latin and French are practically demanded by the Department in order to obtain a good certificate, with the result that many men begin to learn them at college—and with us *must* do so—with a memory comparatively undisciplined to language learning, and with very ugly results on the other subjects that they study.

"I also take the liberty of saying that the amount of knowledge of geography, history, &c. required might be maintained at its present level, and would probably be more intelligent."

In the face of complaints still occasionally made that pupil-teachers are overworked already, I do not see how we could give them "a much higher programme." There is no doubt whatever that for those who are going to a training college, and especially to a day college, some knowledge of Latin is almost indispensable. We had this in view two years ago, when Latin was allowed to be taken by pupil-teachers instead of English grammar, but I do not think more can be done at present. In future the Queen's Scholarship Examination will be at Christmas, and the successful candidates will not enter the training college till the next October. It will be of great advantage if the authorities of the colleges would prescribe a course of study during these intervening months for the persons who are to enter them respectively. Girls ought to employ much of this time in learning the elements of mathematics. Their ignorance of this subject is the reason why so few can pass University examinations when at the training colleges. Algebra to quadratic equations and four books of Euclid (required for matriculation at the University of London) present no great difficulty to the young men, who already ought to know as much algebra and two books of Euclid, but they offer an almost insuperable difficulty to girls who know no

mathematics, and have so much to do in other subjects. I do not think we can make them learn any mathematics as pupil-teachers, but some easy alternative questions on algebra might be given in the arithmetic paper, which would encourage clever girls who have the advantage of central teaching and more time to read a little algebra, or a rule might be made that girl students who pass creditably in arithmetic at the end of their first year may take elementary algebra and the first book of Euclid in the second year, instead of arithmetic.

Syllabus.

At the end of 1893 a new syllabus was prepared, not only for 1894, but also for the shortened course in 1895. I have never been able to make out why women, who have to read the same books as men in French, German, and Latin, should have different books in English. In future they will have the same books and the same paper; the change cannot be made till 1895, because the books for 1894 were already named. Higher algebra and geometrical conic sections will no longer form an optional group in the second year (men). It has been taken out because scarcely any one has chosen the group. Last Christmas only three or four papers were worked on it. I was much struck by the style of one of these papers, and finding it was worked by a young acting teacher of a school in a small country parish, I wrote to the manager to inquire about him, suggesting that he should, if possible, be sent to Cambridge. To my surprise the answer was that he has been there, and was well up in the "senior optimes." Thus his good style was accounted for. Welsh and Hebrew have been added to the list of languages that may be taken, but with these exceptions there are no changes of importance. The shortened syllabus for 1895 will be well within the power of all candidates at training colleges, and some further allowance will be made for shortness of preparation in respect of the quality of the work done at the examination.

Admission Examination.

I will now give some comments made by the examiners who revised the papers worked at the Queen's Scholarship Examination in July 1893. They will give a good general idea of the manner in which the candidates have been taught during the four years during which they were, as a rule, pupil-teachers.

Mr. Steele:—

School management.

"Regarding the papers as a whole I consider that they show distinct improvement upon those of former years. The subject seems to have received more special and systematic attention. This progress is probably accounted for by the action of the central classes for pupil-teachers which are now so generally at work. There are not, perhaps, many papers which show remarkable excellence, but there are few which are very bad, and the general level seems certainly to have been raised. In pointing out some of the commoner faults, I must first say that much time was wasted, and many marks lost, by the candidates failing to seize the exact meaning of some of the questions. Thus for '*notes* of a lesson' a description, or an essay, or a mere string of questions is given, and instead of arithmetical questions suitable *either* for infants *or* for Standard V., both sorts are given. The same oversight occurs in the object lessons required *either* for infants *or* for older children. Again, as an answer to 'the chief points in teaching the *art of reading*,' many candidates describe how children should stand, hold their books, &c.; others by 'silent reading' understand individual reading, or reading in a subdued tone. Again, by the pupil-teachers' 'note-books' many have understood the record kept of the progress, &c. of a class of children, whereas the question evidently includes the note-books to be used by the pupil-teacher in his own studies.

"Among the notes of lessons those on 'adjectives,' &c. were generally the best. But 'adjective *phrases*' were sometimes stumbled over. For instance, two adjectives connected by a conjunction—as 'a pale and sickly boy'—pretty often appear as an adjective phrase. In the notes on 'the seasons' one could not always be sure that the writer himself clearly understood the explanations and diagrams which appeared on his paper.

"It might have been expected that more correct answers would have been given on the requirements of the Code in geography in the several standards.

"In the lists of object lessons there was often no discernible reason for the order or succession of the subjects, *i.e.*, there was no grouping or natural leading from one to another.

"In the 'best exercises in English composition' the earlier stages were often unnoticed—I mean teaching children to form and to write correct simple sentences before proceeding to longer periods or to a continuous narrative."

Mr. Vertue:—

School management.

"The school management papers entrusted to me for revision are, on the whole, fairly good. The notes of lessons are better done than in former years, but a very common fault in answering Question 1 is the omission of the standard to which the lesson is to be given, on which both the subject matter and method must depend.

"The same remark applies to the answers given to Question 7.

"The requirements of the Code in geography are not well known, especially for the upper standards.

"The lists of object lessons are good in only a few cases.

"Silent reading appears in the opinion of the candidates to possess few advantages beyond enabling them to modulate their voices, pay especial attention to the aspirate, or give other classes the benefit of a quiet room and more of the teacher's attention."

Mr. Wilde:—

School management.

"The questions, as a whole, are very fairly answered, some few papers are bad, but very few. Some few also are good; the majority are decidedly above fair.

"The answer to Question 1, 'write notes of a lesson,' was only really well done in a few cases. Many tried to hide their ignorance of the causes of the seasons most ingeniously; one actually said, when he came to the cause, that it would be wiser to leave this for a future lesson.

"The weak point in most of the papers was the reply to the question as to the requirements of the Code in geography. This was selected by nearly all, and only in a very small per-centage of cases was it at all correctly answered. The pupil-teachers, as a rule, I fear, never study the Code. It would be a great advantage if all teachers would invariably refer their pupil-teachers to the Code itself and to the accompanying instructions to Her Majesty's Inspectors in all matters instead of simply telling them what to teach their class."

Mr. King:—

Arithmetic.

"The papers I have revised came from small centres and were for the most part worked by candidates for qualification as assistants only and not for admission to a training college. I think, therefore, that they can hardly be taken as a fair sample of the work of well-prepared candidates, otherwise the general character of the papers would be distinctly below the standard I have noticed in former years. With a few exceptions the candidates show little mastery of principle, little ingenuity of method, and only moderate accuracy."

Mr. Codd:—

Arithmetic.

"Question 1, which appears to have been framed with a view to testing the knowledge of principles possessed by the candidates and their power to illustrate and explain them to a class, was less satisfactorily answered than any other. The rest of the paper was for the most part well done. The problems were correctly worked and by good methods."

Mr. Stevelly :—

Arithmetic.

"The marks of the bulk of those papers sent me for revision fall short of half, most of the candidates fail to attempt 12 questions.

"The first question was badly answered. In sections (*a*) and (*c*) of that question rules were given, more or less clearly expressed, but explanations were too frequently not attempted, and rarely were they such as would suffice for a class of children, especially in the case of the rules for division of decimals.

"In answer to section (*b*) one candidate writes :—'It is not quite rational to 'talk of multiplying one concrete quantity by another, although we frequently 'speak of doing so when dealing with children.' Several, indeed, complain that such a course, though absurd, was sometimes forced upon them, as in the case of the examples in the question.

"The point of section (*d*) was in almost every case missed completely, those who attempted to answer it setting themselves to prove that the rule of three was shorter than the abbreviated unitary method.

"Questions 4 and 5 proved to be stumbling-blocks, and the latter was generally worked by the clumsy method of reducing mixed numbers to improper fractions before addition. Question 12 also was nearly always solved in a roundabout way. Question 10, being of an unusual type, was seldom attempted. In Question 14 half the person's capital being invested in each security was assumed to be tantamount to an equal number of debentures being held in each.

"The answers, as a rule, are well written out."

Mr. Fowler :—

English grammar and composition.

"The papers are fairly worked. The majority manage to get something over half marks, but the number of *excellent* papers is small. One of the best I have revised was worked by a candidate who has not been a pupil-teacher.

"The *composition* shows great poverty of ideas, but on the whole the style is, perhaps, somewhat better than in previous years. The subject generally chosen is 'Holidays'; next in favour is 'Parliament.' Few, if any, choose the subject 'Tragedy and Comedy.'

"*Analysis* is fairly good.

"The parsing, which presents one or two difficulties, is fairly done.

"The paraphrase is seldom done *well*. There are too many attempts at fine writing, and many are content with changing some of the words without getting at the writer's meaning."

Mr. Legard :—

English grammar and composition.

"*Composition*.—Although two out of the three subjects given for composition were easy enough, the exercises were rarely well done. Faults of construction were far too common, and the candidates frequently displayed great want of intelligence and also confusion of ideas.

"In the case of those who selected 'Parliament' as their theme a surprising ignorance was shown of its constitution and powers. This is shown by such sentences as '*The Lords consist of the Cabinet and the Lords of the country*,' '*The House of Lords consists chiefly of Bishops*.'

"An elementary knowledge of the way in which our country is governed is surely not too much to be expected from youths at the end of their apprenticeship at an elementary school.

"The questions in parsing and analysis were answered better than those which required some knowledge of derivation and word-building.

"The derivations given were often mere guess-work, but in a certain number of cases a fair acquaintance with Latin roots was shown.

"It is to be hoped that year by year an increasing number of candidates will have mastered the rudiments of a second language before they attempt to enter a training college.

"I may add that the papers were seldom disfigured by bad spelling, but that the handwriting was not always so good as might be reasonably expected."

Mr. Monro:—

English grammar and composition.

"*Composition.*—The subjects most frequently chosen were 'Parliament' and 'Holidays.' The essays on 'Tragedy and Comedy' were very few, but one lad sent up a remarkably able piece of composition on this subject. The work was on the whole an improvement upon that of previous years, and there were not so many egregious errors in violation of the most elementary rules of syntax. A majority of those who wrote on 'Parliament' treated the subject fairly fully and accurately.

"*Analysis.*—This was not difficult, but many went wrong in classifying the attributes of the subject as extensions of the predicate, and in making new sentences out of participial phrases by supplying finite verbs.

"*Paraphrase.*—There was perhaps a little more variation in the quality of the results, but this branch was far better attempted on the whole than in previous years.

"*Parsing.*—This was not so successfully attempted, many candidates making precisely the same mistakes.

"*Etymology.*—These questions were barely fairly done. As is former years, guessee were frequently made at the roots and their meanings, or the derivation was arranged to suit the modern meaning. There was abundant evidence of an inaccurate and insufficient knowledge of the roots, as many of those given were correct only in the first part of the word, the termination, as might be expected, presenting the most difficulty.

"*Figures of Speech.*—This question was perhaps more frequently attempted than hitherto. Too many gave examples of figures of speech without classifying them, and many gave examples obviously from their notes or text-books, and not from books or poems they had read.

"Question 9 was rarely attempted, except by candidates obviously acquainted with shorthand.

"The first two parts of the last question on syntax were well answered, but not so the other half. A difference of opinion existed as to the explanation of the *gerundial infinitive*, and some of the answers on the *double negative* were really absurd.

"The similarity, broad as it was in many cases, between the papers worked by candidates from the same large town gave rise to the inference that central classes for the instruction of pupil-teachers were there in existence. The work shown up in such cases was generally superior."

Mr. Wix:—

English grammar and composition.

"These papers were decidedly inferior to those which I revised last year; but this is probably owing to the fact that I had no papers from training colleges this year, and that many came from small rural centres. As a rule, the papers from the large centres, such as Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, were the best.

"*Composition.*—The composition was as usual fairly satisfactory, but there is a marked absence of a really good style, and those who do not attempt 'fine' writing often use slipshod, careless language which is more suggestive of an advertisement than of anything else. I think that there is not enough of the reading from standard authors which is the real foundation of a good style, and that the small manuals and text-books which are used so much are at any rate partly responsible for this neglect.

"The subjects usually chosen were 'Holidays' and 'Parliament,' and the best essays were on the latter subject.

"*Paraphrase.*—The paraphrase too was fairly done, but the candidates, as a rule, do not see that paraphrase is the expression in clear and simple language of the ideas of the original, and that it is not necessary to change every word and to use a lengthy periphrasis to express such words as 'remember' and 'moon.'

"*Analysis and Parsing.*—The analysis was, as a rule, good and the parsing was very fair, though hardly so good as last year. The most usual errors in parsing were:—

'(thou rolling) moon' parsed rightly as nominative of address, but said to be *third* person;

'cast' after 'didst' parsed as past participle or indicative mood instead of infinitive; and

in the phrase 'as it were anew' the word 'were' was often stated to be subjunctive mood, *plural* number, to agree with a subject in the singular, and 'anew' was taken as an adjective qualifying 'it' predicatively and equivalent to 'new.'

In analysis the various enlargements of the subject were often taken as extensions of the predicate, and the word 'while' introducing an adverbial sentence was also called an extension.

"*Question* 5.—The fifth question was nearly always misunderstood, and the candidates stated how they might recognise the Greek derivation of certain words not by their spelling but by their prefixes and affixes, which was not asked.

"*Question* 6.—The sixth question, on the origin and precise meaning of various words, was attempted by a large number, but well done by very few. The derivations were productive of a great deal of guessing, which had not even the merit of ingenuity.

"*Questions* 7, 9, 10.—The seventh question, on Hume, Dryden, Burke, and Wordsworth, the ninth question, on the additional letters required to make a complete English alphabet, and the tenth question, on the use of the nominative absolute, the subjunctive mood, the gerundial infinitive, and the double negative, were well done in many instances.

"*Question* 8.—But the eighth question, on figures of speech, produced many absurd definitions which there is not space to quote.

"Two points may be noted in connexion with this question:—

"(1) Many examples of the use of figurative language were evidently stock examples from a text-book and not taken from 'poems the candidates had read'; and

"(2) Where the examples were from poems they were often very incorrectly quoted. I should imagine the climax of misquotation (or of ignorance) was reached by the candidate who gave 'the Prodigal's Son' as an instance of parable.

"On the whole, therefore, I do not consider the papers equal to those I have revised in recent years, though they may be called fair; but, as I said before, I should think they hardly represent the best of the candidates."

Mr. Colson:—

Geography and history.

"The papers on geography and history entrusted to me for revision were, I regret to say, inferior to those of the past few years, and very inferior to those I looked over last year. The proportion of very bad papers was smaller than in some past years, but, on the other hand, good or fairly good papers were very few. I think still, as I thought last year when commenting upon these papers, that much good would be done if the Education Department would specify suitable books upon these subjects, and would insist upon the managers of schools providing them for their pupil-teachers. It is abundantly evident that in many cases the cheap cram books are the only means the average pupil-teachers have of acquiring any knowledge beyond that they may obtain from the overworked masters or mistresses to whom they are apprenticed."

Mr. Elliott:—

Geography and history.

"*Geography.*—I was responsible for the revision of about 750 papers worked by male candidates. These papers reached upon the whole a tolerably fair level, a small proportion, worked chiefly at the two large centres, being decidedly good, while a great part of those worked at the smaller centres was poor.

"The map-drawing was sometimes good, but, as a rule, had evidently not been sufficiently practised, the lines of latitude and longitude being incorrect, and the outlines being inaccurate. A fair explanation was given of the phenomena of the midnight sun, but little was known of the cause of the winds.

"Question 3 (requiring the names of any point where the equator cuts Asia, Africa, and America, and of any places situated on certain given parallels and meridians) was successfully answered by a few candidates, but was very seldom

attempted; the question was not a hard one, and with a very moderate amount of map study might easily have been answered.

"The position of the places mentioned in Questions 4 and 6 was generally well known, but the importance of the climate as one factor in the growth of the town was seldom mentioned, while the productions were not enumerated in the order of their importance, and the principal ones were frequently omitted.

"The possessions of the French, Spanish, Dutch, and Danes were seldom accurately given.

"The meaning of Question 7 (the *matter* of a full lesson on Australia or Italy) was frequently misunderstood. The question was often fairly answered, but gave too much evidence of the facts connected with these countries having been got up by rote.

"*History*.—Questions 2, 5, and 7 (requiring (1) the explanation of certain terms; (2) some details as to Nelson's three most important victories; (3) the arrangement in chronological order, with the dates of certain events) were usually fairly well done. The remaining questions, which involved somewhat wider information than that contained in the ordinary small text-book, and some power of tracing the effects of certain historical events, were seldom satisfactorily attempted.

"Taking the papers as a whole, although there is much that is disappointing in the candidate's power of grasping a question and applying their knowledge, I am inclined to think that the actual information possessed is as good as could be expected considering the circumstances under which the instruction and private study of a very large number are carried on."

Mr. Sneyd-Kynnersley :—

Geography and history.

"The papers sent to me for revision were entirely from the various centres in all parts of England. If we except the candidates for day colleges it may be assumed that the great majority of the remainder would have little hope of being admitted into a training college, and, therefore, these papers can hardly give a fair representation of the instruction given to pupil-teachers. For instance, out of the 566 candidates there were no fewer than 68 who, after the ordinary period of apprenticeship, found themselves unable even to attempt a map of (*a*) Scotland, or (*b*) New Zealand, or (*c*) the North American coast. The three simple bookwork questions occupied more of their attention. When they ventured beyond this point they blundered lamentably.

"In history, as compared with the work of similar candidates at the last examination, there was some improvement. The general result may, perhaps, be called fairly satisfactory. It is easier to make use of bookwork knowledge in history, and three questions gave an opening to those candidates who learn manuals by heart. It is in grouping facts and in drawing inferences that they fail. Candidates who suppose that the midnight sun is synonymous with the aurora borealis are little qualified to 'account for the phenomenon,' and candidates who assert that Charles James Fox wrote Foxe's Book of Martyrs are not likely to succeed in describing the 'effect produced on him by the French Revolution.'"

Mr. Edwards :—

Euclid, algebra, and mensuration.

"The examination reveals as usual that the training received by the candidates varies greatly in quality. Some of them have been exceedingly well taught, and could probably have worked a more advanced paper. On the whole, I think an improvement is visible in the average success, allowing for the fact that the most backward of the pupil-teachers now come under review as well as the *bonâ fide* candidates for admission. The most general faults are (1) a disposition to omit needful steps in both the geometry and the algebra questions; (2) untidiness in writing out the work. It would be salutary to insert a warning in the paper of questions that marks would be taken off for bad drawing of diagrams, ambiguous lettering, &c.

"It is not merely that the work of the examiner is unduly increased by imperfections of this kind, but also that they betray a bad habit which should have been eradicated by careful criticism on the part of the instructor. Clearness and good order should be especially cultivated by candidates for the office of teacher."

Mr. Turnbull :—

"I divide the mass of papers into Groups A, B, C.

"*Group A.*—Very few candidates obtained two-thirds of the full marks. In respect of marks, algebra and mensuration were much more successful than Euclid. Euclid, algebra, and mensuration.

"The cleanness of many *left*-hand pages seems to indicate that scrap-paper was used.

"The propositions of Euclid were, on the whole, done well; the riders were, as a rule, very poorly done, and in the majority of cases they were hardly attempted.

"More attention to *definitions* is needed. Inexactness here makes a very bad start in the study of Euclid.

"In algebra, factorising is not a strong point; and the occasional usefulness of multiplying both numerator and denominator of a fraction by -1 (in order to simplify addition or subtraction) is not generally understood.

"The two parts of Question 9 were successfully done by many.

"Most of the candidates appear to have bestowed pains on mensuration.

"*Group B.*—Definitions in Euclid very imperfectly known. A plane angle rarely defined correctly. Propositions, as a rule, well known. Riders poor. Questions 4 (*b*) and 5 (*b*) seldom attempted. Letters often badly written, C, O, G, D being difficult to distinguish from each other.

"*Algebra.*—Work often confused for want of arrangement in steps. Equations done better than the rest of the paper.

"*Mensuration.*—Generally correct in working. Might in many cases have been more clearly expressed. The direction to answer one question only often disregarded.

"*Group C.*—Definitions surprisingly inaccurate. The rider in Question 1 a stumbling-block to most candidates. Many quite unable to construct any form of the required figure; *very* few attempted to show the variety of solutions.

"*Question* 2.—Proposition satisfactory. The rider often correct, and in several cases it was very neatly done and showed careful reasoning.

"*Question* 3.—Proposition satisfactory. Rider often attempted, seldom done at all well. Perhaps more than any other question this question pro duced slovenly reasoning.

"*Question* 4.—(*a.*) This rider often attempted, but there was little success. Many candidates assuming facts needing proof. (*b.*) Seldom tried and generally badly done.

"*Question* 5.—Proposition fairly satisfactory. Rider done successfully by not more than six candidates out of 300.

"On the whole, Euclid is but moderate. Memory is resorted to in many cases rather than reason.

"*Algebra.*—Equations and problems, on the whole, done fairly well. Much lack of *short* methods of working. Much careless factorising. The simplification of $-3\left(\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}\right)$ a great stumbling-block.

"*Mensuration.*—Most candidates did one of the two questions (one only allowed) correctly."

Mr. Ellerton :—

"Of the 897 papers revised by me the spelling is generally good, in a few cases only are the errors due to inability to spell. Many errors are due to 'slips' and inaccuracy of hearing. Dictation and penmanship.

"The handwriting is not of equal merit with the spelling. Capital letters are especially weak in 'balance,' and the small letters show a great want of practice in the 'elements.'"

Mr. Kefford :—

"*Handwriting.*—This may be considered 'fairly good' as a whole, the copy-setting approaching 'excellence' being only here and there met with. At the same time very few fall below 'fair' (*i.e.*, half marks). I consider that owing to the general use of prepared headlines in copybooks 'penmanship' does not receive the attention it should." Dictation and penmanship.

Mr. Brodie :—

Languages. French.

"I can say that on the whole, the papers are better than those of last year, but the best of this year are not equal to the best of last. Sixty is the maximum mark, but the highest mark I am able to allot is only 47, and this paper with two or three others represents the best of the whole set. It is the last question, the translation of English back into the original French, which lowers the marks. Allowing for ignorance of the niceties of style, idioms, and the neatest modes of expression, which one does not expect to find in the translations of young and unpractised students, still one does look for ordinary grammar, with its concords of number and person, and gender, the right tenses, some little knowledge of syntax, construction, and a better remembrance of the vocabulary. In the great majority of the papers even these negative virtues are conspicuously absent; in the best they are often curiously deficient. It is here relevant to remark that two students have translated the English into French with almost perfect exactness, but probably by an effort of memory, since neither of them shows particularly good parsing (Question 2) nor accurate acquaintance with plural and feminine forms (Question 3).

"Question 1 (translation of French into English) has been creditably done by a large number of students. Those who have failed have generally done so more from utter ignorance of the French words than from incapacity to translate. A not inconsiderable number might as well not have attempted the paper at all, so thorough is the want of all acquaintance with the language which they betray. I forbear to cite not a few ludicrous translations."

Mr. Rankine :—

Languages. Latin.

"I have examined 341 Latin papers. They are on the whole unsatisfactory and show that this subject forms no part of the systematic training of pupil-teachers. Twelve papers done instead of English grammar were good. Here the work had been got up with a purpose. But in a great many other cases the paper must have been taken in the vague hope of getting a few extra marks by candidates who had not seen a Latin book for years. Some candidates seem to have had the idea that because they had learned the Latin prefixes and suffixes they had therefore been studying Latin.

"Some papers were well done, but so small a proportion as to point to the conclusion that they were due to some favourable accident. Indeed the small number of students making any attempt at Latin would of itself show that the subject is at present outside the ordinary curriculum of our elementary schools, and that pupil-teachers have no time to get it up specially."

Mr. S. Pryce :—

Welsh.

"The Welsh language papers of candidates for admission, males and females, were entrusted to me for revision. The papers of different examination centres were of unequal merit. Speaking generally, the papers from North Wales centres were much superior to those from the South. Blaenau Festiniog papers (male and female candidates) were of a very high order of merit. The papers of the Aberystwith centre were also good; a few of them exceedingly good. The Bangor papers were fairly good. The work in other centres ranged from fairly good to 'moderate' and imperfect. The most unsatisfactory results were from the female candidates at Swansea. Many of the Cardiff papers were also weak. It was curious to notice how, with some exceptions, the papers at each centre were so even in character. I account for this by the candidates at each centre being drawn very much from a special district, and so the results at each centre of examination showed the quality and amount of the knowledge of the Welsh language now existing in different parts of the Principality.

"Very many of the Swansea papers of women candidates were unsatisfactory —bad grammar, bad spelling, and a great admixture of words which, though used colloquially in that part of Glamorganshire, cannot be regarded as legitimate Welsh or English. Something more than the mere ability to make

yourself understood by a Glamorgan market woman is wanted to answer satisfactorily a Welsh language paper. The Festiniog papers, on the other hand, surprised me by the accuracy of the translations, and the knowledge of idioms, inflexions, and grammar shown by many of the candidates.

"I was pleased to find that in the translation from English to Welsh the candidates confined themselves very much to pure Welsh words, as found in the works of the best writers, and avoided big, high sounding, newly coined, dictionary words, so loved by young writers in Welsh newspapers.

"The parsing question was fairly answered by many of the candidates. The general knowledge of grammar shown was superior to what I expected to find when I began the revision of the papers.

"There can be no doubt that the introduction of Welsh as one of the languages sanctioned by the Education Department has been a success. A revision of the papers has convinced me that the knowledge of Welsh possessed by young people in Wales can be turned into most useful account in improving their knowledge of English and of English composition. This was very manifest from a study of the translations from Welsh into English. Though this exercise was well or very fairly accomplished by many, and bravely attempted by nearly all the candidates, Welsh idioms not unfrequently made their appearance.

"The English and Welsh speaking teacher can from similar exercises learn what special difficulties meet Welsh-speaking boys and girls in English composition, and detect the weak points in their work of which he would otherwise remain totally ignorant. After a year or two spent in a training college, with a fairly reasonable time given to the subject, there can be no reasonable doubt that very many of these candidates would possess a very perfect knowledge of their native language, and that there would be a corresponding improvement in their English composition.

"To effect a further improvement in future papers, I strongly recommend young people who intend to be candidates for Queen's scholarships, and students generally, in order to improve their style of writing to carefully read "Drych y Prif Oesoedd"; "Bardd Cwsg" gan ellis Wynne; Llythyrau campus Goronwy Owen; and the Welsh Bible, especially the Book of Job; which, in my opinion, contains the best Welsh extant. They should turn passages from these works into English, and on the other hand render into Welsh passages from some such work as the "Vicar of Wakefield," "Lamb's Tales," &c. All who can afford it should possess a copy of Dr. D. Silvan Evans' English-Welsh Dictionary. All Welshmen are anxiously waiting for the corresponding Welsh-English Dictionary by the same author. There are several Welsh grammars out; that by the Rev. T. Rowlands is a very good and perfect work. The young Welshman will also derive most useful hints from a little work called "Llythyriaeth yr Iaith Gymraeg," by Dr. D. Silvan Evans."

Mr. Barnett :—

"Of the 11 papers which I have examined only one can be called good. **Hebrew.**

"(*a.*) The translations from Hebrew into English were done very fairly by all candidates; but retranslation back into Hebrew from English is evidently taught very badly, or not at all. This shows, I think, that, so far as the language is in any real sense *studied*, three parts of its value as a logical exercise are lost. I venture to suggest that a particular point should be made hereafter of retranslation into the Hebrew, and that it should be made known that high marks will be given for such an exercise well done.

"(*b.*) The first alternative of Question 4 was imperfectly understood by candidates. Only one appears to have known what was meant by 'the 'pronominal suffix of the third person.'

"(*c.*) Question 6, relating to the substitutes for the verb, substantive, and formulæ in use for optative, assertive and prohibitive sentences, was not attempted—a fact which confirms the criticism I have made in section (*a*)."

CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS.

(1.) *Residential Colleges.*—At Christmas 1892, 1,391 students were examined at the 18 residential colleges, with the following results:—

	No. of Students.	Division.			Failed.
		1.	2.	3.	
Third year - - -	7	7	—	—	—
Second year - - -	695	356	312	27	—
First year - - -	689	372	278	34	5

(2.) *Day Colleges.*—In June 1893, 283 students were examined at 12 day training colleges:—

	No. of Students.	Division.			Failed.
		1.	2.	3.	
Third year - - -	12	11	1	—	—
Second year - - -	125	70	46	5	4
First year - - -	146	90	42	13	1

(3.) *Acting Teachers:*—

	No. of Candidates.	Division.			Failed.
		1.	2.	3.	
Second year - - -	278	37	97	138	6
First year - - -	473	23	77	235	138

Thus the per-centage of students at residential colleges placed in the 1st division was 53, at day colleges 60, and of acting teachers only 8. The last result is very poor indeed, and the reports of the examiners who revised the papers worked at the Christmas Examination in 1893, from which I shall now give extracts, when they refer to the work done by the acting teachers, show that little or no improvement has been made. The list for this examination is not yet published.

Mr. Colt:—

"Having taken part in the revision of upwards of 1,200 papers of first year male students and acting teachers in school management, I beg leave to report that the students as a rule answered the questions on the development of the faculties in order, the notes of lessons, contrast of good and bad questioning, and the intellectual processes concerned in an effort of memory, with very fair success; the students of Borough Road and Westminster standing out pre-eminently in this respect.

"On the other hand many lists of object lessons for children of 10 years of age contained subjects far too difficult for children of that age to grapple

with; very few students or acting teachers knew that reading for Standard III. might be taken from an unseen book, and a great many gave the wrong number of lines of poetry to be learned by that standard.

"On the whole, one would wish that more evidence were visible in the everyday work of elementary schools of the intelligent methods of teaching often well and clearly described in the papers, especially in teaching home geography to very young children."

Mr. Alington:—

"I beg to forward a report on 190 papers worked by the second year students of Peterborough, Saltley, Westminster, Winchester, and York training colleges. — School management. Second year.

"The value of the instruction which they have received is very distinctly brought out by a contrast of their papers with those of 350 acting teachers which I have also revised. — Contrast of training college papers with those of acting teachers.

"Of the latter, 5 per cent. only are marked above fair and 73 per cent. below; whereas in two of the training colleges, 3 per cent. only are below fair, and in the other three an average of 15 per cent., while the per-centage above fair is in one of the two first-mentioned colleges 67, in the other 47, and in the last three an average of 27. All the training colleges furnish a fair number of good, or almost good papers. None of those worked by acting teachers reach this level.

"There are few really weak points to be noticed. — Few really weak points.

"Naturally these are, as a rule, such as deal with practical school life.

"Occasionally very unpractical methods of influencing children out of school have been suggested, and the purpose of a school library has been sometimes misunderstood, but in the majority of the papers these subjects are well handled. — These are in the minority of papers and bear on actual school life.

"The tests of the knowledge of a pupil-teacher at the end of the first year are not on the whole very satisfactory.

"The notes of lessons are in many cases good in respect to the method and matter. In one college only have they been marked weak, but in this instance they have not been attempted by the writers of the best papers. — Notes of lessons.

"The answers to the registration question show a satisfactory aquaintance with the regulation. The question, however, relating to half-timers has been a stumbling-block to many; and there is an evident variety in the instruction given as to the treatment of children not answering the roll call. — Registration.

"There is a tendency in some papers to the use of vague expressions, such as 'cultivating a sympathetic nature' by means of reading, and in some others such terms and phrases as 'biology,' 'mediate and immediate cognition,' &c., are freely used without any indication that they are understood. — Vagueness of expression noticeable in some papers.

"I am speaking, however, of a very clear minority of the papers.

"The special books have been evidently studied with advantage, and the only weakness to deserve comment is that the knowledge shown, which is often considerable, has not always been to the point. The correct answer has frequently to be picked out from the midst of a number of statements not bearing on the question." — Special books well prepared.

Mr. Yarde:—

"1. *Registers.*—(*a.*) The section as to duties of managers was in most cases correctly answered. Some of the students appear to think that managers have nothing to do with the admission and summary. — School management. Second year.

"(*b.*) A considerable number of the students omitted to point out how the compulsory clauses of the Education Acts would be rendered nugatory by the omission of children's names from the registers. Nearly all the students in Exeter Training College state that names may be removed after an absence of six weeks, and in other points they appear to be ignorant of the regulations laid down in the circular on registers. There is a difference of opinion as to what should be done in the case of a child who is present but fails to answer the roll call, but some make a bad mistake in saying that the present mark is to be drawn through the O.

"(*c* and *d*) were generally correctly answered.

"2. *Examination Paper for Pupil-teachers at end of First Year.*—Comparatively few attempted this, and some ignorance is shown as to what is expected from a pupil-teacher at the end of the first year, *e.g.*, questions in Euclid, algebra, mensuration were given, and the passages for analysis were, as a rule, too difficult.

"3. *Notes of Lessons.*—Very few drew up notes of lessons.

"4. *School Library.*—This question was well done.

"5. *Children questioning.*—The advantages, &c. of questioning by children were very fairly well drawn out.

"6. *Physical Drill.*—The descriptions of drills were meagre, many confined their answers to naming the kinds of drill.

"7. *Influence of Teacher out of School.*—This question was fairly well answered, but very few, if any, touched on the advantage of a reading-room where children might see and talk about illustrated and other newspapers.

"8. *School Organisation.*—A large number of students confused school organisation with school planning. I take it that organisation means the arrangement by the teacher of the lessons and the general management of a school, and that it has nothing to do with such points as site, playground, offices, lighting, over which a teacher has no control.

"9, 10, 11, 12.—These questions were, as a rule, well answered. There was some confusion between reasoning and judgment, and the illustrations by reference to such lessons were not good.

"The answers to the questions on the special authors showed that the books had been well got up."

Mr. Sewell :—

Arithmetic. (Taken by first year only.)

"The point for remark in the papers was the difference in style and value of the theoretical and the practical work. The problems were generally attacked with intelligence, and solved with accuracy. Clumsy and inelegant methods and inattention to the more subtle conditions of the questions, rather than ignorance, occasioned the mistakes. The general level of the aggregate marks was satisfactorily high, but that of the marks for matters of theory was low and disappointing. With the exception of the three Welsh colleges none obtained half marks for this work. Very successful application of the theories is evidently quite consistent with very poor exposition of them. For example, items of a sum were confused with factors of a product; example of a rule was put forward as a proof of it; the question on the property of numbers was too often left untouched."

Mr. Whitmell :—

Arithmetic.

"About one-fourth of the revised papers were by students, and these on the average were decidedly better than the acting teachers' papers, a few of which were so weak as to show that the writers of them had forgotten almost all they may once have known.

"Question 1. As usual this question—on general principles—was the one least satisfactorily answered, nobody obtaining full marks.

"(*a.*) To show that the sum of the partial product equals the whole product. For children the method by diagrams is the best, but this was seldom employed.

"(*b.*) To show that the difference between two different numbers of the same digits is divisible exactly by nine. This was often left unanswered; it is easily explained by decomposition of ten (and its powers) into nines and unit figures.

"(*c.*) Proof of rule for division by a fraction. Rather long methods were frequently used, and it was often forgotten that multiplication, not division, must be used for the proof.

"(*d.*) Definitions, reasonably well done, except that a compound fraction was often compared with a complex one.

"Question 2. Calculation of $\sqrt{\frac{7}{13}}$ correctly to four decimal places. The methods were often cumbrous, owing to a neglect to rationalise the denominator; and the commonest answer, ·7337, was of course incorrect in the fourth digit, which should have been increased to eight.

"Question 3. Paving a courtyard. Sometimes the square root of the product of the lengths of the two sides, instead of the G.C.M. of these lengths, was taken.

"Question 4. On proportion, generally correct. It is very undesirable to use the unitary method for long sums.

"Question 5. Simplification of a complex fraction, usually worked out by long methods. Only one candidate (out of 700) saw that the 1st and 2nd terms of the numerator were each respectively three-fourths of the 1st and 2nd terms of the denominator.

"Question 6. Compound ratio. A very simple sum, often made complicated by erroneous reasoning.

"Question 7. Train and tunnel. This sum called for care, but was generally done correctly by those who saw that the train must run its own length in order to clear the tunnel.

"Question 8. Time for filling a cistern. A very easy question. The errors made were generally due to carelessness in placing the decimal point. One candidate found 23 years for answer.

"Question 9. Given the product and the quotient of two numbers, find them. By the help of simple algebra this question was usually answered correctly.

"Question 10. Stock. Errors were rather frequent from the neglect to observe that, though the capital in one stock was double that in the other, the two incomes were not in a corresponding ratio.

"Question 11. Profit per cent. There was often an error due to neglect of the fact that all per-centages relate to 100, the ratio of x to y not being equal to that of $100+x$ to $100+y$.

"As a whole the students' papers were reasonably good."

Mr. Legard :—

English. First year.

"The papers as a whole reached a higher level of accuracy and intelligence than in many previous years.

"A noticeable defect, however, in many cases was a want of care, as shown in slipshod handwriting, faulty arrangement, and bad punctuation.

"The parsing and analysis were generally well done.

"Explanation of certain words occurring in the text of the selected authors was frequently well given, but a scanty knowledge of etymology was displayed.

"The weakest point in the papers, it seemed to me, was the inability of the students to quote with accuracy passages from the books that they had been studying when they were called upon to do so, and the astonishing ignorance of metre that they showed when they attempted to give from memory the actual words of the 'Idylls of the King.'

"Such a fault would lead the examiner to suppose that the students had been encouraged to learn the notes at the sacrifice of the text, for it is clear that if a poem of Tennyson's is really to be mastered the most striking passages must be read over and over again in order that the mind of the learner may be saturated with his exquisite diction and imagery.

"On the other hand, there was little indication in the papers that the students had hurried over their work or had not attempted to do their best."

Mr. Brewer :—

English. Second year. Papers marked.

"The papers marked by myself and the members of my staff were the English language and literature papers of the second year men, both students and acting teachers. In all they numbered nearly a thousand, about three-fourths being from the training colleges.

Change in the paper.

"A change was made in the paper this year by the separation of the composition exercise from the language and literature. This was a useful change, as three hours were allotted to the latter, and so the paper became a more thorough test in that important part of the general subject, English.

Paper set a better test of literary knowledge.

"I have in former years noted that more stress was laid upon the language part of the paper, especially the parsing and analysis, than upon the literature portion. The paper this year was not open to criticism in this respect. Of parsing there was none, and a shorter passage than usual was proposed for

analysis. The paraphrase was of about the customary length. Therefore, as the composition was excluded and the amount of parsing and analysis lessened, the candidates had a fuller opportunity given them of showing their acquaintance with the style and contents of the works studied. This, I am of opinion, was a clear gain.

Papers reached a higher general average.

"On the whole the papers of the students reached, I think, a higher general character than those of former years. There were fewer decidedly weak ones, and also, perhaps, fewer decidedly superior papers. The latter is doubtless to be accounted for by the fact that a number of the best students in the leading colleges now take some University examination instead of a part of the certificate examination.

Paraphrase.

"I proceed to comment on the several questions *seriatim*. The passages for paraphrase were taken from "Macbeth." This exercise was, on the whole, satisfactorily done. There was less padding and less writing round the meaning of the poet than I have often seen. Two sentences proved to be stumbling-blocks in many papers, viz., 'To be thus is nothing, but to be safely thus,' and 'Put rancours in the vessel of my peace'; the former was over-amplified, the latter hardly understood.

Analysis.

"The passage for analysis was selected from 'Geraint and Enid.' It was analysed with very creditable accuracy. In some papers, however, a more detailed explanation of the relations between the sentences should have been

Grammatical notes.

given. The words *be*, *slaying*, *liefer*, *had die*, were chosen from the same passage for grammatical comment. This was the least satisfactorily handled part of the whole paper. The answers were, in many cases, either mere parsing of the words, or too etymological. Some knowledge of historical English grammar from its syntactical side is necessary for a completely satisfactory answer.

Explanations of "Macbeth."

"The comments on certain selected passages from 'Macbeth' were generally to the point, and showed that some annotated edition of the play had been carefully studied. The fault of the answers in some cases was diffusiveness, a tendency to introduce extraneous matter. The context of the passages was in the majority of the papers correctly given.

Tennyson's "Idylls."

"Two questions dealt with the 'Idylls,' and were amongst the best answered parts of the paper. The purpose of the poems was generally understood, and in the best papers well illustrated by quotations. The difference between Tennyson's story of 'Gareth and Lynette' and Malory's version of the same was very well done by the students of some of the colleges, while the question was not attempted in any papers of other colleges. The explanations of the passages picked out for comment were generally complete and correct. The most frequent error was in considering 'The spear of grain storm-strengthened on a windy site,' referred to a stalk of corn in an exposed situation. One caution is necessary to those students who have got up the names of the figures of speech, which is this: To say that a certain passage is an example of 'Synecdoche,' or 'Hypallage,' or the like, is not to give an explanation of the passage. If they tried such a method in their teaching they would give an illustration of Milton's 'The hungry sheep look up and are not fed.'

Trench's "Study of Words."

"Trench's chapter on 'The Rise of New Words' was often well summarized, and his etymologies of certain selected words correctly given. Some of the students, however, seem to have used an edition of Trench in which the Archbishop's doubtful derivations were not commented on by an editor, or to have read the text without reference to corrections in the notes."

Mr. Monro:—

Composition. First year.

"Some of the essays sent in were very creditable, and above the average in merit, especially those worked by students of the large London colleges.

"The favourite theme was '*Home, Sweet Home;* the subject, '*National character as affected by Climate and other Geographical Conditions,*' which produced some very full and complete essays, being a good second. The third subject, 'A Photograph versus a Picture,' was rarely attempted, and still more rarely successfully. The fourth subject, '*How best to implant a Spirit of Patriotism in Children,*' was, however, not allowed to go unattempted, and some students handled the subject with considerable knowledge and power.

"There were but a few of the common errors in syntax and spelling, and, on the whole, there is much reason for congratulation."

Mr. Davies:—

Composition Second year.

"I have revised 655 papers worked by students of the second year in training colleges.

"The results are, in my opinion, fairly good.

"This year, as the composition had an hour to itself, and a paper to itself, the students had no direction as to the length of the essay. Judging by the pages of scribbling paper, I should say that many chose a subject and then wrote away against time without any scheme, and left a sentence perhaps unfinished at the expiration of time. Some filled four pages, others doing better work in every way wrote one and a half or two pages. It might be well to require them to give a 'table of headings' and to limit them to a given amount of space.

"'Evening Continuation Schools' was chosen by a large majority; they often did not confine themselves to the new 'Evening Continuation Schools,' but proved the need and utility of evening classes. A great many think that the Government grants are paid to the *teachers* of these institutions; one college alluded flippantly in all the papers to the annual inspection as the 'parade day.' It was on this subject that the essays of four pages were written as a rule.

"'Reverence for Antiquity' was taken by a fair sprinkling, and, excepting one or two highly poetical effusions, and one or two 'barely utilitarian' ones, the work was better than on 'Evening Continuation Schools.'

"The quotation from George Herbert, though it had a fine parallel in Gareth, did not find favour with many; those who took it were a little sermonic, but otherwise did it nicely.

"On the whole the chief fault was the attempt to write the time out; essays with really well-balanced sentences, no padding, no needless repetition, were rare; hence 25 marks and upwards out of 30 (maximum) were rarely gained."

Mr. Edwards:—

Geography. First year.

"The papers sent to me for revision (790 in number) were worked by the students of seven training colleges, and by teachers sitting at 31 different centres. The average total of marks gained by the students was about 50 (out of 75), while the teachers gained an average of about 35. Thus on the whole the students showed the superiority which might be expected, although a few of the teachers did as well as the best students. The majority of the candidates found a difficulty in answering the latter parts of Questions 3, 6, and 10. The distinction between (*a*) not flat and (*b*) globular in Question 2 was rarely kept in view, and the remaining portions of the question were thoroughly well treated only by a very small minority of the candidates. In one training college, where the maps were particularly well done, the students sometimes used inaccurate language in treating physiographical matter, *e.g.*, 'the winds became colder, therefore more condensed, and fall as rain.'"

Mr. Rooper:—

History. First year.

"Judging from the answers, the candidates divided themselves into four classes. The best had enjoyed the advantage of good oral instruction, which had been based upon a good text-book and made interesting by varied illustration. Next to these were those who had read one good text-book but had not received oral instruction. Of the two remaining classes those in the one had only read some meagre outline of history, while those in the other knew no more of the subject than they had acquired from the readers used in teaching the standards in the schools. The merit of the first class is that they have learnt to view as contemporaneous facts and movements which the exigencies of historical narrative present to us consecutively. Only these are able to answer questions which require the putting together of facts which are not closely associated in the text-book. The fault of the lowest class is that they write out anecdotes of history instead of answering the question. Text-book knowledge which is not accompanied with oral instruction permits much confusion, such as between the Petition of Right and the Bill of Rights.

"It was curious to observe that the names of Clarkson, Howard, and Jenner were less well known than those of Arkwright, Wedgwood, and Watt."

Mr. Tremenhere :—

Euclid. First year.

"The paper this year was of reasonable length, and the answers consequently showed a decided improvement in style. The handwriting was generally creditable, and the figures neatly drawn. The use of abbreviations was confined within legitimate limits, and forbidden symbols and letters were very seldom employed. The proofs were developed in proper sequence, and with a fulness and soundness of reasoning far greater than I have found in previous years, while references were in general given with satisfactory frequency and correctness. These are no small gain in a subject like geometry, which, rightly regarded, is not merely a branch but a means of education, and to a training college student incomparably more valuable for its method than for its conclusions.

"There are still a few points of style in which improvement is desirable. The demonstrations are too crowded, the proofs being written out without any break of space. It would be of assistance both to the writer and the reader if the particular enunciation, the construction (if any), and each stage of the demonstration were given a separate paragraph. Correlatives are often stated out of their logical order. Thus in i. 6 many candidates write 'because the angle HLK = angle HKL ∴ side HL = side HK' as if it followed that, not the opposite sides, but one pair of the containing sides were equal. 'The same reason' is often given for 'a similar reason.' In constructions the position of points is frequently left undefined, especially in i. 40, ii. 6, and ii. 9.

"The bookwork had been, as a rule, very well mastered. The chief errors were the following :—Assuming, in i. 6, the smaller triangle after construction to be isosceles; giving i. 18 instead of i. 19; assuming, in i. 29, the equality of the alternate angles; using iii. 1 in the proof of iii. 9 to find the (true) centre, instead of assuming a (false) centre; saying, in the same proposition, that the straight line, drawn from the point assumed not to be the centre through the assumed centre to the circumference, is the greatest straight line *in the circle*, instead of the greatest straight line which can be drawn to the circumference from the point assumed not to be the centre (a very common slip); omitting in iii. 33 the case in which the given angle is a right angle, in which event the construction which follows is impossible; assuming iii. 16 or iii. 18 when asked for the definition of a tangent; and, lastly, imagining that, in iii. 16, the line drawn between the tangent and the circumference is supposed to be at right angles to the diameter.

"In quoting references the chief confusions were between i. 5 and i. 6, i. 11 and i. 12, i. 18 and i. 19, i. 27 and i. 29.

"The riders seemed as a rule to be well within the powers of most of the students, though the dismounted rider of the last question was attacked by only one per cent. of the candidates and mastered by none, while the deductions attached to iii. 9 and iii. 33 were rarely attempted, and that depending on ii. 9 very rarely. Very seldom was it observed that the first rider involved two possible cases, and it was sometimes assumed that the lines joining the vertex of the constructed triangle to the angles of the square opposite its base made straight lines with the sides of the triangle. Similarly, in Question 3, the equal straight lines were sometimes assumed to bisect each other at right angles. More common was it to find i. 32 used to solve the deduction in i. 19, and to be told that equal parallelograms must have equal sides, while some endeavoured to inscribe not only one but two rhombuses in a circle!

"In point of style the candidates allow themselves more latitude in treating riders than in dealing with Euclid's propositions. Constructions are less carefully made, references less frequently given, and occasionally well-known geometrical facts (such as that the diameters of a rhombus bisect one another) are treated as if requiring no proof.

"Many of the figures, circles especially, were evidently drawn with artificial help. A Euclid paper is not an examination in freehand drawing, and I cannot see any reason why compasses should not in future be expressly included in the list of authorised instruments."

Mr. Aldis :—

Euclid. Second year.

"Generally the work is even and of high quality. The best college showed an average of 75 marks, the worst of 58. Very few papers indeed could be

called poor, and it was very rarely that the candidates were totally unsuccessful in attempting the riders. Perhaps the best proof of the intelligence of the work is seen in the way in which all instinctively fastened on the questions off which marks could be got. Not one in fifteen tried the question in the second book, and a rider complicated by the use of capital and small letters was generally viewed askance.

"There were cases, not half-a-dozen at most, in which the candidate showed gross errors. The setting out of the figures implied that some worked with figures on the blotting paper. There was some shockingly bad writing, and writing of ratios as fractions also calls for notice, but the lack of care in drawing figures is the most serious fault. The most frequent and striking errors were committed by those who fell victims to the insidious suggestions symmetrical figures."

Mr. Joad :—

Euclid. Second year.

"I beg to submit my report on the Euclid of second year candidates for certificate from the training colleges of York and Winchester.

"This subject on the whole has been well done by the men of both the above colleges. The propositions were, as a rule, accurately known, and the problems were also attempted with considerable success. In the case of the latter the solutions given were various, and showed a good general knowledge of the propositions, which were freely referred to in support of the reasoning. An exception, however, must be made in regard to the problems of Book II., dealing with squares and rectangles, which were very generally avoided in favour of those connected with the other books. Mistakes were also occasionally made in dealing with the proportional quantities of Book VI.; but this weakness was far from being general. But if the matter of the papers was good, the same cannot be said of the style and manner in which many of the answers were written down. Letters were badly made, and freely altered both in the figures and in the reasoning, the final result in many cases being unintelligible; and the figures themselves were too small and drawn in a slovenly and careless manner. The various stages of the argument, although not actually confused, had an appearance of being so owing to the neglect of punctuation, the omission of conjunctions, and the crowding of several steps into one line, the last of which did not end with that line, but overlapped into the next. All this made the argument very difficult to follow, especially in the case of the problems, and the task of revision was thus rendered much more laborious than it need have been. I am of opinion, however, that these faults are not altogether due to defective teaching, but to the hurry of examination and the fear of using up the space available for answering the questions before the knowledge of the candidate was exhausted, and I would suggest that on future occasions either fewer questions should be set, or that more space should be allowed for the answers in this subject.

"The work of the students is decidedly superior to that of the acting teachers, whose papers I also revised."

Mr. J. Wilson :—

Algebra and mensuration. First year.

"Though there are many good papers, the bulk are disappointing when we consider they represent the result of three years' work at algebra. The actual marks gained give too favourable a view, for numbers of men receive marks for writing out bookwork in the progressions, &c., who cannot correctly solve an equation or even simpler problems. Such knowledge is worse than useless, as it is a waste of time to go to higher work when the elements are uncertain. I would suggest that in future papers the elementary examples should be compulsory, and that no marks should be given for advanced bookwork to candidates unable to pass the preliminary part.

"I shall now criticise the answers in detail.

"1. Factors are weak at Carnarvon, Culham, Hammersmith, and York. The difference of two cubes was not well done.

"3. Indices are weak at Winchester, Battersea, Bangor, and York.

"4. Equations are very inaccurate as a rule:—Homerton, Westminster, Saltley, Cheltenham, and Durham much the best. Borough Road very unequal in merit.

"5. Very few did the problem; Cheltenham and Durham are the only colleges deserving mention in this question.
"6. Theory of quadratics generally taught. Chelsea weak.
"7. The inequality bookwork is very generally known.
Very few students seem to know that it is inelegant to work both sides of an identity at once to arrive at the result—nothing equals nothing.
"8, 9, 10. The bookwork on progressions was generally written out, but the examples were not attempted in some colleges.

MENSURATION.

"The knowledge of mensuration was fairly good. The errors in the first question principally arose from, not taking the root far enough to secure the required approximation in the answer.

"The second question was the one usually selected as it was the easiest. The errors were usually in finding the radius of the circle when the area had been found. Very few students in some of the colleges perceived that the long square roots in finding the areas of the triangles might be avoided.

"Of the entire set of papers sent to me those from Durham were the best both in average merit, and containing one or two extremely good papers."

Mr. King:—

Algebra and mensuration. Second year.

"The papers this year show considerable improvement in the style of answering questions on bookwork: the important points of the proofs are fairly met and clearly demonstrated. In a very few cases these proofs appeared to have been committed to memory merely, and the result was inevitable failure. As the time allowed for working the paper is limited, the lecturers would do well to teach their pupils not to waste time and space on verbose explanations and introductions, both of which are unnecessary. For instance, in the proof of the binomial theorem, if the student can explain clearly (not necessarily at great length) the formation of the *general* term he need not devote much space to the formation of the first two or three terms of the series.

"In the practical manipulation of algebraic symbols less dexterity is shown than in recent years; hardly any of the candidates succeeded in reducing the complex surd: they made little use of the theorem to which it was appended, and neglected the rule to rationalise the denominator. The proofs of the two equalities were in many cases worthless, as the links in the process on which the results depend were omitted. In all these cases I searched the candidates scribbling paper carefully, in the hope of discovering the method used by them, but with little result. Candidates, however, must not expect examiners to undertake such a task; they must show clearly each important step of the process in their fair copies. The problem proved to be too difficult; the correct solution without unwarranted assumptions requires a little careful consideration which possibly may be too severe a test for such candidates working under the stress of an examination."

Mr. Barnett:—

Political economy. As to the matter.

"Text-books have been read for the most part with great care, and were generally well understood and remembered. On the other hand candidates have very rarely gone beyond what they have there met, being content in almost all cases to reproduce the words which they have learnt, apparently, by heart. The result has been that many views which are still matter of opinion are frequently set forth as irrefutable, and in some cases, where discussion has been invited by the form of the question, candidates have indicated that they have arrived at a certainty which does not admit of any consideration of adverse views.

"Excessive devotion to text-books has caused many candidates to confine themselves for economic illustrations to the 'Fifties and 'Sixties of this century. This is particularly noticeable and unfortunate in answers to questions like that dealing with strikes and the means tried and proposed in order to avert them. Very few candidates quoted the most considerable struggles in this kind that have taken place in England during the last few years. It is remarkable, too, that many of those who addressed themselves to this question

thought that all joint stock companies were co-operative associations of workmen.

"The questions answered most rarely and with least success were those requiring a little enterprise in thought and illustration. These were the first, which asks for a few familiar examples to show that scientific laws are of equal validity in great things and small, and the eleventh, which deals with old age pensions.

As to method.

"Most of the answers were set forth with sufficient clearness, but in a kind of examination jargon and shorthand; many were exceedingly ungrammatical, and almost all showed a plentiful lack of power to make clear consecutive statements in ordinary prose.

"A very common form of locution was the following:—"Articles of wealth 'must possess the following qualities, 1) useful; (2) transferable; (3) 'limited in supply.'

"Similarly, I find that 'tog.' stands for 'together,' 'def.' for 'definition,' 'cap.' for 'capital,' and so on; and that the signs permitted in mathematical formulæ are good enough also for an examination paper in political economy.

"There is much perverse and laborious ingenuity shown in the aimless use of coloured ink, which must waste much of the candidate's time and is certainly most perplexing to an examiner, who is apt to take ornamentation for emphasis."

Languages. Latin.

Mr. Brodie has made a very complete report on the manner in which the different questions were answered, but there is only space for his general conclusions. The rest of his report, however, will be very useful to the teachers of Latin when I next visit the training colleges. The same may be said on Mr. Dibben's report on French.

Mr. Brodie.

"It is now six years since I examined papers on Latin, and I am struck at once by a real progress and considerable advance in knowledge of the subject. There are of course some practically worthless papers, but there is a much larger proportion than formerly of very fair and even good ones.

"For the first time I have examined papers by women in this subject. They are, as must be expected as yet, generally inferior to the men's; but there are not a few really creditable, and one to which I assign 90 marks out of the maximum 100, really good, and in fact obtaining the highest numerical value of those examined.

"To sum up, much knowledge is displayed in both years, there is very creditable rendering of the easier Latin sentences, but often failures in translating the more complicated constructions, and the subtler shades of meaning. Real knowledge is shown by many of the subject matter. When the students have words set to decline they give them mostly with accuracy, but this knowledge fails them when they have to translate from English into Latin. Unquestionably this is the weakest part of the papers, and it is clear that a good deal of time should be spent in practising how to render the former into the latter language. Such questions, too, as (3) in the first year paper, relating to 'rest at and motion to a place, &c.,' and (4) in the second year, as to 'impersonal verbs, gerundive, oratio obliqua, &c.,' evidently need more thorough grasp and understanding. Whoever indeed really knows all the intricacies of the 'obliqua oratio' the hypothetical constructions of the subjunctive mood, and the uses of the gerundive, has advanced a long way towards a real knowledge of Latin, and, if he can apply this knowledge towards translating accurately both into and from the Latin, may be called a Latin scholar."

Languages. French. Second year.

Mr. FitzMaurice has given a number of extraordinary errors made by the acting teachers, which are well worthy of a place in a collection of ludicrous mistakes. In order that a mistake shall be amusing there should be a certain "vraisemblance," showing the process by which the author arrived at it, *e.g.* (to quote just two of those given by Mr. Fitz-Maurice), "imprimer les Almanachs," "to imprison the Germans"; "Le ciel d'été," "the Almighty Being." But a rule was made not to mention wonderful blunders in these reports because they are apt to give an incorrect idea of the general standard of work; moreover they do not

come, as a rule, from the training colleges at all, and the names of those who make them probably will not appear on the list of successful candidates. But Mr. FitzMaurice says :—

"Against papers containing the above and other ridiculous mistakes I am glad to be able to set excellent translations of the passages from 'L'Avare' and 'Le Luthier de Crémone.' The translations into French were of course the most difficult part of the paper. A few, however, obtained very high marks. The knowledge of French thus shown, and that too by a very fair proportion of candidates, amply proves that very good work is done in certain colleges and centres, and that the candidates who can write such good French will be quite able to teach the language with success in our elementary schools."

Mr. Hodges :—

Dictation and penmanship. First year.

"The large hand copies are almost without exception better written than the small hand; the great fault in the latter being in the loop letters, both above and below the line.

"By far the best writing was sent up by the Westminster men.

"There are comparatively few cases of really bad spelling. In some instances candidates have not quite heard the words dictated, and have substituted others similar in sound. This has led to the most ludicrous rendering of some of the passages."

Mr. Kefford :—

Dictation and penmanship. Second year.

"On the whole well done, evidently more attention has been given to 'copy setting' than there used to be. Both Chelsea and Westminster obtained high average marks. In spelling there were but few mistakes throughout the papers."

I have the honour to be, &c.
H. E. OAKELEY.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

ABERYSTWYTH.

(Day Training College.)

Visited in June 1893.

This day training college in connexion with the University College was opened in October 1892, when 30 students were admitted, 20 women, 7 men in the first, and 3 men (under Article 115*b*) in the second year. All the women attending the University College classes live in the fine and beautifully situated Queen's Hotel, which is a very great advantage for them. This arrangement is practicable on account of the visitors' season mainly taking place during the long vacation, and the court of governors are therefore able to secure the hotel during term time for their students. The men reside in their own or friends' homes, or in lodgings approved by the senate. Miss Carpenter, the able lady principal, was good enough to show me all the rooms in the hotel fitted up for the 85 students; they are most comfortable and well arranged. The students attend lectures at the University College given by the excellent staff of professors and lecturers, and Mr. Holman, of Caius College, Cambridge, who has a first-class certificate and also a certificate (with distinction) from the Cambridge Teachers' Training Syndicate, was appointed master of method. Instructors in music, drawing, needlework, and domestic economy were also appointed. The college library is a very good one, and steps were being taken to form a collection of educational works and school appliances used in foreign countries. It was also proposed to establish a department for the training of secondary teachers, the work of the two training departments being carried on in combination so far as may be practicable. The students practise in the Aberystwyth Board and National Schools during the Christmas and summer vacations; they attend three lectures each week on the science and art of education, and there is a criticism lesson once a week. The report of the master of method shows that very good arrangements have been made for the technical part of the work. The results of the examination for certificates in June 1893 were very creditable, and especially so when the qualifications of the students at their admission are considered.

About half the women and three-quarters of the men were placed in the first division of the first year.

It will be seen from this report that the day college has made an excellent start, and is likely to do very good and important work.

The members of the committee present at the conference were:—

H. C. Fryer, Esq., chairman.
Mrs. Williams.
Miss Carpenter.
Miss Marsh.
Sir M. Lloyd, Bart.
Principal Roberts.
Dr. C. H. Herford.
Professor Angus.
T. Owen, Esq., chairman of the Aberystwyth School Board.
The Master of Method.
The Registrar.

BANGOR.

(British and Foreign School Society's Training College.)

Visited with H.M. Chief Inspector Mr. Williams in June 1893.

Staff:—

Mr. Price, principal.
Mr. Thomas, B.A., vice-principal.
Mr. Hurren Harding, science lecturer.
Mr. Davies, B.A., tutor.
Mr. Roome, tutor,

The Rev. D. Rowlands, M.A., gives two lectures per week.

There were 60 students in residence. The buildings are good, but too small for the numbers in some respects, especially in the basement. I thought two bedrooms dangerously situated in case of an alarm of fire; however, the committee said they had consulted an expert and have followed his recommendations, so I feel free from further responsibility. The science lecturer gave a very good lesson; and the criticism discussion was effective. The practising school has improved, but the reports on each student attending it are too uniform and laudatory, as I have said before. The students passed a satisfactory examination at Christmas 1892, 11 out of 30 in each year being placed in the first division. Those in the second year were above the average in algebra, mensuration, Euclid, geography, and history.

Present at the conference:—

W. Bayne, Esq.
J. Hughes, Esq.
H. Lewis, Esq.
M. Owen, Esq.
Major Savage.
H. Williams, Esq.

BATTERSEA.

(National Society's Training College.)

Visited with H.M. Chief Inspector Mr. Scott Coward in November 1893.

Staff:—

Rev. Canon Daniel, M.A., principal,
Rev. E. Hammonds, M.A., vice-principal,
Mr. Hards, B.A.,
Mr. Griffiths,
Rev. J. Hannah, B.A.,
Mr. Moore, B.A.,
Mr. Cann, B.A.,

and three others partially employed.

We found 108 students in residence. More class-rooms and a day-room are wanted; the dining room is too small. I did not press this on the committee as they informed me the lease may be terminated in a year. They promised, however, to make some better provision for escape in case of fire. The criticism exercise, as usual, was admirably well performed. Three of the younger members of the staff gave good lectures. The register of progress in the practising school is very carefully and elaborately kept, but it seemed to me and to my colleague to be too eulogistic, and many of the final judgments were identical. I am glad again to report a highly successful examination at Christmas, for 41 of the 51 seniors, and 43 of the 56 juniors, were placed in the first division.

Present at the conference:—

Lord Ashcombe,
The Dean of St. Paul's,
Archdeacon Burney,
Canon J. Erskine Clarke,
W. Evill, Esq.,
Rev. A. Shutte,
Rev. J. A. Brownrigg (secretary),
And the Principal.

BOROUGH ROAD, NEW COLLEGE (ISLEWORTH)

(British and Foreign School Society's Training College.)

Visited with Mr. Scott Coward and Mr. Willis in November 1893.

Staff:—

Mr. Withers, B.A., principal;
Mr. Barkby, B.A., vice-principal;
Mr. Miller, M.A.;
Mr. Buckle;
Mr. Ward, M.A.;
Mr. Gow;
Mr. Delaney, B.A.;
Mr. Schofield;
Mr. Peters;
and six others partially employed.

Mr. Withers commenced work as principal in April in succession to Mr. Barnett, H.M. Inspector. The number of resident students was 135. Three Egyptian students joined the college in January, making the total number six; there is also a Siamese student in residence, and three French students have attended some classes for a time.

Two senior students are to take a third year's course (under Article 120) at French training colleges. More than a third of the men are studying for their degree, which is very satisfactory, but inconvenient in the college routine, as a double set of lectures is necessary. The college buildings are generally good; there is a large common room, but it is fitted up at present too much on the schoolroom type. The staff is very efficient; all were present at the criticism lesson, and five took part in the subsequent discussion. The register of the students' progress was very useful to me in hearing the lessons. The unavoidable inconvenience of the practising schools (already referred to in my report) is somewhat lessened by visits made to London board schools. Each student is required to write a full report on the construction, apparatus, organisation, and methods of the schools visited. Short essays on educational subjects have supplemented the criticism lessons; the reading of the essay being followed by a discussion in which students and tutors take part. I have a strong opinion of the value of such a debate, and it may be of interest to other colleges to name a few of the subjects lately taken:—The various means of stimulus possible in the elementary school. How the will is cultivated in children. The methods of language teaching. Organisations outside school work. The aims and extent of manual work.

The results of the Christmas examination were again highly creditable.

Present at the conference:—

E. West, Esq., chairman,
W. B. Adams, Esq.,
A. Bourne, Esq., general superintendent,
R. Hamilton, Esq.,
J. J. Morrish, Esq.,
T. B. Morrish, Esq.,
E. Spicer, Esq.,
F. Thompson, Esq.,
And the Principal.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

(Day Training College.)

Visited in June 1893.

There were 13 students, 3 in the second, 10 in the first year. They attend the usual college and other lectures, and the following four teachers are especially appointed to assist them:—

Mr. Oscar Browning, Fellow of King's College, director.
Mr. Iliffe, St. John's College, master of method.
Mr. Sedley Taylor, late Fellow of Trinity College.
Mr. Dickenson, Fellow of King's College.

I have mentioned in my general report some points of considerable interest in connexion with this new experiment of opening a training college for elementary teachers at our old universities. So far we have every reason to be contented.

CARMARTHEN.

(National Society's Training College.)

Visited with H.M. Inspector Mr. Pryce in May 1893.

Staff:—

Rev. C. G. Brown, B.A., principal.
Mr. Baker, B.A., B.Sc., vice-principal.
Mr. Holmes, B.A., B.Sc.
Mr. Adamson.
Mr. Rickard, master of method.

We found 62 resident students. The college is well built and finely situated on a hill. There are wide corridors in it, which is not an unimportant feature; thereby space for men to pass to and fro in an orderly manner and good ventilation are obtained. The narrow passages at some old colleges are in many ways inconvenient. Mr. Adamson gave a very good lecture on the solar day, and Mr. Holmes also taught well (on indices). I should think that the new rule that students may take Welsh at their certificate examination will be an advantage here, for several students think in Welsh, and some English subjects must be very hard for them. Considering this, and also their low average place at admission (820), it is satisfactory to state that seven were in Division 1.

Present at the conference:—

The Bishop of St. David's,
Bishop Lloyd,
Archdeacon James,
Archdeacon De Winton,
Archdeacon of Pembroke,
E. Morris, Esq.,
Col. Hughes,
Dr Hearder,
Rev. E. Jones,
T. Barker, Esq.,
And the Principal.

CARNARVON.

(Church of England Training College.)

Visited with H.M. Inspector Mr. Watts in June 1893.

Staff:—

Rev. J. Fairchild, M.A., principal.
Rev. F. Lampett, B.A., vice-principal.
Mr. Hardman, B.A.
Mr. Walker.

The number of students was 45. As at Carmarthen, the place at admission was low, 917 on the average last year. We heard three good lectures. I consider the results of the examination highly satisfactory, 10 of 22 in the second year being in the first division. The new college, picturesquely situated at Bangor, was nearly ready for occupation at the end of last year. Everyone is surprised at the success of the principal in raising subscriptions towards it; in these days to collect 10,000*l.* is rather a feat. I believe the men will leave Carnarvon and move into the new college early in 1894.

Bangor, with its university college, two training colleges, and two or three theological colleges, &c., will be pretty well off in the matter of education.

Present at the conference :—

The Bishop of Bangor,
Dean of St. Asaph,
The Dean of Bangor,
Archdeacon Pryce,
Canon Lewis,
Col. the Hon. W. E. Sackville-West,
Rev. E. Hughes,
Rev. W. Morgan,
J. Edwards, Esq.,
E. O. Lloyd, Esq.,
Col. Platt,
Trevor Hughes, Esq.,
And the Principal.

ST. MARK'S, CHELSEA.

(National Society's Training College.)

Visited in November 1893 with Mr. Scott Coward and Mr. Helps.

Staff :—

Rev. G. W. Gent, M.A., principal.
Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A., vice-principal.
Rev. C. S. Dawe, B.A., master of method.
Rev. E. C. Gill, B.Sc.
Mr. Lawson.
Mr. Saltmarsh, M.A.
Mr. Breden.
Mr. Gunning.
Mr. Campbell, B.A.

Two students were in the third, 62 in the second, 53 in the first year. In consequence of the large number of students who now take London University examinations the time-table is mainly organised for the matriculation examination in the first, and for the intermediate in the second year. Thus a double set of lectures is avoided. Having heard the senior experienced tutors lecture in former years I thought it necessary to hear Mr. Campbell only. However, I also heard Mr. Gill give an excellent science lecture, with good experiments. The criticism lesson was well discussed, as usual, by the principal, the vice-principal, Mr. Dawe, Mr. Gill, and three students. A very good year's work has been done here.

Present at the conference :—

The Bishop of London,
J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P.,
Canon Cooke,
Col. Parr,
Rev. E. S. Hilliard,
Rev. J. S. Brownrigg (Secretary, National Society),
And the Principal.

CHELTENHAM.

(Church of England Training College.)

Visited with Mr. de Sausmarez in May 1893.

Staff :—

Rev. R. M. Chamney, M.A., principal.
Mr. Brereton, M.A., vice-principal.
Mr. Baker, M.A., superintending master.
Mr. King, M.A.
Mr. Lyon.

The number of students was 90. Since my visit the college has sustained a severe loss by the resignation of Mr. Brereton on account of ill-health. I

am glad to say that a recreation room was being built. This college draws a very fair set of men from all parts of the country as it has no special connexion with the diocese. The average place on the admission list of the second year students was 494, and they passed a fairly satisfactory examination in 1892, 17 out of 48 being in Division 1. The first year, however, answered very well, 29 out of 42 being in Division 1.

Present at the conference:—

Rev. G. P. Griffiths, chairman.
Rev. R. T. Tomes.
C. Pidcock, Esq.
J. Tweedie, Esq.
Surg.-Gen. Bedford.
Major Abbott, Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. E. Cornford, Hon. Sec.

CHESTER.

(Diocesan Training College.)

Visited in May 1893 with H.M. Inspectors Mr. Parez, Mr. Kynnersley, and Mr. Harrison.

Staff:—

Rev. J. D. Best, M.A., principal.
Rev. D. A. Stewart, M.A., vice-principal.
Mr. Potts, B.A., tutor.
Mr. Woodhouse, tutor.
Mr. Curjel, B.A., tutor.
Mr. Lovell, master of method.
Mr. Ardern, master of music.

The number of students was 108. Christchurch School has been used as a practising school as well as the school at the college, which is an advantage, for the latter school was rather small for so large a college; also, the men will gain in experience. The number of candidates for admission is large, but their general position on the list continues to be low, though there is some improvement. However, the senior students passed a good examination, 24 out of 58 being in the first division. In school management and penmanship they were above the average, and some of the additional subjects were successfully taken.

Present at the conference:—

The Bishop of Chester.
Archdeacon Barber.
General Mocatta.
Canon Tonge.
Canon Munn.
H. Crews, Esq.
Rev. A. P. Holme, Hon. Sec.

CULHAM.

(Oxford Diocesan Training College.)

Visited in October 1893. H.M. Inspectors Mr. Du Port and Mr. Coward were with me for one day.

Staff:—

Rev. W. Long, M.A., principal;
Rev. G. Fathers, M.A., vice-principal;
Mr. Edwards;
Mr. Mockridge, B.A.;
Mr. Pheasant;

and two others partially employed.

We found 89 students. I have spoken about the college library before; it is improving, but might be weeded of many books now useless, *e.g.*, the Clergy

List of 1858 is not a good book of reference. Mr. Pheasant, recently appointed, gave a good lesson on the "nine points circle." The provision for practice cannot be very satisfactory. Culham is a small hamlet, and the school necessarily small. The other practising school (at Abingdon) is too far off. Both are favourably reported on by the district inspector. The register of progress is well kept. The senior students answered very well in mathematics and school management.

Present at the conference :—

The Archdeacon of Berkshire.	Rev. P. Bevan.
Canon Marshall.	Rev. J. Cotton.
Canon Ducat.	Rev. P. Burd.
Rev. T. Archer Houblon.	G. H. Morrell, Esq.
Rev. R. Griffiths.	H. De Vitré, Esq.
Rev. F. Clutterbuck.	Col. Blunt.
Rev. H. Lewis.	H. Clark, Esq.
Rev. A. Fearon.	Canon Slatter, Hon. Sec.

DURHAM.

(Diocesan Training College.)

Visited with H.M. Inspector Mr. Newton in June 1893.

Staff:—

Rev. S. Barradell Smith, M.A., principal;
Rev. J. Hull, M.A., vice-principal;
Mr. Dall, B.A., master of method;
Mr. Urwin, B.A., tutor;
Mr. Brown, B.A., tutor;

and three others partially employed.

Seventy students were in residence. All the outgoing students obtained suitable appointments on leaving in December 1892. I was glad to see plans for a recreation room and for additions in the kitchen offices. Mr. Urwin had just been appointed Inspector's assistant, and was about to leave. The arrangements for the practice of students in teaching are good. I did not hear a criticism lesson as the master of method had only just recovered from an attack of scarlet fever. His register of progress has been well kept. I heard a very good account of the students' company in the volunteer corps. The last published results of the certificate examination are fair; too many of the juniors appear in the third division, but they may improve their position in the second year.

Present at the conference :—

Canon Kynaston, chairman,	Canon Whitley,
Canon Tristram,	C. Rowlandson, Esq.,

and one other member of the committee whose name I did not catch.

EXETER.

(Diocesan Training College.)

Visited with H.M. Inspector Mr. Cowie in April 1893.

Staff:—

Rev. J. G. Dangar, D.D., principal;
Rev. J. Phillips, B.A., vice-principal and master of method;
Mr. Weeks, tutor;
Rev. A. Baber, B.A., tutor;

and four others partially employed.

There were 63 students at our examination.

The college library is improving; but there is no recreation room. The lectures we heard were very satisfactory, especially that by Mr. Weeks on a class of geometrical deductions. The criticism discussion was very useful for the students. The master of method handed me his twenty-fourth annual report; the arrangements for the students' teaching and course of lectures appear good, and as they are much the same as in former years I need not again explain them. The courtesy of the Exeter teachers, however, towards the students when they make their annual visits to all the schools in the city deserves a word of recognition. The students also visit the deaf and dumb institutions, and observe the methods adopted, which is also a very sensible regulation. I understand that the teachers from this college do very useful work in the diocese.

I wish I could report that the attainments of the candidates before entrance have improved; their average position on the admission list is as low as 1,000. Considering this, I am glad to find that about one-third were placed in the first division at the certificate examination. Both years were weak in mathematics, of which they know very little when admitted. Their drill continues to be very good.

Present at the conference:—

W. R. Collins, Esq.
Rev. L. Sanders.
J. H. Ropall, Esq.

W. Cotton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. S. Childs-Clarke, Hon. Sec.

HAMMERSMITH.

(Roman Catholic Training College.)

Visited with H.M. Chief Inspector Mr. Scott Coward in October 1893.

Staff:—

Rev. Canon Graham, D.D., principal.
Rev. P. Quinn, vice-principal.
Mr. Enright, B.Sc.
Mr. Mooney.
Mr. Murphy, master of method.

Fifty-one students were present. There is a day-room, but it is a very plain one. I advised the committee to consider some better provision for escape in case of alarm of fire, and also to make some additions to the furniture in the dormitories, which they said would be done. The college, though in a crowded locality, is fortunate in possessing a pleasant recreation ground. The number of students trained here since 1851 is 750; 467 are still teaching, 107 are dead. The students are weak in mathematics, probably from the same cause which I noted at Exeter College; their knowledge of the subject when they come to the college is unfortunately very slight. Their lessons given before me were decidedly good, and their recitation has always been excellent.

Present at the conference:—

The Duke of Norfolk.
Rt. Rev. Mgr. Cahill.
Col. Prendergast.

G. Blount, Esq.
T. Hunnybun, Esq., Secretary.

HOMERTON.

(Training College in connexion with the Congregational Board of Education. Candidates of all denominations are eligible.)

Visited with H.M. Inspector Mr. Aldis in March 1893.

Staff:—

Mr. Horobin, M.A., principal.
Mr. Powell, master of method.
Mr. Wilmott, lecturer.
Mr. Jones, lecturer.

The number of students was 34. The premises are not very convenient, and I was glad to hear that it was proposed to migrate to Cambridge. Mr. Wilmott lectured on the "Idylls of the King," Mr. Powell on logic, Mr. Jones on arithmetical progression. The results of the criticism lesson were fairly good. The 11 men in the second year passed a good examination at Christmas 1892, as six out of 11 were in the first division.

I have not a list of the members of the college committee who met me in conference.

THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

(Day Training College.)

The 20 students attend such of the University college lectures as are suitable for them, and they are also taught by Mr. Welton. Four of the seven second year men passed the University examinations well; the college papers of two others were sent up for revision and entitled them to be placed in the first division; the remaining man failed. All the 14 students of the first year passed the University examinations well. This is a very good result. The college buildings (as I said last year) are very handsome, but the accommodation allotted to the day students was by no means good at the time of my visit. They had no fixed room, but were moved about according to the requirements of other classes. There was no separate room for the master of method, which is very inconvenient, as he of course wishes to talk to students privately from time to time. I mentioned this to the committee, and probably they have made better provision. The criticism lesson given by a first year student was a very good one and was well discussed. The second year students taught well and passed a good examination in school management.

Present at the conference:—

Rawlinson Ford, Esq.
T. Cockburn, Esq., Chairman of the Leeds School Board.
Principal Bodington.
Professor Ransome.
Professor Rogers.
J. Welton, Esq.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

(Day Training College.)

Visited with H.M. Inspector Mr. Harrison in March 1893.

Twenty students were in attendance; 17 reside in the hotel (of which I spoke last year), three at their own homes. The principal alteration in the organisation of the work of the college has been the transfer of the technical instruction in the art of teaching to the University College, where the warden (who has

been appointed lecturer of education at University College) and the professor of philosophy direct the whole preparation of the students in school management. The lectures are also attended by students of University College who intend to teach in secondary schools. The general arrangements at the hostel are very good. The criticism lesson was well discussed in the presence of the warden and sub-warden. The register of each student's progress has been very well and clearly kept. The results of the examination in June were highly satisfactory; all but one of the second year students, and all of the first year, passed approved University examinations. The students have a great advantage in being freely allowed to make use of the fine library and the day room at the University College, which is admirably well planned and built.

Present at the conference :—

R. Bushell, Esq., Chairman.
Miss Hale.
Rev. Canon Diggle.
Rev. J. Bell-Cox.
Rev. Dr. G. Johnstone.
A. Booth, Esq.
E. M. Hance, Esq.
T. Gee, Esq.
J. Wright, Esq.
J. W. Wood, Esq.
R. L. Lindsay, Esq.
Professor MacCunn.
Professor Carey, Hon. Sec.
Rev. T. B. Tyrer.
Rev. W. H. Woodward, Warden.
Rev. A. F. Mitchell, Sub-warden.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

(Day Training College.)

Visited in March 1893.

There were 21 students in the first, 29 in the second year. They attend many of the college lectures, and are also taught by Mr. Adamson. Besides the prescribed course of school management and practice, the second year students write essays on some educational subjects; that at the time of my visit was "The contributions of Rabelais, Montaigne, Locke, and Rousseau to a theory of education," which seems pretty stiff. They visit two important board schools with the master of method, and also an infant school noted for its kindergarten work. This is in addition to their practice in three good schools. Since only five men wrote on their papers at the admission examination "King's College" as the one to which they desired admission, it is clear that several had to be received who were not high enough for some other colleges, and I cannot help thinking that some of the men who stand very low on the admission list, and know no Latin whatever, profit but little by lectures which must be over their heads. This has now been realised at most day colleges, and only those are admitted who are likely to do pretty well. I find the average position on the Queen's Scholarship list of the 29 students last admitted was 954. They certainly work very hard, perhaps too hard, and the class list for the certificate examination in 1893 is decidedly better than in the preceding year. Five of the second year were in division 1, and I regret to say five were in the third division. In the first year, of 29 men, 6 were in the first division (one of them matriculated), but as many as 10 in the third, and one man failed. The whole number of first year students at all day colleges in the third division was 13. As the master of method is most assiduous and careful in his work, I can assign no other cause for the not very satisfactory results of the examination than that which I have suggested.

Present at the conference :—

The Rev. Dr. Wace.
Professor Laughton.
Professor Seeley.
Austen Leigh, Esq.
J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Sec.
J. Adamson, Esq., master of method.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

(Day Training College.)

This day college was opened in October 1892, so I only found students in the first year (10 in number) when I inspected the college in March 1893. It was then proposed that they should take the London matriculation examination, but they fell back on the college examinations, and the result was (after adjustment) that two were in the first division, six in the second, and two in the third. The men attend lectures given by six of the staff of University College; Dr. Mitchell teaches the school management, &c.; and there are also teachers in music and drawing. The average place on the list which qualified them for admission was very low, 1,049. They practise during the college vacations at the board school in Manchester Street. The master of method says at the end of his report: "The difficulties I have felt are of two "kinds, arising from the same cause, viz., that these men are required to "study twelve subjects at the same time. Consequently (1) purely profes- "sional knowledge does not get the time—I mean for reflection out of the "lecture room—that it ought; and (2) the students find it almost necessary "to learn everything by the very system of 'wrinkles,' which the subject of "method exists to denounce."

MANCHESTER, OWENS COLLEGE.

(Day Training College.)

Visited in March 1893.

(1.) Men:

There were 10 men in the third year, 25 in the second, and 15 in the first. They are all reading for degrees, and attend the professor's lectures with the other students. Their instruction in school management is given by Mr. Goode. The practising schools are well chosen, so as to give the students as wide an experience as possible. The class list is on the whole an extremely good one; all but three in the third year graduated, all but eight in the other years passed University examinations. Two unfortunately failed. In the technical part of the examination, however, they did not do so well, being below the average both in teaching and school management.

(2.) Women:

Eight girls were admitted in October 1892, so they were all in the first year. The rule at Owens College is that women may enter the classes and use the rooms in the college in the second year. The students are, therefore, taught in a house near the college by some of the professors and by Miss Dodd, mistress of method, who gave a very good lesson on method during my visit. The house is not convenient, and I was glad to hear that a new house for the women's department (which includes the day students) is to be built. Five students passed the Victoria preliminary examination, which is much to their credit. The reading and repetition were extremely good; in school management they were below the average.

Present at the conference with the committee of the training college for men:—

J. Thompson, Esq., Treasurer of Owens College,
A. W. Ward, Esq., Litt.D., Principal of Owens College,
E. J. Broadfield, Esq.,
Professor Wilkins,
Professor Adamson,
Professor Lamb,
And the Registrar.

The same were present when I conferred with the committee of the college for women, with the addition of Miss Wilson, tutor of the department for women.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

(Day Training College.)

Visited in May 1893.

The director of the day college is the Rev. W. W. Jackson, D.D., Rector of Exeter, and the master of method is Mr. Horne, master of St. Barnabas School. The necessary annual expenses of a non-collegiate student may be reckoned as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Board and lodging for 24 weeks - -	36	0	0
University and delegacy fees - - -	6	0	6
Examination fees (on the average) - -	2	0	0
Tuition fees (paid to the delegacy) - -	6	6	0

A day student has to reside about six weeks longer than other undergraduates; this increases the necessary expenses by about 9*l*. He will have the Government allowance of 25*l*. to set off against this sum. He will also have to be provided with some special tuition, but it is thought the grant of 10*l*. will cover this charge. Thus a man who can produce about 34*l*. or 35*l*. per annum and is otherwise qualified, may go as a day student to Oxford. This estimate does not include travelling, books, clothes, incidental expenses, and the cost of living when not at Oxford. Only one day student was there last year: he passed "responsions" at the proper time, as I have already said.

PETERBOROUGH.

(Diocesan Training College for Ely, Lincoln, and Peterborough.)

Visited with H.M. Inspector Mr. Davies on October 31 and November 1, 1893.

Staff:—

Mr. T. Ward, M.A., principal.
Mr. Powell, B.A.
Mr. Fickling, B.A.
Mr. Cowdell.

Mr. Seabrook, who is master of the practising school, is also master of method.

We examined the 50 students in residence.

I have several times pointed out to the committee that another class-room is much needed. There is no day-room. "Sound, light, and heat," have been taken up; there is a very efficient teacher, but scarcely any suitable apparatus and no laboratory. It is useless to take up a science which is largely taught by experiments without any apparatus, and I am much surprised that this obvious truth was not considered. We thought the register of the students' progress too uniformly laudatory. The senior students passed a much better examination at Christmas 1892 than has been the case for some years, 11 out of 25 being in division 1 and no one in division 3. This is a very creditable result.

Present at the conference:—

The Dean of Peterborough.
Canon Clayton.
Rev. J. Fuller.
Col. Strong.
Rev. E. James.

SALTLEY.

(Worcester, Lichfield, and Hereford Diocesan Training College.)

Visited with H.M. Inspectors Mr. Du Port, Mr. Capel, and Mr. Iles in May 1893.

Staff:—

Rev. F. W. Burbidge, M.A., principal;
Rev. J. Long, vice-principal;
Mr. Landon, senior lecturer and master of method;
Mr. Coombs, junior lecturer and secretary;
Mr. Walton, B.A., assistant lecturer;
Mr. Douglas, B.A., junior assistant tutor;
and others partially employed.

The number of students was 100. The college accommodation is fair; there is no day-room, but a pleasant recreation ground. Mr. Landon lectured on school management, and Mr. Walton on geometry, both in an efficient manner. The criticism exercise also was well carried out. The students form a good company in the Volunteer Corps, and went into camp in the summer. They passed a very fair examination at Christmas 1892; in algebra, penmanship, and political economy they answered well.

Present at the conference:—

The Bishop of Coventry.
Archdeacon Scott.
Canon Dickins.
Canon Douglas.
Canon Mortimer.
Prebendary Pigott.
Rev. W. Prosser.
C. W. Digby, Esq.
J. Smallwood, Esq.

WESTMINSTER.

(Wesleyan Training College.)

Visited in November 1893 with H.M. Inspectors Mr. Aldis and Mr. Graves.

Staff:—

The Rev. J. Rigg, D.D., principal;
Mr. Reatchlous, M.A., B.Sc., vice-principal;
Mr. Cowham, master of method;
Mr. Barriball, B.A., tutor;
Mr. Cartlidge;
Mr. Bavin;
Mr. Kay;
and others partially employed.

The number of students in residence and examined by us was 123. The library is a fair one and has improved. There is a good sized day room, but it is too scholastic in its fittings. Lessons were given by two of the younger members of the staff on Japan and the metric system. The criticism lesson on Yorkshire was a good one; after it was finished views of several places of interest in Yorkshire were shown to the class by means of the magic-lantern, A large number of excellent models and raised maps had been prepared by the students to illustrate their lessons. The students visit the boys' and the mixed model school for the practice of teaching, the infants' school for observation of the kindergarten lessons, and the girls' school for the purpose of giving criticism lessons. Mr. Cowham made an inquiry of the first year students respecting their work as pupil-teachers. It appears that of 62 students 56 had not given a criticism lesson, 42 had not given an object lesson, and 50 had never prepared apparatus for illustrating lessons. Several students passed University examinations in 1893, and the results of the

Christmas examination were very good, as 37 of 57 seniors and 45 of 60 juniors were placed in the first division.

Present at the conference :—

The Rev. Dr. Rigg.
The Rev. Dr. Waller.
The Rev. Dr. Greeves.
The Rev. Walford Green.
The Rev. J. M. Thorpe.
The Rev. N. Curnock.
The Rev. R. M. Spoor.
The Rev. R. Culley.
The Rev. W. J. Tweddle.
The Rev. W. Wood.
C. Isett, Esq.
C. Fowle, Esq.

WINCHESTER.

(Diocesan Training College.)

Visited with H.M. Chief Inspector Mr. Scott Coward in October 1893.

Staff :—

Rev. H. Martin, M.A., principal.
Rev. D. J. Thomas, M.A., vice-principal.
Mr. Searle, B.A.
Mr. Germain.
Mr. Gooodchild, B.A.
Mr. Padwick, master of method and master of the practising school.

Fifty-eight men were in residence. A new and good practising school has been opened near the college; the former one was a mile off, which was often very inconvenient. We heard two good lectures; the teaching, reading, and recitations of the students were very satisfactory. The official report declares the students to be the best marksmen in the volunteer corps. The master of method is very expert in the Slojd work and will teach it when the workshop is ready. The college acquitted itself very well at Christmas 1892, as it did in the previous year. Eighteen of the 28 outgoing men were in the first division.

Present at the conference :—

The Bishop of Guildford,
Archdeacon Haigh,
Canon Warburton,
Canon Humbert,
The Head Master of Winchester College,
Rev. R. B. Miller,
Rev. H. S. Moberly (treasurer),
Rev. J. H. Thresher (secretary),
A. K. Cook, Esq.,
W. T. Warren, Esq.,
And the Principal.

YORK.

(York and Ripon Diocesan Training College.)

Visited in June 1893.

Staff :—

Rev. G. W. de C. Baldwin, M.A., principal.
Rev. W. Busby, M.A., vice-principal.
Mr. Wilson, B.A., master of method.
Mr. Mills, tutor.

Fifty-five students were in residence. There is no day-room. The register of the students' progress praises them too highly. The students in both years passed a good examination; the fact that 17 of 32 in year two were in the first division is very creditable.

Present at the conference :—

Canon Randolph,
Canon Argles,
Rev. Gordon Salmon,
Rev. H. Trotter,
Rev. M. Morris,
W. Thompson, Esq.,
And the Principal.

REPORT, *for the Year* 1893, *by* J. G. FITCH, ESQ., *one of Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors, on the* TRAINING COLLEGES *for* SCHOOLMISTRESSES *in* ENGLAND AND WALES.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordships my report on the Training Colleges for Schoolmistresses for the year 1893.

Progress during eight years.

The present seems to me a fitting occasion for a brief review of the progress which has been made in the training of elementary schoolmistresses during the eight years in which I have been entrusted with the supervision of the colleges, as well as with the preparation of the schemes and syllabuses of instruction, and with the general conduct of examinations both for admission and for the certification of students.

Statistics of students,

My predecessor, Canon Warburton, reported in 1885, his last year of office, that in the 26 training colleges for women there were in all 1,786 students, 911 being in the first and 875 in the second year of residence. At Christmas 1893, the number of students presented for examination in the residential colleges was 2,007, of whom 996 were in the first and 1,007 in the second and four in the third year of residence; all of whom, with the exception of two, succeeded in passing the examination. In June 1893 at the certificate examination held for the special convenience of the day training colleges, 276 students were presented, of whom all passed except one. 173 of these were in their first, 102 in the second, and one in the third year.

Thus the total number of fully-trained schoolmistresses who have left the colleges to enter on the duties of their profession was 1,112 in 1893 as compared with 875 at the end of 1884.

and of "acting teachers."

At the same examination, Christmas 1893, there were also presented as candidates for certificates, 4,475 "acting teachers," who had not been trained in normal colleges, but had for the most part been serving during two years as assistant mistresses. As the result of this examination 208 were placed in the first division—146 on first year papers and 62 on those of the second year; 948 were in the second division—521 of the first and 427 of the second year; and 2,538 in the third division, of whom 1,419 were of the first and 1,119 of the second year; while 781 candidates in all, viz., 441 of the first and 340 of the second year, failed to pass.

A comparison of the numbers of certificates awarded eight years ago and at the recent examination cannot be accurately made without reference to the fact that by the Code of 1884, an acting teacher might obtain a certificate on passing the examination in either first or second year subjects; while by Art. 55 of the Code now in force, no certificate is granted to acting teachers who have not been examined twice, and have passed both the examination for the first and also that for the second year. This change will account for the fact that whereas at the end of 1884 certificates were granted to 875 students in residence and to 1,926 acting teachers; at the end of 1893 the numbers were 1,112 students and 1,608 acting teachers. The total, it will be observed, has not increased, but the ratio of trained to untrained teachers has materially improved. It is right, however, to quote in this connexion an important statement which appears in the report of your Lordships for 1885,

which, in justice to many very valuable teachers who are not strictly designated as "trained," should receive as much consideration now as in any previous year :—

"Of the teachers who from whatever cause have not attended a training college, a considerable proportion cannot, except in a technical sense of the word, be classed as *untrained*, having, under the superintendence of some of our best teachers, passed through the pupil-teacher's course, and served as assistants in large schools, before passing the examination for a certificate, and undertaking independent charges."—Report for 1885, p. xxiii.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that whereas of the students who quitted the training colleges in 1893 at the end of their second year, 96·8 per cent. passed successfully in either the first or the second division, while only 30 students, or less than 4 per cent., were placed in the third class, and were, therefore, by Art. 61, held to be disqualified for undertaking the supervision of pupil-teachers; the classification of the acting teachers at the same examination shows that only 30 per cent. of these passed in either the first or second division, leaving no less than 1,119 out of a total of 1,608, or nearly 70 per cent., to enter the profession under a serious disqualification. This cannot be deemed a satisfactory state of things, and it points clearly to the necessity of a further increase in the means of training, since the teachers who are technically known as untrained are as a class necessarily of inferior attainments.

Future provision of training colleges.

For such further increase we must look mainly to the expansion of the day training college system. The residential colleges are all full. No new ones are, so far as I am aware, likely to be built; and no material addition to their accommodation is contemplated. Except by the enlargement of Homerton College, now removed to its new premises at Cambridge, and by the occasional reception of a small number of day pupils, and, as at Edge Hill and Warrington, by the addition of a hostel, there is no probability of increase in the annual output of qualified students from the residential colleges. But the number of such students from the day colleges connected with institutions of university rank is increasing, and may yet increase very largely. So that by degrees we may look for a still further reduction in the proportion of untrained teachers annually entering on their profession, notwithstanding the fact that they still outnumber the candidates from training colleges.

Building and equipment.

With regard to the building and material equipment of the residential colleges, I am able to report considerable improvement. Costly and appropriate additions have been made during the last eight years to Whitelands, Darlington, Hockerill, Salisbury, Tottenham, Wandsworth, Brighton, Edge Hill, Norwich, Liverpool, and Stockwell, and considerable expenditure is likely to be soon incurred at Derby and Warrington. These improvements have been designed for the most part rather to complete and extend the accommodation and resources of the existing students, than to provide for the reception of many additional boarders. Since no grant is made by your Lordships for new buildings, they must be credited in all cases to voluntary zeal and enterprise, and are satisfactory proofs of the continued desire of the local and denominational bodies to co-operate with your Lordships in making the provision for the training of teachers more efficient.

Recreation rooms.

For example, there were in 1885 only two colleges which provided a day-room for the use of the students in their hours of leisure. Now nearly every college possesses a comely and agreeable recreation-room, unencumbered with blackboards and maps, provided with a piano and adorned with pictures, and thus furnishing a pleasant retreat in which the young people may enjoy private reading and social intercourse at

times when lectures are not going on. This useful and considerate provision has done much to render the colleges more home-like and attractive, and has not been without a visible effect on the manners and habits of the young people, and in giving to them afterwards happier and more dignified memories of their college life. In the better decoration of the rooms, in the increased provision for lawn-tennis and other out-door games, in the formation of little reading and debating societies, in occasional social gatherings at which members of the governing committee and old students are often present, I have observed a great advance. All these things indicate a desire to make the college a civilising as well as a teaching institution, and an instrument for refining and strengthening the character, as well as for the preparation of the students for a certain professional career.

Provision for recreation at Stockwell.

As an example, I may cite the special report which was furnished to me at my request by Miss Close, the Vice-Principal of Stockwell College, who shows in careful detail the arrangements which have been made in that institution for improving the domestic life and for ensuring the comfort and enjoyment of the students out of study hours:—

"The recreation time includes a short break during the morning, the interval between 12·30 and 3·10 p.m. daily, the evenings, after 8 p.m. on three, and after 8·30 p.m. on two evenings of the week, and the whole of Saturday afternoon and evening.

"The recreation embraces the daily walk, Swedish drill, tennis, gardening, music, dancing, lectures, social evenings, special entertainments, occasional visits to places of interest, and the lighter literature supplied by the college lending library. All the students walk daily from 12.30 to 1.30, except when the drill class is held, when a shorter walk is taken after dinner. Each student attends the class for Swedish drill, once a week. Much energy is shown in amateur gardening, and in lawn-tennis during the summer months, both by the students and members of the staff. The place of these is largely taken in the winter, by dancing, music, and light literature.

"During the year interesting lectures have been given by Miss Lohse on "The Teacher's need of Personal Culture," Mr. J. Hutchinson on "Heredity " and Social Selection," Mr. J. Wells on "Oxford and its History," Mr. A. Sidgwick on "Greek Home Life 500 B.C.," and Miss Selfe on "Some of Matthew Arnold's short poems," all of which have been greatly enjoyed. Care is taken so to shorten the class-work, on days when such lectures are given, as not to encroach on the students' free time.

"On two evenings of the week the staff and students meet for music, dancing, and friendly chat.

"Twice a year the students give a musical and dramatic entertainment to their fellow students, the staff, and visitors.

"Larger social gatherings have also been held occasionally during the year, in which the students have taken an active part in welcoming and entertaining guests.

"On Saturdays during the summer and autumn, garden-parties and social afternoons have been arranged for groups of the students, by members of the Ladies' Committee and other friends. These have been greatly enjoyed.

"Much interest is shown in the college lending library, new books being given from time to time by the students collectively.

"Some of the students are also earnest lovers of our Abbey and other places of historic interest, to which visits are often made on Saturday afternoons. Visits to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington Museum, and other places of the kind are sometimes organised by members of the staff, for the students.

"Social intercourse between the resident and the ex-students has been greatly promoted by "The Old Students' Union" which involves three gatherings at the college annually. There is also a reading club, formed and conducted by one of the staff, to which old students are invited and which many of them enjoy.

"A growing love and desire for what is beautiful is both shown and stimulated by the recent formation of a college Kyrle Society for the purchase

of pictures and other beautiful objects for the college rooms, and also by the steady effort made to keep the various working rooms bright with plants and flowers.

"Efforts are made to keep the students in touch with matters, interesting and vital to their lives as women, and to the age in which they live, by inviting earnest practical workers in various departments of the social field, to visit the college on Sunday afternoons, and give some account of their special work."

Libraries.

Very noticeable progress has also been made during the last eight years in the equipment of the colleges with suitable libraries and educational museums. At first I was concerned to find how meagre was the supply of books, not only for the general reading of the students but especially for use and reference on the part of the governesses in the preparation of their lectures. In several of the smaller diocesan colleges, almost the only books accessible either to the students or their teachers, were school text-books and manuals, and a few religious stories supposed to be suitable for Sunday reading. And in such colleges the penury of this provision was often the more serious, since there was no public library within reach to which the young people or the members of the teaching staff could have recourse. I am glad to be able to report a marked improvement in this respect. Many of the college authorities have determined to set aside a substantial annual sum for the purchase of new books, and especially for keeping the supply of the best modern authorities in history, literature, and science up to the requirements of the time. Much more regard is now had also to the importance of forming a healthy literary taste among the students. There is yet need of further effort in this direction. The students of the normal departments in such great provincial colleges as Newcastle and Sheffield have free access to the libraries of those institutions; and in several of them I find there is in course of formation a special pedagogic library for the use of those students. The older colleges will do well to note this fact and to see that the like advantages are, as far as possible, placed within the reach of the staff of the residential colleges and of their pupils.

Educational museums.

In like manner, increased attention is paid in nearly all the colleges to the collection of suitable objects and appliances for the illustration of lessons. The college authorities have discovered that, at little or no cost, a museum of a very valuable kind may be gradually formed, with the co-operation of manufacturers, of the students whose parents are employed in various trades, and of other persons who know how greatly the teaching of certain subjects may be illuminated and helped by the right use of apparatus and visible objects. In almost every college a beginning has been made in the formation of such a museum, the students who evince any special ingenuity in the invention of a model or a diagram are invited to leave it behind them as a legacy for the use of their successors, and in many of the best colleges an excellent pedagogic museum has thus already become a conspicuous feature in the educational equipment. I desire, however, again to remind the heads of the colleges, that a mere miscellaneous collection of interesting objects is of little or no educational value. A curator should be appointed to see that it is kept clean and in proper order, the objects should be classified, catalogued, and carefully labelled, so that the student shall always find out easily, what and where the right kind of illustration is and how it should be used.

Practising schools.

There is on the part of the training college authorities an increased estimation of the importance of ample and varied practice in the art of teaching. When I first knew the colleges each of them had its own

practising school of one and sometimes two departments, and it was the custom for the students to acquire during their residence, nearly the whole of their professional experience in these schools. In some cases the schools were necessarily small, and of an old-fashioned type, and many were inadequately provided with the best modern appliances. Now, in every place in which it is possible, arrangements have been made for enabling the students to practise in more than one department, and also to pay visits of observation to other good schools of different types. The note books containing the records of these visits, and the observations made by the students, on the organisation, furniture, and methods of instruction, are generally shown to me, and I have been much struck with the value of this plan as a means of suggesting new methods and of enlarging the range of the students' experience.

Fewer restraints on the freedom of the students.

I have pleasure also in recording a distinct gain to the students during the last few years in regard to their own personal freedom, and the cultivation among them of the art of self-government. I found prevalent in some of the colleges petty and unwise rules regulating the dress of the students, requiring them when walking out to march, two and two, in procession as if they were in a girls' boarding school or an asylum, and imposing upon them a needless amount of domestic service. Some of these usages seemed to me to have been deliberately designed *many* years ago to give to the young people a humble view of their office and to check undue ambition. It may well be doubted whether this intended purpose was ever fulfilled. But it is now generally admitted that, since these young people will ere long be thrown on their own resources, and will be entrusted with the responsibility of managing their own life and disposing of their leisure, they should while at college be trained and accustomed to use as much freedom as is compatible with reasonable discipline. The guarded and sheltered life contemplated for them by the Lady Bountiful of a college committee, a life in which every duty is prescribed, every hour appropriated, and the whole responsibility both for thought and for action is taken out of the students' hands, is not altogether a healthy life for young people at the age of 20, who have to be trained for self-government and for the duties of a liberal profession.

Recent criticisms on the Church of England training colleges.

Some very candid and not wholly friendly criticisms on the Church of England training colleges have lately proceeded from a quarter entitled to much consideration. It has been pointed out that those institutions have proved less attractive than might be desired to the best of the candidates for Queen's scholarships, and that there was an increasing disposition among such candidates to prefer undenominational institutions. Some of the general conclusions arrived at by the critic appear to me to be hardly justified; yet the fact remains that the statistics of last year deserve the serious consideration of the college authorities. Of the 100 students placed highest in order of merit on the list of Queen's scholars for admission, only 14 were entered as candidates for Church training colleges, though there is room in them for the admission of 600 students out of the 1,000 required to fill all the places. At Christmas, Stockwell had 64 vacancies, and 96 first-class candidates applying for admission. Edge Hill had 93 first class Queen's scholars applying to fill 50 vacancies; Darlington had 58 first class applicants to fill 36 vacancies; Swansea and Saffron Walden also were able to fill all their vacant places with students of the first class. On the other hand, the largest and most important of the Church of England training colleges present a different return. Whitelands with room for 67 had only 45 first class applicants; Tottenham with 50 vacancies had 49, and the Home and Colonial, out of 73 candidates on admission,

received only 56 of the first class. It is not to be inferred from these figures that the Queen's scholars who took the highest places in the admission list were Nonconformists. Stockwell, Swansea, Darlington, Edge Hill and Saffron Walden are not dissenting institutions. They are accurately described as undenominational, but Biblical instruction is given in them all, they are pervaded with a serious and religious tone, there is daily domestic worship, and pains are taken to secure that the students attend on Sundays the place of worship which the parents approve. As a matter of fact, about 30 per cent. of the inmates of the undenominational colleges are members of the Church of England. The reason, therefore, for the preference exhibited by the *élite* of the Queen's scholars must be sought in another direction. It may, perhaps, be found in the exacting character of the theological examination, the number of historical and other facts which have to be "got up" from text-books to satisfy the requirements of the religious syllabus, and the questions which are asked of candidates respecting their intention to be confirmed or to become communicants, and on other matters respecting which even the most serious-minded and thoughtful young people at the age of 18 sometimes feel it premature to make any pledges or professions. I have more than once called attention to the case of Salisbury, where it is the rule for all the students to attend every day the full morning service in the cathedral, and in this way, when the time spent in going to and fro, and in necessary changes of dress are taken into account, to surrender a substantial part of the hours generally regarded as most favourable for study. I have repeatedly pointed out to the committee that whatever is sacred and refining in the influence of their beautiful cathedral on the associations of the students with their college life—and it is doubtless a very potent influence—might be obtained with less exacting regulations. But up to the time of my last visit these regulations had not been modified, and I cannot therefore be surprised to find that only 14 students of the first class presented themselves to fill 40 vacant places at Salisbury, notwithstanding the attractiveness of the college, and its good reputation for teaching. On the whole, I have no doubt that the authorities of the Church of England training colleges will do well to revise some of their regulations, in the light of recent experience, and to consider how far it is possible to retain everything which is valuable in the religious teaching and discipline, and at the same time to diminish the amount of task-work, to alter the time of the theological examination, and to place it out of the power of the students to consider themselves at any disadvantage as compared with those of other colleges.

The teaching staff.

With regard to the general qualifications of the teaching staff of the colleges there has been a manifest improvement during the last few years. Governesses who merely held the ordinary certificates, and had little or no previous experience beyond that of an elementary schoolmistress, are being gradually superseded, as vacancies occur, by others who, either at Girton or Newnham, or at some other place of higher education, have enjoyed considerable intellectual advantages and more of general culture. It is essential that the staff of teachers in a training college should not only possess such attainments as will command the respect of the students, but also such personal qualities as will enable them to raise the tone of thinking and of manners, and to convey to the students, by example as well as by precept, a higher ideal of their profession and its claims. It seems to me that the committees of the colleges would do wisely if, as occasions arise, they would keep this fact in view, and would seek as members of the resident staff of teachers, for governesses who have had the advantage of a liberal educa-

tion, and who, though they will of course expect higher salaries, will certainly bring to the colleges an ample return in reputation and in educational success.

Lady principals.

There is one change in the constitution of our training colleges which, in forecasting the future, seems to me inevitable and on the whole desirable. I mean the substitution, at least in some of the smaller diocesan colleges, of a lady for a clergyman as the principal. I am not insensible to the great advantages possessed by many of the residential colleges in having at their head a clergyman of high character and attainments, who not only conducts the correspondence with the Department and with school managers, but also acts as chaplain and general director of the whole establishment. When, as in two or three conspicuous instances, the principal has taken pains to understand the needs of elementary schools, to qualify himself by the study of educational literature and foreign systems for directing the professional studies of the place, and for co-ordinating the work of the governesses and lecturers, and when above all he himself takes in hand the higher and more scientific branches of the science of education and some literary or scientific subject, his intellectual influence, added to the authority derived from his character and clerical office, are of high value. I should be most unwilling to advocate any change in the present arrangements so far as the best of the colleges are concerned; but there have been two or three recent cases, to one of which I have before called attention, wherein the committees have not obtained, nor even tried to obtain, qualifications of this kind, but have contented themselves with the appointment of a clergyman, rather on theological than on educational considerations, and have left him to discover for himself what a training college was like and what it had to do. We ought not to overlook the fact that among the foremost of the colleges, Stockwell, Edge Hill, Chichester, and Saffron Walden have each a lady principal; that Girton, Somerville, Newnham, and Lady Margaret Colleges, the Cheltenham Ladies' College, and the Maria Grey and Cambridge Training Colleges for secondary schoolmistresses, have all been organized and have achieved their present high repute and influence under the sole administration of women. The number of capable women qualified to fill the highest academic positions is yearly increasing, and while it is often very difficult to find a clergyman who unites with the attributes proper to his office the special knowledge, insight, and sympathy needed to make him a good principal of a normal college, it will become year by year less difficult to find for such an office a lady who, having herself received a generous education, has given special attention to pedagogy, and to the organisation and instruction of elementary schools, and whose intellectual and refining influence will be in nowise inferior to that of the best of the present clerical heads. One incidental result would follow which I should certainly not regret—the removal of the serious and anomalous inequality of the salaries. In one or two of the smaller diocesan colleges the salary of the clerical principal, who takes only a small share in the secular teaching is seen to amount to a sum exceeding the united stipends of the whole staff of governesses to whose hands the entire responsibility for the professional preparation of the students is entrusted.

The course of studies.

Of the changes which have taken place in the character of the examinations, and, in consequence, in the courses of study pursued in the colleges, I can speak in the highest and most hopeful terms. Greatly increased attention has been paid to the literature and the philosophy of education, to the history of famous teachers, and to

the principles which underlie all sound rules of teaching. It was for a time the reproach of "school management" as taught in training colleges, that it was to a great extent empirical, that it concerned itself mainly with registration, with school books, with the classification of scholars, and with the methods by which a good grant could best be obtained from the Education Department. But now, in addition to all these indispensable things, the higher aspects of teaching as both a science and a fine art are better heeded than ever. The works of Locke, Quick, Herbert Spencer, and Bain, and the life and doings of Froebel, Arnold, and Pestalozzi are studied; and special courses of lectures are often given on the principles of infant teaching and discipline. The elements of logic and moral philosophy are now included in the course. The study of literature, and especially of the works of our best poets, has come to occupy a larger space in the English curriculum, and without superseding the ordinary grammar and logical analysis, to serve as a most effective supplement to them. Either Latin or one modern language other than English is now a common item in the curriculum of study, and the elements of algebra have been added with great advantage to the arithmetical requirements of the second year.

Increased number of optional subjects.

Further, your Lordships have of late sanctioned a wider range of optional subjects, and have thus left the college authorities freer than before to adapt their course to special aptitudes and tastes, and to permit students who had distinguished themselves in geography, history, or domestic economy in the early stages of their career to choose a language or a science as a substitute. The possession of a degree or of the Intermediate Art or Science certificate from a university is now held to be an equivalent for a part of the certificate examination, and students are thus released from the necessity of being examined by the Department in certain subjects. Accordingly, in several of the colleges, university classes are already formed, in which the more promising students are reading with a view to matriculation or to graduation.

"Science" should not supersede literature.

In the exercise of the rather wide discretion which has thus been opened out to the college teachers, it may be hoped that they will hold fast by the formative and disciplinal studies and decline to be beguiled too far by the rather importunate claims of the physical sciences for further recognition. Whatever may be the demands of other professions it is certain that for the schoolmaster or mistress the prime requisite is general culture, and that the side of his mind which is concerned with literature, history, language, and philosophy has closer affinities with the business of teaching than any other. Acquaintance with the facts and phenomena of the visible world is necessary of course, and has, we may admit, been far too little insisted on in times past; but it is, and must ever be, secondary in importance for a teacher to the discipline of thought and to the purification of taste. Yet at this moment technical instruction and the study of physical laws (naturkunde) are in the ascendant, and great expectations are entertained by the public of the excellent commercial and other practical results which will follow from the substitution of the knowledge of things for the knowledge of books. Gifted and influential men are the advocates of this reform. They have even contrived to appropriate the honoured name of "science" for chemistry, mechanics, botany, and the study of material things, as if there were no other kind of learning which deserved the name, and as if organised and systematic knowledge of ethics, economics, mathematics, philology, or the laws of reasoning was not entitled to rank as science at all. This may represent only a transitory phase of opinion,

but while it lasts it represents an inadequate conception of the nature of true learning and its relation to human progress. No one department of knowledge is entitled to monopolize the name of science; and the main question for the teacher is: "What kind of science is best fitted "to invigorate the understanding and to increase the learner's insight and "general power?" The answer to this question will not always take the same form, or enumerate subjects of study in the same order. But in the long run *literæ humaniores* will always be found among the chief agents in imparting the moral and spiritual influence which characterise the true teacher, as they are also the chief agents in awakening the finer instincts of his pupil. On this point I take leave to reproduce here a pregnant passage from a report of my former colleague, Mr. Matthew Arnold, which after the lapse of 18 years, remains as true and interesting as when it was written:—

Mr. Matthew Arnold's testimony.

"The problem to be solved is a great deal more complicated than many of the friends of natural science suppose. They see clearly enough, for instance, how the working classes in their ignorance constantly violate the laws of health and suffer accordingly, and they look to a spread of some natural science as a remedy. What they do not see is, that to know the laws of health ever so exactly as a mere piece of positive knowledge will carry a man, in general, no great way. To have the power of using, which is the thing wished, these *data* of natural science a man must, in general, have first been in some measure *moralized*; and for moralizing him it will be found not easy, I think, to dispense with those old agents, letters, poetry, religion. So let not our teachers be led to imagine, whatever they may hear and see of the call for natural science, that their literary cultivation is unimportant. The fruitful use of natural science itself depends in a very great degree on having effected in the whole man, by means of letters, a rise in what the political economists call the 'standard of life.'"—Report of the Education Department, 1876, p. 405.

Uses to be made of universities and university colleges.

There is a growing feeling in favour of connecting, wherever possible, the work of the residential colleges with that of any neighbouring institution of higher academic rank; and at Liverpool, at Oxford, at Edge Hill, and at Durham, advantage has been very wisely taken of the nearness of university professors, and the students have often gained much from seeing history, literature, or science subjected to broad and liberal treatment by professors who were not mainly considering the requirements of a syllabus or an examination. But it must not be hastily concluded that the professor in a university college is necessarily a better teacher than a lecturer in a training institution. Much depends on the nature of the subject, much more on the personal gifts of the teacher. I could name many of the lecturers in the residential institutions whose lessons are admirably adapted to the needs of the students and would compare most favourably with the prelections of university professors in clearness, force, thoroughness, and even eloquence. The truth is, that the danger I have commented on in former reports, the too great reliance on *lectures* as instruments of teaching, needs more than ever to be guarded against, since the establishment of normal departments in provincial colleges of university rank. For at those institutions the professorial system is in full action, and in them personal appeals to the students to reproduce their knowledge orally, or in some way other than by the preparation of note books, are even less common than in the residential colleges. But, in both classes of colleges alike, it needs to be better understood that it is by the judicious combination of the professorial and the tutorial systems rather than by exclusive reliance on either, that the desired results are to be attained. The proportion in which the two systems should be combined depends greatly on the age of the learners, and on

Tutorial as well as professorial teaching needed.

their previous opportunities for intellectual discipline. And, having regard to the character of our normal students, to the habits they have formed as pupil-teachers, and to the unsatisfactory character of much of their previous reading, it has become clear to me that more of tutorial and rather less of professorial aid is chiefly wanted. Nothing will ever be a substitute for the living voice, the *vis vivida*, and the personal presence of an able teacher. A good lecture serves as a means of animating the hearers, grouping facts and truths together, and presenting them in a more comprehensive and interesting form than can easily be attained in book work. Moreover, the old doctrine which David Stow was wont to describe as the "sympathy of numbers" applies no less to grown students in a class-room than to children on a gallery; for there is a subtle influence in the sense of companionship, in the knowledge that others are sharing in the same lesson, and moving mentally along the same lines, which acts in itself as a potent intellectual stimulus. Hence there will always be room in our colleges for the lecture system. But for students in training that system needs to be constantly supplemented by instruction of another kind, which brings the teacher into closer contact with the individual student, encourages him to state his difficulties, and searches closely into the soundness of his knowledge and the processes by which he has acquired it. So it is not safe to look forward with unqualified confidence to the work likely to be done in the lecture rooms of the university colleges, unless in regard to every subject tutorial work is duly co-ordinated with that of the professor, and becomes a substantial part of the discipline. And in all colleges alike it is expedient that the authorities, in making their plans, should distinguish carefully between the work of the lecturer and that of the tutor, and should recognise the inevitable limitations to the usefulness of each.

Use to be made of university aid in training teachers.

There is another aspect under which the division of labour between the university colleges and the institutions which exist for the sole purpose of training teachers deserves to be regarded. One of the main objects in the view of the staff of a university or of a provincial college, like Nottingham or Cardiff, is to prepare students to take an academic degree; and the measure of the success of those institutions is the number of students who are annually enabled to obtain that distinction. But the main object of the Education Department is to secure the largest number of men and women qualified to become highly skilled teachers in public elementary schools. The two objects are indeed not incompatible. But they are not identical. And it would only be to repeat the old mistake which has so long prevailed in the public and higher schools, and to treat the holder of a good degree as *ipso facto* fit for appointment as a schoolmaster, if the Education Department, in its very reasonable desire to secure a higher standard of scholarship among its teachers, were to relax its strictly professional requirements, and to relegate to an inferior place the practical skill, the study of method, and the adaptation of the training to the special needs of the schoolmasters' work, which have long been the distinctive features of our normal discipline. There are those who contend that the business of granting professional certificates to teachers might with advantage be placed in the hands of the universities rather than in those of the Education Department; that in effect the English universities should exercise over elementary education the sort of control and supervision which belongs to the academies—both metropolitan and provincial—in France. But at present these anticipations are premature. No English university has a Faculty of Education, a professor charged with the exposition of methods and principles of teaching, or any systematic

provision for directing the work of the intending teacher in the department of actual school practice. Interesting and hopeful experiments are being made, and ere long the co-operation of all the great academic bodies in the work of training teachers may become more effective. But it would be a public misfortune if, meanwhile, the Education Department were to part with its present power of determining what qualifications should be possessed by elementary teachers, or with the duty of examining and attesting the fitness of all those entrusted with the charge of schools claiming a share of the Parliamentary grant.

Future possible developments in the usefulness of training colleges.

Although so much has been done of late to develop the resources and add to the usefulness of the training colleges, I look forward to a great increase in both respects in the near future. The possibilities of the training colleges in regard to extended public service are not yet exhausted. Every office and every institution in the world has in it possibilities of expansion and of enlarged influence for those who know how to find them out. The maxim which is true in law, *Boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem*, is especially true in regard to such officers as the principals of training colleges. I believe that those institutions have it in their power to become centres of educational activity and influence to an extent not yet contemplated by their governing bodies. Each of them might with advantage place itself in friendly relations with the best schools and teachers in the district, and be able to render to them and to receive from them in return much useful service. The museum and pedagogic library which should form part of the equipment of every training college might under fitting regulations be made accessible to any elementary teachers in the neighbourhood who wished to consult them. Occasional lectures and conferences on important branches of teaching, on a new book or educational experiment, or on the history and method of some famous teacher might be arranged for the students at a convenient time when the presence of the local head masters and mistresses might be invited. There are far too few opportunities open to our teachers for interchange of thought and experience on practical topics connected with teaching; far fewer, for example, than are to be found among the teachers' institutes in the states of the American Union and in Canada. For discussions relating to educational politics and to professional and corporate interests, there is indeed abundant opportunity elsewhere. But of serious investigation into the means by which teachers may help one another in striving after self-improvement, or in making their schools more efficient, there is a "plentiful lack." And this is a want which it is in some measure possible for an enterprising principal of one of the local training colleges to supply. Once let these institutions place themselves *en rapport* with the best educational agencies of the district and it will become a common thing for a teacher of exceptional skill who has achieved success in any particular department of his work to invite the students to witness the effect; and, on the other hand, for the college authorities, when they have tried a new experiment or enlarged in any way the boundaries of educational science, to make the result known as widely as possible among those who are likely to make a good use of it.

I append, as usual, extracts from the criticisms and observations of my colleagues who have revised the examination papers of the year. Although they are of little or no interest for the general public, they are, or ought to prove, of much value to teachers both in schools and training colleges, as helps to the discovery of weak points in our existing methods, and as useful indications of the direction in which improvement is still to be desired.

Admission Examination.

At the examination for Queen's scholarships in July 1893 the number of female candidates was 6,813, of whom 1,192 were placed in the first class, 1,982 in the second, 1,576 in the third, and 2,063 failed. It should be borne in mind that a very large portion of these candidates were not seeking admission into training colleges, but were simply presented at the leaving examination at the end of their fourth year of pupil-teachership with a view of being recognised under Article 50 of the Code as assistant teachers.

Mr. Fisher reports:—

Arithmetic.

"Proportion as a rule was correctly defined, but the proofs given of the equality of the products of the extremes and means nearly always consisted of an example, which, instead of being treated as an illustration, was regarded as a proof.

"Roundabout and clumsy methods of working and the use of an unnecessary number of figures are very common, and the candidates do not appear to think out the best method of working a sum before beginning it. Speaking generally, the best papers came from the larger towns, where there are better means of instructing the pupil-teachers, and the worst papers were from the few candidates who had not been pupil-teachers."

Mr. Hitchins reports:—

"The arithmetic papers revised by me were on the whole fairly well done.

"The questions were generally correctly worked, and I think there is improvement in showing the different steps that lead to the answer."

Mr. Newton reports:—

"The solution of most of the questions required only the application of the ordinary rules of arithmetic. These rules were for the most part applied accurately. On the other hand, there were not many good answers to the questions dealing with arithmetical principles, or to those questions that may be called 'problems.'

"I cannot help being struck by the constant use of laborious processes that could have been avoided by a little ingenuity. For instance the solution of one question involves the ratio of 314*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 31*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* So far as I can remember, no candidate without considerable calculation ascertained that the first of these sums = ten times the second. Both amounts were always reduced, either to pence, or to threepenny pieces, and then compared."

Mr. Poole reports:—

"In paper after paper candidates were found to begin by working out at length the first step of a sum without considering how the result would be affected by the subsequent operations, involving themselves in masses of useless ciphering, with, of course, great risk of error.

"This fault is much encouraged by the silly habit of using the 'Rule of three' where it is not wanted; but some of the attempts show that most of the candidates really have not grasped the important law that operations of multiplication and division may be effected in any order."

Mr. Mostyn Price reports:—

"The arithmetic papers entrusted to me for revision can hardly be considered a representative set or even an average sample, being chiefly those sent up from small provincial centres, and scarcely one-tenth of the candidates who worked them seek admission to a training college. The general quality of most of the papers is indifferent.

"The questions deal with very elementary first principles of arithmetic familiar to everyone; but the candidates, when asked to explain them, show a

general inability to suggest any visible proofs or illustrations which would be likely to make the process easily understood by a class of school children." ADMISSION EXAMINATION.

Mr. Sewell reports :—

"The papers disclose very considerable power in handling problems; especially in those coming from localities where advanced instruction of pupil-teachers has been organised. The time may perhaps have come when the practice of the university local examinations might be adopted, and further prosecution of the study of arithmetic in certain cases be abandoned, to secure leisure for some of that wider culture which students in the training colleges at present fail to find. The art of clear explanation of simple processes has, however, still to be acquired."

Mr. Whitwell reports :—

"On the whole they were reasonably good, and I think there is a perceptible improvement.

"The best papers were done by those who had been pupil-teachers in schools in large towns, where central classes are held for collective instruction.

"The explanation of long division was very rarely indeed connected with short division, although this point was specially asked for. A short division sum should have been worked by the long method."

Mr. Brewer reports :—

"Composition, while free, as a rule, from mere grammatical errors, lacked definiteness of form and originality of matter. The analysis and parsing was the best part of the paper. The fault of the former was the tendency to add subjects and predicates, and so increase the number of sentences in the somewhat elliptical passage from Gray's "Bard." The question on the alphabet, its deficiencies and redundancies received some good, many fair, answers, as also did that on the syntax of the nominative absolute, and other grammatical forms. There were few even fair answers to the question on the derivation of the selected words. Most pupil-teachers seem to think derivation is a question of affixes and prefixes only, and ignore the root of the word altogether. English grammar and composition.

"As to 'figures of speech'—the other question bearing on literature—pupil-teachers generally know two, simile and metaphor, few know of more.

"In conclusion, the papers seem to me to indicate satisfactory teaching of the practical side of English, viz., composition, analysis, and parsing, but a want of thoroughness in the teaching on the historical and literary sides."

Mr. Colvill reports :—

"The essays were better written than they used to be, and with less apparent straining after fine language. The marks gained were, however, only fair as a rule. The principal faults were: (1) great triviality of ideas; (2) lack of good arrangement.

"The verb in the subjunctive mood was often said to be 'always in the plural, even when the subject was singular. The 'double negative' was often mis-described or misapprehended, and its use was always condemned in the most unqualified terms, even by those who cited authoritative instances of its successful use as an intensified negative.

"Generally the papers are better than formerly, though the average marks obtained are still much short of 50 per cent."

Mr. de Sausmarez reports :—

"The paraphrasing was very poor. Considering that this is now a recognised exercise in the examinations of pupil-teachers, as well as in those for Queen's Scholarships and for certificates, it should certainly receive more attention.

"The parsing was generally fairly well done, but it seems extraordinary to find a word correctly parsed as the 'nominative of address' also parsed as third person. This was almost universal. Few were able to state what is meant

Admission Examination.

by a 'figure of speech,' though some good examples were given of metaphor and simile."

Mr. Lomax reports :—

"The essays, with few exceptions, were good in respect of handwriting, spelling, and punctuation, and as regards matter and style they were creditable, being sensible, and expressed in appropriate language.

"Candidates who attempted the question, requiring the precise meaning of six given words and examples of their proper use in a sentence, seldom employed them in a characteristic context, so that it was almost impossible to determine whether they understood the meaning of the words or not."

Mr. Parez reports :—

"*Composition* is generally fair. There are only a few papers which show flexibility and style; on the other hand, the number of bad attempts is, I think, smaller than it has sometimes been. The commonest faults are, repetition of words and phrases, change of person, the use of plural after the indefinite singular, as, *e.g.*, 'any one may do it if they will,' and colloquialisms.

"*Paraphrasing* is, I think, somewhat improved. More of genuine attempt to grapple with the thought of the writer and to bring out the ideas hidden under the poetical clothing seems to me to be observable."

Mr. Tillard suggests :—

"In order to fill a void in the education of pupil-teachers, I would suggest that those who direct their studies should find them some spare time to read some of the best English authors, and should encourage them in some way to master two or three good books in the course of a year."

Mr. Tremenheere reports :—

"The analysis was very poorly done. The 'extension of the predicate' appeared to be regarded as a sort of logical dust-bin into which all odds and ends may be shot. Participial phrases are cast there wholesale, though it should be obvious that they must from their very nature be adjectival, not adverbial, in character.

"The questions dealing with English authors and figures of speech were the best answered of all. They were not infrequently very well done; but there was not a single good answer on the phonetics of our language. It is a pity that this interesting subject is not more studied, for it is of peculiar value in imparting clear and correct articulation as well as in teaching the early stages of reading. The answers to the last question showed that as a rule the 'nominative absolute' is understood theoretically though it is sometimes confused into the nominative in apposition to the subject. The examples given to illustrate the subjunctive mood are not infrequently in the indicative, the idea being that the presence or absence of 'if' makes all the difference."

Mr. Wylie reports :—

"On the whole the average answering was remarkably level. Very good and very bad papers were alike rare—as might be expected from the nature of the questions—whatever in them could be got up from books had been conscientiously learnt and creditably reproduced, but much of the paper was beyond the compass of the average pupil-teacher's present reading, and I incline to think that it would be better if the fourth year's study were concentrated on some well-defined literary task rather than roaming over an uncertain field with the help of a haphazard variety of text-books and ringing the changes over mechanical exercises in parsing and analysis, the principles of which should have been mastered at the beginning of the first year's course."

Mr. Bernays reports that the papers,—

Geography and history.

"Except in comparatively few instances, cannot be classed as even fair, while a large number of them are very unsatisfactory both in matter and arrangement.

Nor will many of the candidates have the advantage of a training college, their object being only to qualify themselves under Article 50. Indeed, this lack of ambition seems to have had a prejudicial effect upon their studies, and at all events it is quite evident that they must have had very inferior text books, and still more inferior teaching. That such should be the case is undoubtedly a serious matter, especially as teachers of this rank form a not inconsiderable proportion of the staff of most schools."

Mr. Gardner reports:—

"If we eliminate the not inconsiderable proportion of candidates almost totally ignorant of history the answering in this subject may be regarded as somewhat better than that in geography. A good knowledge of dates was shown, and many candidates are acquainted with the leading events of English history. The failure was to answer properly questions demanding thought and arrangement as well as a crude knowledge of facts."

Mr. Harrison reports:—

"Though the best work in these papers is somewhat better than the best work of previous years, it is not satisfactory to find that the number who come up quite unprepared for examination, and unable to make a reasonable attempt at the questions, is still very large. It is evident that except in large centres few pupil-teachers have the advantage of adequate instruction and preparation. The candidates who sought admission to the Birmingham Day Training College attacked the geography paper in a workmanlike and intelligent manner, and averaged a far higher mark in this subject than was obtained at any other centre."

Mr. Lott reports:—

"There were many creditable maps of Scotland, some very good ones; few chose to draw the map of New Zealand; a good many tried the map of the Coast of North America from Labrador to the mouth of the Mississippi, and it generally was clear that they had learned to draw the map of the United States, but not of the coast further north.

"I gathered that although pupil-teachers have, as a rule, learned the lines of latitude and longitude of various places, they have not learned to realise the relative positions of places on the globe as expressed by giving the lines of latitude and longitude, and especially that they fail to realise that in different latitudes the distance between the meridians varies. What seems to be needed is some further study of latitude and longitude, and the habit of localising places on the globe as well as on maps.

"No place was named in the questions which an ordinarily well-informed person might not be expected to know something about, not a few were named in the answers of which a well-informed person might wisely be content to be ignorant. I think that this points to some misapprehension on the part of the candidates and of their instructors as to the sort of knowledge which it is well for them to acquire; there has been a tendency to try to learn the geography of the world in detail, such detail as is given in a list-containing text book.

"Considering the limitations of the time and of the books available for pupil-teachers' study, I think their history papers are creditable to them, and as good as can be reasonably expected."

Mr. Mackenzie reports:—

"In geography very few candidates were able to account for the phenomenon of the midnight sun, or for the prevailing westerly winds in the temperate parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The midnight sun not a few thought to be the same as the aurora borealis.

"In history many candidates appeared not to see exactly what was asked for, in consequence of which a good deal of matter was written, having indeed some connexion with the subject, but relevant to the questions proposed."

Admission Examination.

Mr. Pickard reports:—

"About one-third of the candidates who answered the seventh question overlooked the fact that they were required to indicate the matter to be dealt with in a full lesson on Australia or Italy. Most of them only stated that the mountains, rivers, lakes, &c., should be named and their position shown on a map, without giving a single name; and then indicated the order in which the various facts should be given. These answers, indeed, resembled "notes of lessons" with the matter left out. Of the papers worked by candidates who had not been pupil-teachers a few, apparently those of persons of superior education, were distinctly above the average, but the greater number were almost worthless. It should be remarked that there was a decided superiority in the work of those who had been pupil-teachers in towns over that of the purely country teachers."

Mr. Swettenham reports:—

"Some candidates knew their dates very well and got nearly full marks, most of them had half of the answers right. The papers were much as usual, facts were better known than reasons, and the candidates did not show much ability to frame answers from their own general reading."

Domestic economy.

Mr. Balmer reports:—

"Three questions more especially gave opportunity for showing practical acquaintance with the business of school keeping, and in these there was exhibition of lamentable deficiency. I refer to the questions respecting garments suitable for making in upper standards, a school savings bank, and the provisions of the Code for the maintenance of health. The answers to the first and third of them proved that the Code is practically a sealed book to pupil-teachers. Many seem to think that whatever is done in their schools is done in obedience to the Code, and that the *practice* of their own schools is the outcome and expression of the highest educational wisdom."

Mr. Barrington-Ward reports:—

"The complex science known under the name of 'Domestic Economy' involves at least an elementary acquaintance with the principles of physics, chemistry, and physiology. But not one candidate out of 50 appears to have studied the rudiments of these subjects, and the answers are almost always confined to common topics which may be dealt with by 'the light of nature,' such as dress, expenditure, ordinary culinary affairs, and the domestic arrangements of a cottage. Scientific reasons are not understood with respect to ventilation, clothing, cooking, and washing. Nor are the technical rules of school hygiene and investment of savings properly explained. Most of the girls examined have a correct knowledge of the amount of material required for children's garments. This has doubtless been acquired in the course of their experience as pupil-teachers. With regard to expenditure on the teacher's own dress, too little money has been generally assigned to the purchase of underclothing, too much to hats, jackets, and dresses. Few female pupil-teachers, apparently, buy any books out of their own school-earnings, judging from the answers. Fewer still recognise the necessity of repairing and 'doing up' garments, and making them last for more than a year."

Mr. Capel reports:—

"Very few attempted to enumerate the articles necessary for *cooking* food in a labourer's cottage, and nobody said anything of those used for *saving* it.

"The question on influenza was well done. In the question on the ventilation of a bedroom the difficulty was its proper temperature; most of those who took this question ignored this point."

Mr. Freeland reports:—

"The general improvement shown, during the last year or so, is quite maintained, and is noticeable more in the manner in which the subject is approached and by the more practical knowledge involved in the answers made than by

the actual correctness and completeness of the answers themselves, though, as a matter of fact, a large proportion of candidates have obtained satisfactory marks. ADMISSION EXAMINATION.

"The superiority of candidates from localities where there is organised and central instruction is very marked."

Mr. T. W. Greene reports :—

"Only a minority attempted a description of the best method of establishing and conducting a school savings bank, and the value of an immediate annuity which a woman, 50 years of age, can purchase for 100*l.* was in many cases highly over-estimated.

"The symptoms of influenza seemed to be generally familiar, and the treatment recommended was rational, if simple. The proper ventilation of bedrooms was well understood, but the precautions to be taken on the appearance of infectious disease were not often well stated.

"The differences in the quality of water, and the suitability of its kinds for drinking, cooking, and washing were given with fair correctness.

"In the matter of arrangement, composition, and spelling, a steady improvement is to be noticed."

Mr. Myers reports :—

"The answers this year appeared to me to be, on the whole, weaker than usual, which may be attributed to the fact that the papers, while of a simple and thoroughly practical type, were rather more different from previously set questions than the questions of one year usually are from the questions of the year preceding.

"The results confirmed the view which I have often expressed, that domestic economy is learnt too much from text-books and too little from the actual experience of life. Thus the question as to how a pupil-teacher should spend her income, and the question as to what outfit she needs for college, were very poorly answered, although they appealed very directly to the personal experience of the candidates."

Mr. Phelps reports :—

"Domestic economy seems to be receiving greater attention and attaining gradually a more prominent position in the pupil-teacher's curriculum. The candidates this year show a sounder knowledge, practical and theoretical, of the subject. It is quite the exception to meet, as was formerly often the case, with an absolutely worthless paper, the majority being of fair or fairly good quality; but at the same time I should not omit to state that there are much fewer really good papers than one would expect to see."

Mr. Waddington reports :—

"The chief point that struck me was—as is usually the case—the want of intelligent thought as to the real meaning and bearing of the questions; thus, in one question, comparatively few distinguished between the garments suitable to the different upper standards, and still fewer bore in mind the word *rural* schools, and blankets were often included in house linen."

Mr. Danby reports :—

"Of the four questions on the paper, the first gives passages for translation into English, the fourth gives a passage for translation into French, the other two are devoted to accidence and elementary syntax. In answering Question 1 several candidates translated accurately and well into English; the majority translated fairly satisfactorily, while a considerable minority wrote down English sentences that exhibited little or no relation to the given French ones. In the questions devoted to grammar there is in far too many cases no trace of any efficient teaching at all. In another question eight or nine words are given as an exercise in parsing; they are selected from the passage given for translation into English, and exhibit no exceptional difficulty of any kind, but fewer than 12 candidates have parsed them accurately and fully. Most of the given words are parts of verbs, and great ignorance of *voice*, *mood*, and *tense* is shown in the attempts to parse them. French.

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"The last question (translation into French) is the most difficult. In a few cases this translation was well done, but in far too many the sentences written down were not only ungrammatical but wholly unintelligible. The equivalents of four unusual words were given in parentheses, but many of the candidates had not sufficient knowledge of French to make a rational use of the help thus offered to them. A frequent cause of failure in French composition was inability to discriminate between different moods and tenses, *e.g.*, no distinction is made between past tense and past participle, while in many cases the infinitive mood or the past participle does duty for any part, or all the parts, of the verb."

Mr. Fitzmaurice reports :—

"Translation from French into English from a 'set' book is the most successfully answered, but excellence in answering this question is in many cases no indication of any real knowledge of French. This is shown by the fact that many who translate well are unable to answer the grammatical questions. For instance, candidates who translate correctly, parse 'contraignit' and 'joignit' as intransitive verbs, 'osât' as an adverb, 'prise' (the feminine of pris) as a noun, and 'sourire' as a verb in the infinitive mood."

Mr. Graves reports :—

"The way in which the candidates have dealt with the parsing section shows their unfamiliarity with the French moods and tenses, even where they have given their English equivalents correctly in translation through their rote knowledge of the text-book.

"Their parsing suffers further from pretentious and almost invariably impotent attempts to perform that exercise in grammatical French.

"In the translation into French the ignorance of the use of the tenses proves remarkable. Thus the imperfect is frequently used for the past definite, and the indefinite for either of them. Then English words are thus boldly pressed into French service. 'Impassable,' translated 'impassable,' does duty for 'impracticable.' 'Journey' is rendered 'journée' instead of 'voyage,' and 'detained' 'détainé' for 'détenu.'"

Mr. Henderson reports :—

"The prescribed book had been carefully prepared by some, but in many papers the trace of the adventitious aid of an English version was very evident. Very often indeed vague recollections of the English version, not always of the particular passages set, took the place of literal translation.

"It was very obvious that most of the candidates had not acquired sufficient knowledge of French grammar to enable them to attempt even an easy author.

"In most subjects of examination the subdivision of the courses, and the graduation according to the different years of apprenticeship, ensure a certain amount of preliminary 'grounding.' In French, however, where the candidates had been left to prepare for a fairly advanced stage at their own discretion, by far too many had overlooked the necessity of acquiring some rudimentary knowledge of the elements of French grammar."

Mr. Willis reports :—

"The translation into English was fairly careful; there were fewer illustrations of that extraordinary power of committing the meaning of a book to memory which these hardworking young people possess, fewer also of paraphrase, founded on knowledge, real or fancied, of some scattered phrases.

"Parsing as usual very moderate; the noticeable feature of it is that there were as many sins of omission as of commission, that is, that the essential point in each word was as often left out as mis-stated, showing, I think, some small advance in the fact of the candidates recognising the difficulty, and being conscious that it could not be solved in the terms of English grammar.

"The Portsmouth centre has supplied more than its share of bad work. It seems to me very possible that the neighbourhood of the French coast may

have affected it; the candidates may have picked up a slight smattering of the language by ear, and have thought it sufficient for examination purposes. I had occasion to make much the same remark about 20 years ago on the French presented from Jersey." ADMISSION EXAMINATION.

Mr. Colt reports:—

"The evidence of the papers of nearly 1,000 female pupil-teachers is to the effect that their teachers have given them little help and instruction in school management. School management.

"In the answers to the question as to use made of note books, my staff and I have failed to detect any instance in which the pupil-teachers have put down notes on specimen lessons given by head teachers.

"In the lists of object lessons very few papers showed any attempt at classification or a sequence of lessons fitted to excite the interest and exercise the intelligence of very young children.

"There is, I am glad to say, far more 'go' in the performance of musical or other drill in any well-ordered infant school than the written descriptions would lead one to suppose."

Mr. Curry reports:—

"The chief points that struck me were that the pupil-teachers must have had very little practice in paper work, and cannot have been warned that in the examination the paper which they would be supplied to write their answers on would be limited. It was frequently the case that half the paper was taken up with the first question, leaving but little space for answering the remaining seven. The notes on lessons were, generally speaking, poor. If a lesson was chosen for older children, the age of the children to whom it was to be given was very seldom stated, and an object lesson to infants to last three-quarters of an hour was of frequent occurrence."

Mr. Northrop reports:—

"The question on teaching reading, which bears very closely on their practical work, was answered generally with satisfactory directness and fulness. There is a near approach to unanimity in their opinions of the advantages of silent reading in school, that it is a 'waste of time.' In explaining the passage from the reading lesson, many candidates show good judgment in their selection and intelligence in their method of putting down and illustrating the meanings; others, again, contented themselves with barely writing out a list of words to be dealt with, and shirked the main test.

"The few who attempted to make three sets of questions as a test for the fourth standard were, on the whole, successful in framing such as covered the ground in a satisfactory manner, and the question on mental arithmetic was answered successfully by the candidates from infant schools. Teachers from the upper departments seem largely to confine their ideas and practice to memory work, such as tables and the aliquot parts of 1*l.*, and do not apply this knowledge to the solution of easy problems in such a way as to anticipate the more difficult exercises to be dealt with on slates or paper.

"Though familiar enough with the use of exercise books, the candidates have little idea of the purposes to be served by note-books. This fact seems to lead to the inference that oral lessons are not general in the instruction of pupil-teachers."

Mr. Swinburne reports:—

"Though the average mark falls below 'fair,' indications of knowledge and skilled teaching occur with sufficient frequency to materially mitigate wholly adverse criticism. Indeed, the reading and writing in schools would be much better if the pupil-teachers carried into practice the sound principles they advocate on paper. As regards object lessons, with a few brilliant and many creditable exceptions, time is wasted 'off the point,' and the vital importance of illustration by pictures, narrative style and anecdote, and of comparison,

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is under-valued. The lesson on grammar would have been the best, had 'adjective phrase' been understood. Very little skill is shown in drawing up a history object lesson. The use of diagrams in explaining the description of a locality is ignored; and the knowledge of Code requirements is meagre, though with significant facility the candidates can extemporise specimen arithmetic cards *ad lib.*"

Mr. Synge reports :—

"The answers about visible illustrations for infants and about mental arithmetic showed considerable familiarity with variety of illustration, but seldom any real grip of the proper order of proceeding from one point to another.

"The explanations required in the passage from a reading book were not satisfactory. Too many explanations of words were given, and those often wrong. The idea that a block-house was for purposes of defence, and of the object of loopholes, did not seem to have occurred to anyone.

"The possibility of using silent reading as a means whereby children might gain for themselves the information contained in a book, was not thought of by any of the candidates. They proposed using a short time thus for learning spelling, or preparing the lesson for reading aloud afterwards.

"The notes of lessons present the same weaknesses as in bygone examinations. The class to be taught is either badly chosen or else wholly omitted; and the functions of matter and method are often identical or interchangeable. Teaching by deduction or comparison is seldom resorted to, the teacher's method being usually indicated by such indefinite terms as 'draw,' 'educe,' and 'elicit.' In particular, the lessons on adjectives, and on the seasons, were disappointing. In the former case, adjectives, pure and simple, occupied the main portion of the exercise, instead of being regarded as a means of introduction to the enlarged treatment of the subject, while the examples of adjective phrases and sentences rarely coincided in sense with each other or with the quoted adjectives. The lesson on a shilling often degenerated into one on silver, whereby was indicated a failure to distinguish between the particular and the general. The knowledge as to the cause of the seasons was often curiously incorrect; one candidate informed her class that in leap year the earth took an extra day to get round the sun."

Mr. Wilkinson reports :—

"Many candidates gave ample pictorial and other visible illustrations to be used in teaching the elements of arithmetic, but only a few were able to show the *full* use to be made of such illustrations.

"The question asking for rules for conducting a lesson in writing was fairly well answered, but some candidates gave rules instead for giving out dictation, and sometimes the rules were nothing beyond preparation and drill.

"Many candidates from infants' schools unwisely selected the question on the Code requirements for teaching geography, giving schemes purely of their own invention, which were quite useless. This question was sometimes answered very accurately."

Mr. Cornish reports :—

"The best lessons on a 'shilling' were those which set themselves to answer the question: 'How do you know that it is a shilling and what is it worth'? Inferior teachers digressed into silver, its uses, where found, and how prepared and coined; its physical properties—opaque, malleable, &c., the uses of a shilling for buying, selling, charitable purposes, and even the 'Queen's shilling.'

"In answer to the question as to the best use of pictorial and visible illustrations in teaching arithmetic to very young children, perhaps one of the best statements of the matter, is as follows:—If we discard the 'natural' use of the fingers in learning to count what is the substitute? And the best substitute seems to be that which will carry the children furthest, and at the same time

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can be entirely withdrawn when it has done its work, viz.: the ball frame supplemented by a miniature frame for each child to hold. Pictures with animals' legs, dominoes, wooden balls and sticks may vary the lesson, but there ought to be one constant instrument in order to teach effectually."

Mr. Helps reports:—

"There is, I think, a distinct advance in knowledge of methods and grasp of principles, and increasing general enlightenment on all school matters. Ludicrous errors and crudity of expression now rarely occur.

"But though the majority of candidates have been teaching for at least three years under supervision, there are many who are unable to write one varied exercise in mental arithmetic suitable for the upper classes or an infants' school, or for Standard V. in a school for older scholars, and very many who show ignorance of 'the best exercises in English composition' and 'the 'advantages of silent reading.'

"Judging also from the lists of object lessons suggested for infants' schools, few of the candidates have been taught to consider the need for some arrangement and *continuity* in such lessons. Again, it does not seem to be recognised that young children should be led from the known to the unknown, and that, therefore, for example, introducing the rhinoceros to an infant who has yet to learn much about familiar domestic animals, is unscientific."

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It is important in reading the remarks of the revisers to discriminate carefully between those or the candidates at the end of their first year from those of the second. It is also necessary to keep in view the fact that some of the observations relate to the students in training, in colleges, and others to those candidates who as "acting teachers" have probably been laboriously engaged during the year in their work as assistants in schools, and have therefore had fewer opportunities of obtaining needful help, or of pursuing a regular course of study.

Arithmetic.

Mr. Williams read some papers of the second year, written by both classes of candidates. He reports:—

"Arithmetic.—The examples in arithmetic were generally well done, and the solutions in some cases showed considerable ability and ingenuity on the part of the candidates. There was, however, in a considerable number of cases an absence of explanation where some explanation would have been desirable, and some steps in the processes were omitted which ought to have been shown.

"The answers to the questions on the principles of arithmetic were not nearly so satisfactory.

"Algebra.—The algebra was fairly well done by a considerable number of the students in a few of the best colleges, but comparatively few students in the other colleges, and very few of the acting teachers attempted the algebra, and those who did were not very successful. The example on division, though not a difficult one, was imperfectly done in many cases; and in solving the equations the sign of the answer, or of the value of x, was often wrong when all the previous work was right."

Mr. Fisher also revised papers from both:—

"Out of 2,389 first year arithmetic papers worked at the late certificate examination only 67 were done by students.

"The sums were very neatly, intelligently, and correctly worked, and I have little or no fault to find with this part of the work. A considerable number, however, found it difficult to deal satisfactorily with two questions involving—or appearing to involve—division into proportional parts."

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Mr. Hitchins comments on the first year papers of college students. He says :—

"There is, I think, distinct improvement in the arithmetic papers comparing them with those of past years. The students show a better knowledge of the rules, and there are fewer examples than formerly of long and laborious methods where shorter ones should be used. The compound interest sum, for instance, was generally worked in decimals of pounds instead of reducing the interest for each year to shillings, pence, and fractions of pence.

"Most of the students answered the full number of questions, stated the steps clearly, and worked accurately.

"It is evident that the principles of arithmetic are receiving more attention than formerly. Statements of methods are still often given for proofs of rules and in many cases explanations of methods are no explanations whatever."

English grammar and literature.

Mr. Helps's remarks apply only to the second year papers of college students. He says :—

"The papers (807 from colleges for women) revised by me are on the whole very fairly good. In nearly all the colleges there is abundant evidence of skilful and thorough teaching, and of careful study. In the papers from some colleges where the work was very good (*e.g.*, the Home and Colonial, Tottenham, and Stockwell) a thorough grasp and comprehension of the subject was shown. The evenness of the work in the above-mentioned colleges is remarkable as compared with the unevenness of the work of some of the provincial colleges, where the choice of candidates at admission is limited. But in justice to those colleges where the average mark gained on the paper is low, it must be said that papers of a high order of merit were sent in by some students, thus showing that any failure was not due to the teaching, but to the inability of some students to follow the lessons and lectures.

"The chief defects of the paraphrase, which was exceedingly well done by many students, are the tendency to expand, or interpolate, or substitute words or phrases for those of the passage given. It need scarcely be said that in paraphrasing a passage from Hamlet it is often impossible to find words or phrases more suitable than those of the text.

"It always appears to me that the paraphrase affords a severe but unfailing test of general culture; it is therefore the more creditable that a great many students came very well out of it.

"A curious childishness is shown in a great many cases in describing a character of the play by attaching an utterly disproportionate importance to an incident or speech. Thus, in describing Laertes's character, hundreds of students say he was fond of giving advice, founding this theory solely upon Laertes's speech to Ophelia before he returns to Paris. Again, whilst in one college Horatio is written down a sceptic, because he refused to believe in the ghost on Marcellus' testimony; in another college he is stamped as a philosopher, *because* Hamlet says to him, 'There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,' &c. In a third college Horatio is credited with being learned, because Marcellus says, 'Thou art a scholar,' &c.

"Very little use is made of rough notes, and in one college time was wasted in writing an introduction to the paraphrase.

"In a few colleges, including one of the best, the writing was so small as to make the reading of papers very trying to the examiner."

Mr. Campbell examined the papers of the first year.

"The purely grammatical part of this paper was on the whole well done, though elementary blunders, especially in the parsing, as, for instance, confusion between demonstrative, interrogative, and relative pronouns, were more frequent than they should have been.

"That the set books were carefully 'got up' is shown by the fact that the questions requiring a knowledge of the details of them were the best

answered. Evidence is likewise abundant of careful reproduction of note-books. I cannot, however, say that there was much indication either of originality of thought or of literary appreciation." CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fowler read some papers of the second year from both students and acting teachers.

"Taking the two together, the work is much as usual, being just above fair. The average mark for the students' papers is considerably higher than that of the acting teachers, as in the case of the former the *full* number of questions is almost invariably answered, but some of the *best* papers are worked by acting teachers.

"*Paraphrase* is fair, but the obscure points of the passage are frequently misunderstood. The other questions, the purely literary ones, vary from bad to fairly good, and in a few cases are very good. The old faults are still prominent—failure to grasp the drift of the question, and eagerness to show all they know of the book taken up, combined with a marked want of the power of compression."

Mr. Freeland's papers were those of acting teachers at the end of their first year.

"Analysis was well done, the bad papers being those of candidates who appeared to be generally defective. Most of the parsing was good, but a minority were guilty of much carelessness. In regard to the literature, some questions showed that many candidates had taken pains, and had grasped the concrete points which met them in the subject."

Mr. de Sausmarez's reports apply to the college students of the first year.

"The questions were on the whole very fairly well answered. The analysis and parsing were generally well done, though there was a tendency to assume and supply ellipses not really existing. The text of the two books of 'Paradise Lost' had in most cases been carefully studied, and the classical and other allusions were more or less correctly explained.

"The least satisfactory answers were those bearing on the characteristics of an epic poem, on Milton's character and studies as illustrated by his writings, and on Johnson's criticisms on Milton. In these cases the answers were generally either vague or irrelevant, or were apparently the reproduction of notes taken at lectures, the matter of which had been only partially assimilated and imperfectly verified."

In English composition a separate paper was, at Christmas 1893, given for the first time, and is thus the subject of a separate report. Composition.

Mr. Milman, who read the students' papers of the second year, reports thus :—

"The papers are, on the whole, better than I expected to find them. Many of the students show a good command of language and express themselves with facility.

"The use of words somewhat alike in meaning was not well brought out. The question was apparently a new one, and, with the essay, made somewhat hurried work for one hour. Many spent valuable time in explaining the words instead of being content with introducing them into sentences."

Mr. W. E. Currey's remarks refer to first year students only.

"There is a marked difference in the style of work done at some colleges as compared with what is done at others.

"In one or two cases the uniformly high quality of the essays gives evidence of very careful and systematic training in English composition; while in one or two other cases the work is of a generally low order of merit.

"The faults which were most noticeable are the following :—Faults of style and want of structural arrangement.

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"Many of the students seem to have started upon their composition without having first analysed their thoughts and without having spent the necessary few moments in deciding what they were going to say and how they were going to say it.

"The subject-matter of the essays was, as a rule, satisfactory. Many students showed a creditable acquaintance with the objects of international exhibitions; many also displayed an intelligent appreciation of the character of Milton's Satan; and a smaller number wrote sensibly and to the point on the use of laws.

"Not many students obtained full marks for their answer to the second question, requiring them to use each of a number of words in an appropriate sentence, and a good many *inappropriate* or evasive sentences were given by merely putting the hard words into connexion with a pronoun and copula; *e.g.*, 'It is ephemeral,' 'She is æsthetic.'"

Mr. Colson reports thus on the history papers of the second year:—

History.

"The papers were as a rule fairly well done, and in the case of some colleges gave evidence of careful preparation, and in some few instances, of fairly wide reading and skilful lecturing. In the case of two or three colleges, the papers were deformed, and much time wasted by an absurd amount of underlining and decoration in red ink."

Mr. H. E. B. Harrison in reference to the first year college students reports as follows:—

"Though the number of first-rate papers is not large, it is very satisfactory to find so few really bad papers. Defects arise from a want of judgment and appreciation rather than from ignorance. For instance, the literature question which was easy, was rarely attempted, while not a few recklessly attacked that about the attempts to form a constitution in the time of the Commonwealth, of which they had but the haziest notions. It is rare to find the due significance of familiar events appreciated, and few candidates were able to show how the Petition of Right, the Trial of Hampden, &c., all mark important steps or new departures in the long struggle between the King and Parliament; or in another question to give in anything like right sequence the successive events which mark the progress of the Reformation in England. As usual there were numerous cases where the meaning of a question was not mastered. The question which required a concise account of the relations between England and Scotland, in the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., and that which asked for the causes and consequences of the rising of the Commons in the reign of Richard II. afforded frequent instances of this. It was common to find half of an answer to the first concerned with an elaborate genealogy of the rival claimants to the Scottish throne, and an answer to the second taken up solely with the incidents of the revolt.

"Text books must follow a chronological order, and treat the events of each reign separately, but the student of history should, when the text book is fairly known, be trained to follow up throughout history the gradual development of the many great struggles with which it deals."

Mr. Airy's report on the first year papers of the acting teachers is far less hopeful. He says:—

"I have never looked over a worse set of papers, and it is difficult to believe that the writers have had any decent instruction while they were pupil-teachers.

"Gross ignorance, irrelevance, inaccuracy, powerlessness to comprehend the constitutional importance of laws or contests, or even the bearing of one event upon another, are almost universally prominent. Out of 1,200 papers there may be 25 which are good; there must be several hundred in which by far the larger part of the few marks gained have been secured upon the three questions in which a purely memory knowledge of dates was alone important."

Mr. S. R. Wilson says:—

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"The questions on the early middle ages are answered much better than those on the last five centuries; wider reading (outside the bear text-books) is desirable."

Mr. Bernays reports of the second year students:—

Geography.

"Taken as a whole the papers are very fair, among the best being those of the Stockwell and Tottenham students. The lectures, too, have evidently been given in a careful manner, though not, it would seem, with sufficient clearness, while in some cases the information imparted is not quite 'up to date.'

"The question on the mountain system of New Zealand as well as that on the fauna and flora of Australia produce satisfactory answers from most of the candidates, and many show an accurate, though not a full, knowledge of the system of government, but very few understand the significance of imperial as distinguished from colonial federation, and there is a frequent misuse of the terms executive and legislative. Nor has adequate time been bestowed upon the derivation of the names of places, and Somerset constantly figures as the capital of the county.

"Map drawing also has not received due attention, the outline of Queensland being particularly inaccurate, and the details extremely meagre.

"The prescribed course of study has, doubtless, been completed, but the results of the examination appear to indicate a lack of perspective and definiteness in the teaching."

Mr. Elliott reports of the first year papers:—

"The maps were fairly satisfactory; the students who attempted the 'coast line of China' were generally more successful than those who chose the 'map showing the frontiers of British India and the countries which border on it.' Much time was wasted on drawing the southern portion of India, and the frontiers were as a rule very far from accurate. Parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude were generally correctly drawn.

"Comparatively few students attempted to describe the questions on the size and dimensions of the earth, very little information was possessed upon the subject.

"On the whole the papers were fairly satisfactory, but physical geography is not known with sufficient clearness, the terms used are too general, and the answers do not follow the questions with sufficient closeness."

Mr. Myers reports of the second year students:—

Domestic economy.

"On the whole this is the best set of papers that I remember to have revised. I think that in some training colleges at least the subject must have been taught in a more systematic manner than in former years.

"The answers on stewing and baking (which of course admit of being learnt directly from a manual) have been amongst the best.

"The answers as to furnishing a teacher's residence have been quite the worst. This question seems to me to be a particularly good one; and it has hit a great deal of ignorance of the prices of common things.

"The question as to cheap breakfasts to poor children has in some training colleges been particularly well answered. In others it has led to much confusion.

"Among the papers sent from me, those from the Home and Colonial and from the Liverpool Training Colleges have been amongst the best."

Mr. Balmer says of the first year students:—

"Speaking generally, I am inclined to think the papers of the students are of a better level than they often have been. There are not so many instances of all the strength of the examinee being put out in one or two good answers, the rest of the paper being left very indifferent. For many years past I have been accustomed to find papers from Whitelands the best, or among the best, of those revised by me. This year they present the same features of clear, tabulated arrangement and the same readiness to draw useful illustrative sketches. They are, however, disfigured this time by a large number of mistakes in spelling.

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"Paraffin lamps are such everyday objects that it is not strange they are fairly well described. But students have small practice in purchasing them, and therefore their notions of the points to be secured when buying one are occasionally limited."

Mr. Barrington Ward read the papers of the acting teachers of the first year. He says of them:—

"The general quality of the papers is not above fair, though there are a few really good sets of answers, and very few really bad. Many candidates would have gained higher marks had they answered all the seven questions, and not confined their attention to four or five. On the whole, there is evidence of study on the part of most candidates, and the answering is certainly more full and intelligent than usual, while absurd statements are less frequent than on former occasions. The mark for an answer is necessarily lowered when the candidates takes notice of only a *portion* of the question, or fails to give scientific reasons in her answers.

"Handwriting is generally very good. Indeed, one of the most pleasing features of these papers is the regular and legible writing, and the comparative rarity of mistakes in spelling and composition.

"The physiological part of the paper was frequently well answered. A good deal of ignorance, however, was shown upon the subject of ventilation, and, seeing that this subject is of vital importance in all schools, it is much to be regretted that so few teachers understand it."

School management.

Mr. Pennethorne, who read the second year papers of both classes of students in this subject, says:—

"On the whole the papers are creditable. The acting teachers, as is natural, have not done as well as the students in that part of the paper which deals with the theory of education.

"To the important question of registration and the duties of managers no answer has been absolutely perfect, but both Whitelands and Tottenham did well. Most omitted to mention that the register should be signed on the title page by the managers when supplied to the school, and far too many omitted to say that the managers should state in the log-book their visits and the results and date them. Half-time regulations also were not well done.

"Notes of lessons and specimen examination papers were questions not often selected. There was considerable difference of opinion as to what 'organization' meant."

Mr. Parez says of the "acting teacher" papers of the second year:—

"Many of the papers of acting teachers, second year, show that the writers have received benefit from the study of the prescribed text-books. On the subjects outside the direct line of education, *i.e.*, logic and psychology, candidates are for the most part at sea, and their attempts to give answers from the light of nature, on terms which bear a more or less technical significance, are not successful. It would be advisable for acting teachers to make use of the text-books which are generally in vogue on these subjects, as well as those named in the Syllabus."

Mr. Northrop's observations refer to first year papers, both of students and of others:—

"The number of papers entrusted to me for revision was 1,090, including all the papers worked by the students and a few packets worked by acting teachers, and I may say here that the superiority of the former was in all respects very striking.

"The method of looking at and answering questions differs very widely in the different colleges. In some, *e.g.*, Edgehill, Home and Colonial, Stockwell, and Swansea, the answers are mainly direct to the point; in others we get a kind of essay, which has an oblique bearing on the question; in others, again, the students answer indirectly by means of illustrations and examples, or the answers take the form of showing how to give a lesson on the subject involved in the question without answering the question itself.

"The uses of object lessons are generally enumerated with satisfactory completeness, and the educative training given to the senses and the mind by means of these lessons is shown in an intelligent and logical manner. The selection of subjects is generally made for children of six years old. Few candidates attempt a list suitable for children of 10. CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

"Many of the 'Notes of Lessons' are very satisfactory. There appears to be a more intelligent discrimination between the 'matter' and 'method' of a lesson, and a greater power of useful illustration by means of sketches and diagrams. The most successful are those on the 'mariner's compass.' Its different parts, their necessity and uses, are clearly explained in due sequence and with suitable sketches. There is more variety in the notes on the 'greatest common measure.' Some students give two methods in such detail as to fill three pages of the book, clearly too much matter for a single lesson. In two or three colleges the process by long division is shown, without any reason for its use being offered, and the number of marks given in those cases is very small. The least satisfactory were the notes on the lesson 'iron and steel' for infants.

"The questions on the training of the senses and memory, and the order of development of the mental faculties seem to be answered mainly from text-books or lecturer's notes, which are followed so closely that there is a similarity about all the answers from the same college. Nevertheless, they are in the main fairly intelligent and satisfactory. The structure of the ear has been well taught in one or two colleges, and the question on 'learning' and 'thinking' has been answered by a large proportion, and, on the whole, successfully. Few students, however, have given a satisfactory definition of 'character.'"

Mr. Swinburne refers exclusively to acting teachers of the first year.

"The task of revising 600 papers has been a pleasant one, for though the average level is too low, they contain some good answers and a great deal of sound and valuable information, well expressed, with good penmanship and the best of intentions. Indeed, if half of this theory were carried into practice, our daily work would be a very different thing. Shouting and noise, the repetition of commands or words, object lessons given, or 'pretended to be given,' without full illustration, are ruthlessly condemned. But, alas! one need not go beyond the papers themselves to know that this is not yet to be. For, after quite learned answers in psychology and physiology, the average writer proves unable to cope with a question which is of the essence of her craft, unable to give sensible and workable notes of a very simple object lesson, so as to bring out the salient points. Insisting upon the scholars giving answers 'in their own words,' she is evidently drawing from book-memory rather than from experience for her own statements. There is, too, a suspicious sameness about the mere handful of examples given throughout the papers to the popular question on good and bad questioning."

Mr. Field reports thus on the French papers of the second year:—

"The colleges may be roughly divided, for purposes of comparison, into three classes according to results in this subject. The characteristics of Class I. are accurate and forcible translations into English, well attempted re-translation into French, and some degree of scholarship and power in criticism. In this class Tottenham stands alone. In Class II., which includes about fourteen of the twenty colleges examined, the translations into English are very fairly accurate, but not free from recurrent error, looseness, or feebleness in particular places; the English–French re-translation is mostly incorrect; the critical work is lame, and often no more than a thin memoriter reproduction of notes. Class III. includes about five colleges, which earn this position by loose and inaccurate translations into English, worthless re-translation, and very feeble critical answers. French.

"Within the limits of Class II. there is, of course, variety. Some colleges, chiefly those in which all the students take this paper, achieve a level mediocrity, redeemed by no shining merit. In others there is much unevenness. In others, again, the work is neither monotonously middling nor yet unreasonably uneven; but since the finer points are missed in translation, and

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scholarly qualities are wanting in criticism, they cannot be more highly classed.

"The students are far too much disposed to fling aside or water down the metaphors, and to think that anything will do to represent the epithets. They have clearly been taught, for the same phrases run through whole parcels of papers; but they have not been taught, as a rule, to be conscientiously faithful to the original, or fastidiously careful in the choice of words."

Mr. Willis says of the first year students' papers:—

"The questions set were fairly easy and encouraging, and in consequence the paper was fully worked throughout; in one instance only was a question entirely omitted.

"Section I. (translation from French book) showed a great advance in the quality of the preparation; there was little or no sign of the translation having been got up by means of a crib. On the other hand, and in connexion with the above, there was considerable baldness of language where the sense was evidently understood. It is to be hoped that another year's work will show its effects in improvement of style and enlargement of vocabulary.

"Section II. (parsing) also shows improvement, though not so strikingly.

"Section IV. (unseen translation) was, in my opinion, surprisingly well done. True the passage presented no great grammatical difficulties, but the general sense of it, without the context or some knowledge of the history, was not quite patent.

"Altogether I consider that for first year papers those submitted to me are creditable both to the students and their teachers."

Mr. Graves also read first year papers.

"Section I., for which 40 marks were assigned, consisted of three short extracts from Molière's *L'Avare*.

"The first of these presented no special difficulty, and was, as a rule, correctly translated. For this I assigned 10 marks out of the 40, and I gave full marks for it in many cases, and the average mark was about 7.

"The second section contained three grammar questions, the first of which was a parsing exercise of a perfectly straightforward character; the second and third dealt, simply enough, with gender, number, and conjugation. To these three questions 25 marks were assigned, but of these little more than half marks were scored by the generality of the competitors. The test question in this section was the question on parsing, and 3 or 4 marks out of 10 was the average secured.

"I was quite prepared to find these candidates attempting the easy passage for translation from English into French in Section III., but a bare 5 per cent. of the examinees followed the plain directions to answer that section if they could, and of these only a very limited number, notably a few older candidates from a Roman Catholic College, turned out a piece of idiomatic French composition."

Conclusion.

In concluding my last official report to your Lordships, I desire to acknowledge the courtesy, intelligence, and unfailing good will, with which the authorities of the colleges have received my suggestions, and endeavoured to carry into effect the regulations of the Education Department. It is no small gratification to me in looking back to remember that whether I have had occasion to visit institutions connected with the Church of England, with the Roman Catholic Church, with the British and Foreign School Society, with the Wesleyan Connexion, or with School Boards, Provincial Colleges, and other undenominational bodies, there has been a complete absence of any friction or difficulty. I have found under all these superficial diversities a common desire to promote the better education of the people, and to make the teachers more skilful, earnest, and effective. Long experience has led me to attach great and increasing value to the co-operation of the various religious and philanthropic bodies with your Lordships in regard to the

business of training teachers. A system of State Normal Schools such as I have seen in other lands, completely secular, detached from all local and voluntary agencies, and administered on a uniform plan, would be, though undoubtedly more symmetrical, far less adapted than our own to the genius and traditions, to the composite character, to the various needs, and to the religious convictions of the English people. By the existing arrangement, notwithstanding its theoretical anomalies, the nation contrives to enlist in its service, for the fulfilment of a great public duty, an amount of intelligence, zeal, and local initiative which it could ill afford to lose, and which secure to our system of national education elements of freedom and variety not otherwise obtainable.

The State has founded no training colleges, and has none of its own. Every normal institution in England owes its existence to private and voluntary enterprise, and depends for its efficiency day by day upon local management. Yet every such institution conforms loyally to the will of the Legislature, and is seeking with increasing success to attain the standard of excellence which your Lordships set before it from time to time. And fresh as I am from contact with a body of managers and officers all animated with the desire to make themselves and their institutions better and better fitted to do useful public work, I take leave to express the hope that such services as theirs will always be welcomed and appreciated by the State, so long as those services continue to be efficient. Both the residential and the day colleges are turning out year by year a body of serious and devoted teachers of whom the nation may well be proud, teachers more skilled in their methods of work and better qualified by accurate knowledge, by insight into child-nature and by personal enthusiasm than ever; and the fact that the institutions from which they come are of somewhat different types, and are in some sense competitors, has, in itself, a stimulating and useful effect on the interests of education generally. It is, however, not unfitting to add a word of friendly warning to the promoters of diocesan and other denominational colleges, and to remind them that renewed efforts and much energy will be needed if they are to hold their own against the vigorous competition of the new provincial institutions, and the projects of some of the more ambitious of the school boards. Nothing would be more fatal to the influence and success of the older colleges, or indeed to the educational interests of the whole community, than a general and well-founded belief that religious bodies were willing to acquiesce in a lower standard of excellence or of professional qualification than bodies purely secular.

Much yet remains to be done. Considered either as a science or as a fine art education is at present in an early stage of development. Better methods than have ever been adopted yet wait to be devised, new truths to be enunciated and proved, and new channels of access to the understanding, the conscience, the character, and the sympathies of children, to be discovered. The future is full of promise, but if that promise is not to be disappointed it must be fulfilled, not merely by removing the responsibility from one authority to another, but rather by the right co-ordination of all the agencies—imperial, local, religious, academical, and scientific—which in a free country like ours are concerned with the intellectual amelioration of the people.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. G. FITCH.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

BIRMINGHAM.

Day Training College.

This college was established in 1890, and recognised by the Department for 80 female students, of whom 42 in their first year and 38 in their second were present. Visited March 8th and following days with Mr. Airy.

The premises appropriated for the purpose of the college consist of a separate suite of rooms in the Midland Institution. The Normal department is connected with Mason's College close by, in which the students receive their general instruction from the college professors.

The staff consists of Miss Joyce, the Principal, formerly of Stockwell Training College, Miss Wünsch, Miss Bowler, and Miss Rogers. Professors Arber, Bévenot, Lapworth, Brockington, and Muirhead conduct the classes, to which the students have access, in English, in physical geography, French, and Mathematics. The whole is under the general direction of Dr. R. S. Heath, the Principal of Mason's College.

The committee of management consists of several members of the Birmingham School Board; and some members of the governing body of Mason's College. Those present were the Rev. E. F. MacCarthy, Chairman, George Dixon, Esq., M.P., Miss Cooper, Miss Bishop, Dr. J. Gibbs Reake, the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, Mr. G. H. Kenrick, Mr. G. B. Davis, the Clerk of the School Board, and Principal Heath.

Three of the best board schools in the city have been placed by the Board at the service of the College for practice, the Barford Street School, with 353 boys, 315 girls, and 400 infants, the Camden Street School with 322 boys, 319 girls, and 429 infants, and the Upper Highgate Street School, also in three large departments. The students teach in all departments in each school. They attend for the whole day on alternate Fridays. A member of the training college staff is present at each school during the whole day, lessons are heard, and individual criticisms on their work are given to the students during the following week. On alternate Fridays the students again visit the practising schools in two detachments for criticism and model lessons.

The senior students have a month's continuous practice in teaching and class management during September, when Mason's College is not in session, but they continue to attend criticism lessons throughout the year.

The position occupied by the students in the Certificate List was highly satisfactory. This result may be attributed in part to the special care taken here to supplement the professors' lectures by systematic tutorial supervision. Since my last visit a new room has been secured in the premises of Queen's College close by, to serve as a dining hall for the students. It is hoped that ere long the apartments exclusively occupied during the day by the Normal students, but used in the evening for the purposes of the Midland Institute, may be given up wholly to the service of the Training College.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

(*Hockerill.*)

St. Alban's Diocesan Training College.

Founded 1853, at a cost of 11,617*l.*

Visited May 1st and October 6th with Mr. Wix.

Sixty-two students in residence, 30 in the first year and 32 in the second.

Staff.—The Rev. W. J. Frere, M.A., chaplain and principal, lecturer on divinity and school management; Miss Rodwell, lady superintendent; Miss Strange, Miss Crook, Miss Holman, and Miss Petterson, lecturers; Miss Silversides and Miss Nice, mistresses of method and of the practising schools.

PREMISES comely and well ordered, with pleasant grounds. Chapel erected in 1879, and new recreation room and art room in 1891.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.—One for girls with an average attendance of 112, and one for infants with an attendance of 120 Both received highly satisfactory reports from H.M. Inspector.

COMMITTEE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE.—G. Alan Lowndes, Esq., chairman, the Rev. Canon Hill, the Rev. H. M. Oswald, the Rev. R. Higgens, Rev. H. F. Rackham, the Rev. F. H. Fisher, Rev. S. Nairne, and chaplain.

There has been no material change in the condition of this college since last year's report. It continues to do thoroughly effective work; it retains all the characteristics of an orderly and agreeable home, and its students are highly appreciated as teachers. Some useful additions and improvements in the building are contemplated and will be immediately carried into effect. In the first term of the year all the students attended a course of University Extension lectures on the Chemistry of Life and Health, by Dr. Kimmins, who held a subsequent examination, at which all of the first year (32) and 15 of the second year were presented. All but one passed, and seven of them obtained distinction. The museum has been reorganised, and considerable additions have been made to it. Cookery is now taught by one of the staff and more time is devoted to it. The class was inspected by Miss Harrison early in the year.

BRIGHTON.

(*Ditchling Road.*)

CHICHESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1853, at a cost of 8,368*l.*

Visited November 7th and following days with Mr. Coward.

Sixty-five students in residence, of whom 35 are in their first and 30 in their second year.

STAFF.—The Rev. G. Corfield, M.A., the principal, lectures on divinity, arithmetic, and logic, and presides at criticism lessons; Miss Pittard, Miss Mockford, Miss Godsiffe, and Miss Newnham, lecturers and governesses; Miss Evans, matron; Miss Mellish, teacher of kindergarten; Miss Smellie, certified teacher of cooking; Miss Ely, teacher of Swedish drill.

PREMISES good and well situated, but ill-supplied with recreation ground.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.—Girls' school with an average attendance of 100, and a staff of one certificated mistress, one assistant, and two pupil-teachers. Infant school 163 scholars, one certificated mistress and two pupil-teachers. Visits of observation are made to two good neighbouring schools, of which the one is attached to the Brighton Parish Church and the other to the Brighton School Board.

COMMITTEE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE.—The Rev. Prebendary Hannah, the Ven. Archdeacon Mount, the Ven. Archdeacon Sutton, the Rev. J. H. Masters, the Rev. C. W. A. Napier, the Rev. A. A. Farnall, the Rev. R. Cox Hales, Mr. W. H. Campion, Mr. J. R. Gwatkin, and the Principal.

The college achieved exceptional success at the Christmas examination, no fewer than 33 out of 35 second year students having been placed in the first division. Some of this success is due to the high marks obtained from the Science and Art Department in the two subjects—botany and agriculture—to which the college has given special attention. The library receives substantial additions every year, and the time-table secures an improved distribution of the hours of study. The criticism lesson and the lectures which I heard were very useful and practical. The practising schools attached to the college, though very efficient, are on a small scale and do not provide sufficiently varied opportunities for practical experience. The Committee have this subject under consideration and are about to submit to the Department some proposals for modifying the existing arrangements respecting the students' practice.

BRISTOL.

(*Fishponds.*)

Bristol, Gloucester, and Oxford Diocesan Training College.

Founded 1853, at a cost of 16,004*l.*

Visited April 24th and following days with Mr. Coward and Mr. Curry.

Seventy-six students in residence, of whom 35 are in the first and 41 in the second year.

Staff.—Principal, Rev. Henry Proctor, Mr. H. E. Scott, vice-principal (appointed April 10); Miss Park, Miss Christmas, Miss Crow, Miss Gauld, and Miss Keenliside, lecturers and governesses; lady superintendent, Mrs. Sneyd Kynnersley.

Premises.—Excellent and well situated. Ample recreation ground. A college chapel erected in 1854.

Practising Schools, Two.—A girls' school with 128 scholars, and an infant school with 120 scholars, both favourably reported on by H.M. Inspector for the district. The students have also practised in the Boys' Parochial School of the village.

Committee present at Conference.—The Ven. Archdeacon of Bristol, the Rev. Canon Mather, the Rev. R. P. Davies, the Rev. W. S. MacKean, the Rev. Canon Cornish, the Rev. W. M. Collett, Rev. H. R. Heberden, Messrs. W. Belfield, C. W. Savage, H. W. Ward, H. T. Coles, and the Principal.

The hopes I expressed in former reports of a substantial improvement in the work and organisation of this college have not, I regret to say, been fulfilled. The standing of the students in the class lists continues to be very low. I hoped that advantage would be taken of the appointment of a new Principal to infuse more life into the college and to increase its efficiency. The teaching has hitherto been largely left to the governesses, who, though diligent and conscientious, needed more of efficient help and guidance. I recommended that the Principal should himself take a larger share in the secular teaching and in the professional preparation of the students. No material change has, however, been made in this respect during the year; but a fortnight before my visit, a gentleman, who is reading for orders, took office as Vice-Principal, and the duties which it is proposed to assign to him are precisely those which in most colleges are performed with great advantage and appropriateness by the Principal himself. It is now intended that the Principal should limit his own work to the religious teaching. The resignation of three of the governesses has somewhat increased the difficulties of the Committee, who are, however, fully alive to the seriousness of the case, and who have appointed a sub-committee to consider and advise about the future arrangements. An addition is now being made to the building, which will give a recreation room for the students, better accommodation for the staff, and an infirmary. All three are much needed.

BRISTOL DAY TRAINING COLLEGE.

In connexion with Bristol University College.

Visited February 20th.

Thirty non-resident students, all in the first year.

Staff.—The Principal of the college, Professor Lloyd Morgan, exercises general supervision, gives lectures on physiography, and proposes to give a course on psychology to the students of the second year. Other professors in the college, viz., Professor Rowley, Mr. Barrett, and M. Pellisier take severally the subjects of history and literature, mathematics and French. The Normal department is under the special superintendence of Miss Marian Pease, who was Vice-Principal of the Birmingham Day Training College, and who is assisted by Miss Jane Cullimore. These ladies divide between them the school management, the work in the practising schools, the reading and recitation, and the oversight of the private studies.

A large local committee of a widely representative character has been formed for the express purpose of managing the Normal department. It is composed of the Principal and two or three elected members of the University College and its staff, and nominees of the Bristol, St. George's, and Bedminster School Boards, the managers of voluntary schools, the Merchant Venturers' Society, the Bristol Grammar School, the High Schools for Girls, and the Teachers' Associations, besides two or three co-opted members.

Those present at the meeting of the Committee were the Rev. M. Glazebrook, Mr. Albert Fry, Professor Lloyd Morgan, Mr. H. J. Walker, the Rev. J. Trebilco, Mr. A. G. Verrier, the Rev. A. C. Anstey, Rev. Canon Cornish, Rev. W. Perkins, Rev. Canon Wallace, Mr. J. Wertheimer, Mr. Mark Whitwill, Miss E. A. Cocks, Miss Littlewood, Mr. Coward, and Mr. J. Rafter, the secretary.

A house in the immediate neighbourhood has been appropriated, partly as a residence for the Normal mistress and partly as a study and a place for the lectures of the Normal mistress and for preparation. The students attend twice a day the professorial lectures in the college, and have access to the same library as other members of the college.

The Barley Fields Board School has been placed at the disposal of the Committee as a practising school. It has 419 scholars (boys and girls) in the upper department and 147 infants; but it is intended to obtain access for the students to another board school in addition, and probably to one of the best of the voluntary schools in the city.

The committee evince the keenest interest in the success of the new experiment, and the condition of the college and its arrangements for the training of teachers in the first year justify the most sanguine expectations of future usefulness.

CARDIFF.

Day Training College in connexion with the Cardiff University College.

Visited February 22nd and following days with Mr. Williams and Mr. Whitmell.

The Normal department receives both male and female students, of whom 42 are in their first year and 49 in the second.

The managers of the Day Training College are the same as the governing body of the University College.

Principal V. Jones has the general supervision of the students, and gives instruction in Latin. Professor Tanner takes charge of the mathematics, Professor Vaughan of English literature, language, and history, Professor Barbier of French, Professor Selby of mechanics, and Dr. Parry of music. A normal master, Mr. T. Raymont, B.A., has the general charge of professional training and school management, and is assisted by Miss Hughes and Miss Foxall, M.A. (Lond.), who have special charge of domestic economy and of so much of the supervision of class teaching and private study as concerns the female students. Two houses close to the college have been taken and appropriated for the private studies and the distinctly professional work of the men and the women respectively. Large additions are now being made to the college buildings, and these will include lecture rooms and private rooms for study.

The Cardiff School Board is working in cordial harmony with the committee of the College; and has placed at the disposal of that committee five of its most important schools, including a Higher Grade School. The Normal master and Miss Hughes superintend the work done by the students in the practising schools. Each student is in turn released for a day from the duty of actual teaching, and employs his or her time in observing the methods and organisation and in preparing an essay recording the result of such observations. Criticism lessons are given twice a week.

The members of the council present at the meeting included the Right Rev. J. C. Hedley, Catholic Bishop of Newport, the Rev. W. Bruce, Mr. W. James, Dr. Edwards, Dr. J. Ll. Treharne, the Rev. J. Morgan Jones, Mr. G. C. Thompson, Rev. A. Tilly, the Rev. J. D. Walters, Mr. L. Williams, Mr. T. Davies, Mr. L. Taylor, Professor Vaughan, and the Principal Mr. J. Viriamu Jones.

There is much vigour and high promise in this new college and in its Normal department. The professors speak most favourably of the students, who mingle freely with the rest, and share to the full, not only the lectures, but the social life, the library, the debating society, and the athletics of the college. A special educational library and a museum of educational appliances is in course of formation for the students in training. There is some little waste of power in the present arrangement for the lectures on school management, as the male and female students are taught separately. This, however, and one or two other details discussed with the Committee, will receive their careful attention.

CHELTENHAM.

(*St. Mary's Hall.*)

A COLLEGE "FOR TRAINING TEACHERS FOR ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, UPON SCRIPTURAL, EVANGELICAL, AND PROTESTANT PRINCIPLES."

FOUNDED 1847, at a cost of 9,700*l.*

Visited June 19th and following days with Mr. Coward.

Sixty students in residence, of whom 32 are in the first and 28 in the second year.

STAFF.—The Rev. R. M. Chamney, principal, who is also the principal of the training college for men; Miss Bird, lady superintendent; Miss Reynolds, Miss Tarbuck, and Miss Emma Lewis, lecturers and governesses; Mr. Matthews, teacher of music; Miss Sayer, teacher of drill.

PREMISES excellent, recreation ground satisfactory.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.—At a distance from the college, and not managed by the college authorities. One of 220 girls, and an infant school with 210 scholars. Reports of H. M. Inspector satisfactory.

COMMITTEE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE.—Rev. R. Tomes, Major Abbott, Mr. D. T. Woodward, the Rev. E. Cornford Hon. Secretary, and the Principal.

There has been no change in the general character of the institution since last year, and none in the composition of the staff; one governess, however, is about to leave. The standing of the candidates for admission was much higher than in recent years; and at the Christmas examination one half of the students were placed in the first division. Every student takes one science and one language from among the optional subjects, and provision is made for those who desire to study German instead of French. The students receive regular exercises in calisthenics at the Cheltenham gymnasium, which is exceedingly well equipped with all needful appliances.

CHICHESTER.

BISHOP OTTER'S MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

RE-OPENED (after many vicissitudes) in 1873 as "A TRAINING COLLEGE UNDER "GOVERNMENT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRAINING LADIES AS ELEMENTARY "SCHOOLMISTRESSES, IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND."

Visited December 4th and following days.

Thirty-four students, of whom 15 were in the first and 19 in the second year. Three are day students residing in the immediate neighbourhood.

Most of those received into training have found employment in public elementary schools, but a larger proportion than of those in other colleges have, after obtaining their certificates, taught in secondary and higher grade schools.

STAFF.—Miss Trevor, principal; the Rev. J. Fraser, chaplain, and lecturer on divinity; Miss Davy, vice-principal; Miss Scholefield, Miss Cornwall, and Miss E. Robinson, lecturers and governesses.

PREMISES.—Good. Excellent recreation ground. A college chapel.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.—A girls' school with an infant class. The attendance has slightly increased since last year, but the number is still insufficient to afford the needful variety of practice.

COMMITTEE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE.—The Lord Bishop of Chichester, the Right Rev. Bishop Tufnell, the Rev. Prebendary Cowley Powles, the Rev. Prebendary Deane, the Rev. Prebendary Masters, the Rev. Canon Whitelegge, Mr. Woodbridge, the chaplain, Mrs. Randall, Miss Hubbard, and Miss Trevor.

The lectures I heard were on school management, on the physical geography of Asia, on arithmetic, and on the Battle of Waterloo. All were well adapted to their purpose, and were duly interspersed with questions and judicious recapitulation. There has been no material change in the administration or work of the college since my last visit.

DARLINGTON.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S NORTH OF ENGLAND TRAINING COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED in present buildings, 1876. Cost 17,480*l.* with no grant from Government. Four private houses had up to that date, from 1872, been rented for college purposes.

Visited on the 25th of September with Mr. Swettenham and Mr. S. R. Wilson.

Seventy-five students in residence, of whom 40 are in the second and 35 in the first year.

STAFF.—W. A. Spafford, Esq., M.A., Principal and teacher of method; Mrs. Spafford, lady superintendent; Miss Gillie and Miss Culpin, Miss Reynolds, B.A., Miss Broadhurst, Miss Whyte, and Miss Green, lecturers and governesses; Mrs. Oliver, matron; Miss Wheeler, teacher of drawing; Miss Bennington, teacher of cookery.

PREMISES.—Handsome and well adapted for the purpose, with all modern appliances for health, study, and recreation. Situated in a pleasant suburb of the town.

COMMITTEE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE.—Sir Theodore Fry, M.P., chairman, Lady Fry, Mrs. H. Pease, Mrs. J. E. Backhouse, Mrs. G. W. Bartlett, Mrs. G. D. Wilson, Mrs. Dale, Mrs. E. L. Pease, Mrs. Plews, Messrs. Arthur Pease, J. E. Backhouse, S. Hare, Edward Hutchinson, Mr. Alfred Bourne, Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society, the Principal, and lady superintendent.

The two new practising schools for girls and infants are now quite full, and are of great service to the students, who, however, continue to make visits also to the Central Board School and the large Wesleyan School in the town.

The average standing of the students on admission was 405, and the position attained at the Christmas examination was high, especially that of students in the second year, of whom 21 were placed in the first division, 13 in the second, and none in the third. One student matriculated in the University of London in July 1893. The system of Swedish drill has partially superseded the ordinary calisthenic exercises with wands and dumb-bells to musical accompaniment. A voluntary class has been formed for learning basket work by some of the students who have been infant teachers, with a view to introduce a greater variety of manual employment into their own schools. A copy of the Encyclopædia Britannica and many other new books have been added to the library and increased attention has been given to the decoration of the building. The old students' reading society flourishes, and a large and animated meeting of its members was held on an evening during my visit. An Essay Club has been formed among the senior students; it meets fortnightly, and papers are read and criticised. Among the subjects chosen have been International Arbitration, the Covenanters, Rider Haggard's Faces in a Crowd, the character of Claudius in Hamlet, Nature n Tennyson's poems, and the influence of the Revival of learning on education.

DERBY.

Lichfield and Southwell Diocesan Training School.

Founded 1851, at a cost of 6,680*l.*

Visited on the 16th of October and following days with Mr. Parez.

Forty-four students in residence, of whom 22 are in the first and 22 in the second year of residence.

Staff.—The Rev. Alfred E. Vinter, Principal, chaplain and secretary; Miss Kewley, lady superintendent; Miss Sykes, Miss Glover, Miss Davies, lecturers and governesses; Mr. A. F. Smith, teacher of music; Miss Stevens, teacher of drawing.

Premises.—Fairly good and well ordered; but no recreation room or chapel.

Practising Schools.—Two. One for 130 girls, with two certificated teachers and an assistant; and one for 90 infants, with a similar staff. Both on the premises of the college, and reported excellent.

Committee present at Conference.—The Bishop of Derby, the Archdeacon of Stoke, the Rev. Canon Vincent Jackson, the Rev. Canon Sing, and Messrs. W. G. Turbutt, W. M. Phillips, and A. P. Heywood.

The college is making decided advance under its present Principal, and some of the contemplated plans for its improvement are full of promise. It is proposed to erect a recreation room, and also to admit a small number of day students. The new arrangements made at my suggestion for enlarging the experience of the students by sending them to visit good board schools is working very well. The amount of industrial and domestic work formerly exacted from the students has been judiciously diminished, and evening lectures have been reduced in number so as to leave the latter part of the day free for music, drawing, and private reading. The mistress of the infant school gives a special course of kindergarten lectures on (1) the principles of Fröbel and Pestalozzi, and brief sketches of their lives, (2) the educational value of games and their connexion with the ordinary school routine and with object lessons, (3) the mode of using the gifts and occupations of Fröbel; the most important of them being worked out by the students of the first year.

DURHAM.

(Diocesan Training College.)

Founded 1859, at a cost of 6,504*l.*

Visited on the 14th of November and following days with Mr. Northrop.

Sixty-three students in residence, of whom 32 are in the first and 31 in the second year.

Staff.—The Rev. J. Haworth, M.A., Principal; Miss Skinner, head governess; Miss Thomas, Miss Fish, and Miss Buck, governesses; Miss Watson, teacher of Swedish drill.

Premises.—Well built and admirably situated. No college chapel.

Practising Schools.—Two. A girls' school, with 120 scholars, one mistress and a certificated assistant, and an infant school, with 170 scholars, a head mistress, an assistant, and a pupil-teacher. Both reported to be efficient.

Committee present at Conference.—The Lord Bishop of Durham, the Ven. Archdeacon of Northumberland, the Rev. H. E. Fox, the Rev. Canon Tristram, secretary, and the Principal.

The college has made a distinct advance this year, not only in the success attained by the second year students in the examination but also in mental activity and general usefulness. The Committee have not yet secured the premises, which they desired, after receiving the sanction of the Department, to use as a hostel for the reception of additional students; but they hope to be in a position to establish such a hostel ere long. During two months in the spring the students attended a course of lectures on chemistry in the lecture room of Durham University. The library

has been further improved, new cases for the reception of objects to illustrate lessons have been provided, and the museum is gradually increasing in value. The plan of suspending all lessons and lectures for one day in the month in order that it may be devoted to private review, reading, and study has been adopted and found useful.

EDGEHILL.

(*Liverpool.*)

UNDENOMINATIONAL COLLEGE.

Opened in 1885 in Durning Road, Liverpool.

Visited May 8th and following days with Mr. Cornish, Mr. H. E. B. Harrison, and Mr. Pole.

One hundred and two students, of whom 55 are in the first and 47 in the second year; ten of these are external pupils, five in each year.

STAFF.—Miss Hale, principal; Miss Fuechsel, Miss Dewhurst, Miss Rowlands, B.A., Miss Wood, Miss Bamford, and Miss Kirkcaldie, governesses and lecturers; Mons. Oger, professor of French; Dr. Thomas, lecturer on physiology and hygiene; Mrs. Evans, teacher of cookery. Mr. Alexander, of the Liverpool Gymnasium, gives regular calisthenic drill.

PREMISES.—A large private dwelling has been purchased, considerably enlarged, and well adapted to its purpose. Two adjacent houses have also been taken for the accommodation of additional boarders. Recreation ground is good though not extensive. Sefton and Newsham Parks are within easy distance.

COMMITTEE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE.—Mr. S. G. Rathbone, chairman, the Rev. J. Sephton, Mr. David Hughes, Mr. W. Dent-Dent, Mr. J. McDiarmid, and Mr. T. C. Ryley, secretary.

One distinctive feature of this college is the exceptional provision it makes for ample and varied practice in school work beyond the limits of the requirements in the syllabus. Another is the use made by the students of the professorial lectures in the Liverpool University College, especially those of Professor MacCunn on the theory of education, Professor Raleigh on literature, and Mr. Evans on physics. Lectures on subjects outside of the Syllabus have also been given, some of them on Saturday evenings, when old students have been invited. Some valuable new apparatus for illustrating physics, and the physiological section of domestic economy has been purchased within the year, and the library has received many additions. Of 88 students presented at the Christmas examination 47 were placed in the first division, 41 in the second, and none in the third.

HOME AND COLONIAL.

(*Gray's Inn Road, London.*)

A COLLEGE FOR TRAINING TEACHERS AND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND EXTENSION OF EDUCATION ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES, AS SUCH PRINCIPLES ARE SET FORTH AND EMBODIED IN THE DOCTRINAL ARTICLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

FOUNDED 1836, and first established in a house in Southampton Street, whence it was moved in 1837 into Gray's Inn Road, in order that the students might be near to the model schools already established by the society. Successive additions have from time to time been made. The premises at present occupied consist of five distinct leasehold properties and a small freehold upon which a sum of about 9,450*l.* has first and last been spent, the Government contributing 6,000*l.*

Visited March 20th and 20th of November and following days with Mr. Coward, Mr. Synge, Mr. Aldis and Mr. Field.

One hundred and forty-one students are in residence, and 10 are non-resident; 78 are in the first and 73 in the second year.

STAFF.—Rev. J. B. Armstrong, principal; Mrs. Thornbury, lady superintendent; Miss Howell, Miss Young, Miss Sewell, Miss Collins, Miss Macomish, Miss Wright, Miss Drury, and Miss Sanders, lecturers and governesses; Mr. Mills, teacher of music; Miss Loch, needlework; Mdlle. Boissier, French; Miss Ely, calisthenics, and Mrs. Mortimer, teacher of kindergarten methods.

FOUR PRACTISING SCHOOLS.—(1) An infant school with 200 scholars; (2) the upper practising school with 130 boys and girls from Standards I. to IV.; (3) the senior girls' school with 100 girls in Standards IV. to VII.; and (4) a lower mixed school with 130 scholars. All well staffed, fully equipped, and reported to be efficient.

COMMITTEE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE.—The Rev. W. H. Barlow, the Rev. A. R. Buckland, he Rev. J. L. Evans, the Rev. J. J. G. Nash, the Rev. W. Fleming, the Rev. G. Karney, Messrs. N. Bridges, G. H. Sawtell, Thomas Robertson, R. W. Dibdin, R. T. Gill, J. E. Woodroffe, and the Principal.

This is the only college which, in addition to the ordinary work of a training school under inspection, maintains a separate or non-Government department for teachers in secondary schools and in private families. This department has, however, an entirely distinct staff of officers.

The college suffered early in this year the loss of its recently appointed Principal, the Rev. W. Blackett, who was evincing considerable promise of future usefulness. The long interregnum from March to August has somewhat dislocated the work of the college. Nevertheless a very creditable place was taken in the Christmas class list, especially by the students of the second year. The new Principal, the Rev. J. B. Armstrong, is entering on his work in a vigorous and hopeful spirit, and under him I do not doubt that the former high reputation of the college will be recovered and even increased. The old students reading union is increasingly popular, and its meetings have been attended on an average by 80 members. The second year students have paid periodical visits of observation to the best schools under the London Board; and the Principal speaks in strong terms of the courtesy with which they have been received, and of the value of this experience as part of the professional training of the teachers. A matriculation class has been formed for some of the more advanced students, and the three who presented themselves in July last, all passed, two being in the first class. The experiment of admitting 10 additional students, as *externes* or day pupils, continues to work satisfactorily.

HOMERTON.

TRAINING INSTITUTION IN CONNEXION WITH THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION. (CANDIDATES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS ELIGIBLE.)

FOUNDATION.—The Congregational Board established a college for training female teachers at Rotherhithe in 1845, and another for male teachers in Liverpool Street in 1847. In 1852 both departments were transferred to Homerton College, which had always been a Congregational place of education, but was then purchased for the purposes of a training college and enlarged at a total cost, first and last, of 25,600*l*. The Board held aloof from all connexion with Government till the year 1869, when the college was placed under inspection.

Visited March 22nd and following days with Mr. Aldis.

Forty-six female students in residence, of whom 24 are in the first and 22 are in the second year.

STAFF.—Mr. J. C. Horobin, M.A., Principal of the whole establishment; Mrs. Hiscox, lady superintendent; Mr. Thomson, teacher of music. Mr. Powell, head master of the boys' practising school and master of method. Messrs. Wilmott and Jones, who are lecturers in the men's department of the college, also give instruction to the female students.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.—Two, viz., a girls' school and an infant school. Both schools have improved in numbers, and are well reported on for efficiency. The students pay visits for observation and practice to neighbouring board schools.

As this is a mixed college, the Committee, which was met by Mr. Oakeley, has oversight of both departments, and I did not therefore summon a separate meeting for discussing the condition of the feminine part of the establishment.

This is the only residential college in England which receives both male and female students. They dine in common hall, but nearly all the lessons and lectures are given separately.

This is an important transitional year in the history of the college, for shortly after my visit it was transferred to the buildings hitherto known as Cavendish College, Cambridge, which the Committee have succeeded in acquiring for the purpose of a Training College. It will accommodate a much larger number than the old and unsatisfactory premises at Homerton, and will permit of the development of the institution into one of the largest undenominational training schools in England. Details, however, respecting the numbers in the new college, its staff, and its organisation must necessarily be reserved until next year.

LINCOLN.

Diocesan Training College.

Foundation.—Present building opened in 1862 as a training institution for schoolmistresses, its original cost in 1840 having been 5,337*l.*, and the outlay involved in its adaptation to the purposes of a training college, 1,900*l.*, exclusive of the chapel, which cost upwards of 1,000*l.* A portion of the income of the college, amounting to upwards of 200*l.* per annum, is derived from the endowment of the Mere Hospital under a Chancery Scheme of 1858. There is a college chapel.

Visited October 30th and following days with Mr. Davies.

Forty students are in residence, of whom 17 are in the first and 23 in the second year.

Staff.—Rev. A. W. Rowe, Principal, Miss Elwell, Miss Turner, Miss Kirby, and Miss Aughtie, lecturers and governesses. Mr. Dunkerton, teacher of music.

Premises.—Excellent and well situated. Domestic arrangements satisfactory. There is a college chapel.

Committee present at Conference.—The Rev. Precentor Venables, the Revs. Canon Blenkin, Canon Barrett, the Rev. C. A. Lloyd, the Rev. T. H. Vines, and the Rev. W. De Foe Baker, Lieut.-Col. Conway Gordon, Mr. H. J. Torr, Mr. A. Garfit, and the Principal.

The change in the Principalship, the loss of one governess, Miss Kimbell, and the consequent break in the continuity of the instruction, may in some measure account for the lower position in the class-list of the first year students. Those of the second year, however, passed very well. The time-table has been re-adjusted so as to reduce the time of each lecture from one hour to three-quarters, and to increase the opportunities of the students for private study. The Principal has adopted the very judicious practice of giving a literary reading once a week. A new recreation ground for lawn-tennis has been added, and has been much used by the students, and the amount of domestic service required from them has been reduced. Meetings of the staff for consultation and comparison of experience are periodically held. Other changes are being introduced by the new Principal, which appear likely to increase the usefulness of the college.

LIVERPOOL.

Roman Catholic Training College of Notre Dame.

Founded 1856, subsequently enlarged at a total cost of upwards of 30,000*l.* Considerable additions have been recently made to the dormitories, cookery classrooms, and studios at a further cost of 6,000*l.*

Visited with Mr. Cornish and Mr. H. E. B. Harrison on the 15th of May and following days.

One hundred and eleven students are in residence, of whom 54 are in the first and 57 in the second year.

STAFF.—Rev. J. B. Armstrong, princi- and governesses, Miss Miss Howell, Miss Young, Miss Se- White, Miss Mottram, Miss Miss Drury, and Miss Sande- ; matron, Miss Pierson, all music; Miss Loch, needl- The Rev. J. Smith, Chaplain. and Mrs. Mortimer, t- Besides the building and grounds

FOUR PRA- city, to which the students occasionally

large schools for girls and infants attached to visits, in turn and under supervision, to six y, two of which are mixed schools.

he duty of providing instruction for female c Schools, and 65 of these young people are college.

ION.—The Duke of Norfolk, Rev. Monsignor . E. Powell, the Rev. G. Richardson, the L. Cullen, Mr. E. Browne, and Mr. W. M. holic Poor School Committee.

shed by the liberality and completeness of e number of its teachers. All these ladies re Dame, and some of them possess excep- y is unusually well provided; and a large e for the students, owing to the arrangement ic schools in the city are visited, besides the s of the college itself. A new feature in the large and ... work of this year is the formation of a small class of five of the best students who are reading for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. Advantage is taken of the professorial lectures at the Liverpool University College. The subsidiary arrangements made by the college for pupil-teacher training, for the occasional use of external lectures, and for encouraging the reading and fellowship of the students after leaving the college, continue in full and beneficial use.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE.

The College of Science in this town is affiliated to the University of Durham. It has large and handsome buildings, to which costly additions are now being made. A Normal department was formed in 1891 for students of both sexes.

There are now 63 students in this department, 16 men and 15 women being in their first year, 15 men and 14 women in the second, and 2 men and 1 woman in the third year.

The Principal, Dr. William Garnett (who has since become Director of Technical Studies to the London County Council), exercised general supervision, and lectured on mathematics, assisted by Mr. C. H. Thompson; Professor Seaman lectures on English, Professor Stroud on physical science, Signor Catoni on French, and Mr. Terry on history. The Principal of the Normal department, Mr. Mark Wright, is the lecturer on education, on geography, and on arithmetic, and superintends the practical work of the students in teaching. Mrs. Wright conducts the girls' classes in needlework and domestic economy.

By the favour and with the active concurrence of the Newcastle School Board, five of the best of the Board schools are placed at the disposal of the Committee for the students' practice. These afford a considerable variety of opportunity for experience as they include infant departments and mixed schools of different grades. Ample provision is made for criticism and model lessons.

A special committee has been formed to co-operate with the council of the college in the management of this department. It is composed partly of the house committee of the college, and includes the chairman and vice-chairman of the Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland, North and South Shields, and Jarrow School Boards, and several ladies and other persons specially interested in education, who are elected *ad hoc*.

Those present on the day of my visit were the Rev. A. F. Riley, Mr. J. W. Lambton, Principal Garnett, Professor Weighton, Mr. Bowden, Mr. Mark Wright, and Mr. H. F. Stockdale.

Several points of detail were fully discussed with the Committee, who evince great interest in the future success of their new enterprise, and under whom it may be safely predicted that the Normal department will take a high rank among those of the provincial colleges for vigour and usefulness.

NORWICH.

Norwich and Ely Diocesan Training College.

Founded 1853, in a purchased dwelling-house, at a total cost of 3,727*l.*, and removed in 1892 to a new building on the Earlham Road, erected at a cost of 13,000*l.*

Visted 23rd of October and following days with Mr. Tillard.

Fifty-nine students in residence, of whom 31 are in the first and 28 in the second year.

Staff.—Rev. T. Archbold, Principal and secretary, who lectures on mental science and presides at criticism lessons. Miss Billing, lady superintendent; Miss James, Miss Adwick, Miss Stevens, lecturers and governesses; Miss Murrell, mistress of method; Mr. Stott, music master; Miss Harcourt, teacher of drill.

Practising Schools.—Two girls' model schools and an infants' model school attached to the college. The schools are favourably reported on by Her Majesty's Inspector for the district. Visits of observation continue to be made to the Nelson Street Board School in the city.

Committee present at Conference.—The Ven. Archdeacon Nevill, the Rev. Canon Hinds-Howell, the Rev. Canon Ripley, Rev. Canon Patteson, Sir Lawrence Jones, E. T. Dowson, Esq., Dr. Bensley, and the Principal.

The new buildings prove to be most commodious, are situated in a healthy spot, and contrast very favourably with the old premises in St. George's Plain. Considering, however, the high hopes which were entertained and expressed at the opening ceremony, the condition of the new college at the end of its first year is somewhat disappointing. The class-list at Christmas showed a very meagre proportion of students in the first division, and there is in the college a noticeable lack of vigour and animation. The attention of the Committee has been seriously directed to this fact, and also to the unsightly and neglected condition of the ground and the surroundings of the college. Improvements are, however, contemplated in the coming year.

NOTTINGHAM DAY TRAINING COLLEGE.

In connexion with the Nottingham University College.

This is a normal department of the University College, and is under the management of the Council. There are 64 students, of whom men and women are equal in numbers; 33 are in their first year, 30 in the second, and one in the third.

Visited March 15th with Mr. F. T. Green.

The members of the Committee present were:—The Mayor of Nottingham; Mr. Alderman Gripper, chairman; Mr. Councillor FitzHugh, vice-chairman; Mr. Alderman Lindley; Councillors Adams, Bradley, Green, Hill, Horner, Perry, and Wright; Dr. Gow, Head Master of the Nottingham High School; Sir S. G. Johnson, Town Clerk of Nottingham; the Rev. J. A. Mitchell; Principal Symes; and Mr. P. H. Stevenson, the secretary.

The staff of teachers consists of the Principal, the Rev. Professor Symes, who exercises general supervision, and lectures to the students of the second year on mental philosophy and its relation to the teachers' work; Professors Heaton and Clowes, Messrs. Taylor and Granger, and Madame Lionnet, who are on the Staff of the University College; besides Mr. Henderson, master of method, and Miss Bird, who are specially retained for the instruction of the normal students.

The school board has placed at the disposal of the college, for purposes of practice, six of the best of the Nottingham Board Schools, including one of the higher grade, and one which is visited by the female students expressly for the study and practice of kindergarten methods.

Special apartments are provided in the college for the private reading of the Normal students, and for their professional lectures. Otherwise these students share the ordinary studies and recreations of the University College, and have the full use of the library and gymnasium. They also join the debating class and the musical society.

The college continues to work very hopefully, the Principal and the college staff evincing special interest in the students and desire to help them, and the Normal master and mistress being very efficient. The schools placed at the disposal of the college authorities are of several different types and are admirably equipped and managed. The Nottingham University College is one of the handsomest and most complete of all the new provincial colleges in England.

OXFORD.

(*Felstead House, St. Giles'.*)

Diocesan Training College.

Founded in 1873, by Miss Susannah Miller, by whom the building was purchased, enlarged, and adapted, at a cost of about 4,000*l.*

Visited October 9th and following days.

Thirty students, of whom 17 are in the first and 13 in the second year. Four of these are day students who reside in the immediate neighbourhood.

Staff.—The Rev. H. de Brisay, chaplain and secretary; Miss Simpson, lady superintendent; Miss Mary Simpson, Miss Elizabeth Simpson, Miss Walker, Miss Rye, and Miss Franscombe, lecturers and governesses; Sergeant-Major Owens, drill master.

Premises.—A dwelling-house well situated and fairly adapted for its purpose. No chapel or day room.

Practising Schools.—Two immediately opposite the college. One for 90 girls and one for 120 infants. Both reported efficient, and under the control and supervision of the college authorities.

Committee present at Conference. — The Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, the Warden of Keble, Rev. A. Mayhew, the Rev. Canon Ashhurst, Professor Burrows, the Rev. H. A. Harvey, the Provost of Worcester, Mr. B. H. Baden Powell, and the chaplain.

The lesson-giving of the students was, on the whole, distinguished by more than average animation and intelligence. Much additional attention has been given to free black-board drawing in which considerable improvement is shown. In reading and recitation also the results attained are above par; geography and history, however, admit of improvement. The college continues to avail itself judiciously of the special advantage of its position in a University city, and to obtain for the students a considerable variety of interesting and appropriate lectures and of external help, especially from Mr. Marriott of New College, from the Provost, from Mr. A. Sidgwick, and from Sir John Stainer.

RIPON.

Diocesan Training College.

Founded 1862, at a cost of 8,347*l.*

Visited October 19th and following days with Mr. Rooper.

Fifty-eight students in residence, of whom 28 are in the first and 30 in the second year.

STAFF.—Principal, Rev. G. W. Garrod, not resident in college; lady superintendent, Miss Mercer; four certificated governesses, Miss Goodacre, Miss Palin, Miss Hawkins, and Miss Waterhouse; Mr. Bentley, music master.

PREMISES.—Well situated, and well planned, with ample room and recreation ground. The bath accommodation has been increased.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.—One (mixed) for 90 scholars and one for 60 infants.

COMMITTEE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE.—The Rev. Canon Thompson, the Rev. F. Earle, the Rev. J. H. Goodier, the Rev. A. Jalland, Messrs. J. S. Hurst, J. Whitham, Basil Woodd, and F. D. Wise, and the Rev. G. W. Garrod (Principal).

No structural alterations have been made, but something has been successfully attempted in brightening and decorating the rooms used by the students. A somewhat unusual amount of sickness which has prevailed this year, though not attributable, in the opinion of the medical officer, to any of the conditions of the college life, but wholly to other and accidental causes, may account for the unfavourable result of the Christmas examination, so far as the first year students were concerned. The second year students, however, passed with much credit. The new Principal has made commendable and successful efforts to increase the intellectual activity of the college and to introduce improvements, *e.g.*, the sciences of physiography and electricity have been added to the list of subjects. The students have attended two courses of University Extension lectures—one on Victorian literature and one on the Elizabethan age. The library and the museum have received important additions; some of the governesses are reading with a view to a degree in the University of London, and a special visit was paid by the students to Leeds to see some of the best board schools of that town. The association of old students also continues to flourish, and now numbers 450 members.

SAFFRON WALDEN.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED 1884 expressly for the training of infant schoolmistresses, to teach on the Kindergarten system. Value of site and buildings, 15,720*l.*, of which 10,500*l.* was given by the late Mr. George Stacey Gibson.

Visited October 2nd and following days with Mr. Coward.

Fifty-two students in residence, of whom 26 are in the first and 26 in the second year.

STAFF.—Alfred Bourne, Esq. (Secretary to the British and Foreign School Society), Principal (non-resident); Miss Dunlop, vice-principal; Miss Morley, Miss Taylor, Miss Reid, Miss Newett, Miss Campbell, and Miss Sinclair, lecturers and governesses; Miss Jefferies, matron; Mr. Thomson, teacher of music.

PREMISES.—Well adapted for the purpose, and equipped with all modern appliances. Situated in a pleasant and healthy suburb of the town. A good day room and infirmary.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.—Two at a distance from the college; the British School, with 145 girls and 80 infants, and the National School, with 91 girls and 97 infants. Both fairly staffed and efficient. A small school for infants is carried on at the premises of the college, and is increasing in numbers.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE.—The Rev. R. P. Pelly, Mr. E. B. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Tuke, Mr. A. Goddard, Mr. J. E. Foster, Miss Tuke, Miss Starling, and Mr. Alfred Bourne, Secretary to the British and Foreign School Society.

The college, though mainly founded with a view to the training of students who were destined for work in infant schools, is not exclusively confined to such students, since all of them alike receive practice in the girls' schools, and are prepared for the general certificate examination of the Department. Special attention is given to the theory and practice of the kindergarten system. Notwithstanding the general carefulness and excellence of the instruction given in the college, the students who presented themselves at the Christmas examination were less successful than usual, owing partly to the fact that as most of them had been trained in infant schools, they had during their apprenticeship given insufficient attention to such subjects as history and geography. I have discussed this and other reasons with the com-

mittee and the staff, and some of the plans adopted by Miss Dunlop appear to be well calculated to effect substantial improvement in the coming year. The general tone and aspect of the college are very pleasing and home-like; considerable additions have been made to the library, museum, and pictorial illustrations. Model lessons are regularly given and the arrangements for organising the practice in the National and British schools have been carefully thought out and much improved. Each student takes charge of one class for a whole fortnight at a time, and is thus made to feel a responsibility for the progress of the scholars. By hints which are given during the first week and by a short examination of the scholars at the end of the second, the student is more effectually helped than by a mere occasional attendance at several classes in succession. The mark for "teaching" obtained at the examination was, in this college, above the average.

SALISBURY.

Diocesan Training College.

Founded 1841 with one pupil, installed in 1850 in the King's House and the adjoining sub-chantry, which had been purchased and fitted up at a cost of 8,872*l*.

Visited with Mr. Wilkinson on June 12th and following days.

Seventy-nine students in residence, of whom 40 are in the first and 39 in the second year.

Staff.—Rev. E. Steward, Principal, chaplain and correspondent; Miss Constance Hill, lady superintendent; Miss Forth, Miss Manning, Miss Whatley, Miss Newman, and Miss Hayward, governesses and lecturers; Mr. Hayden, singing master; Mr. Wheeler, the head master of St. Edmund's school gives lessons in arithmetic.

Premises excellent. An ancient and picturesque house in the Cathedral Close, well adapted to its purpose. No chapel, but the students attend the Cathedral service daily.

Practising Schools.—The girls' national school of 170 scholars and the infant school with 180 scholars are both reported to be efficient.

Committee present at Conference.—The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury, the Ven. Archdeacon Lear, secretary, the Rev. Sub-Dean Bourne, the Rev. Canon Hutchings, the Rev. E. C. Collard, Rev. W. F. Short, Rev. W. Savage, the Rev. J. D. Morrice, and the Principal.

The college has suffered during the year from several visitations of influenza, which have not, however, been serious; otherwise, the general health has been very good. Considering the position of the students on entering, an average standing of 1,398 in the admission list, the results attained are highly creditable to the college and its officers, since out of 40 presented for examination at the end of their second year last Christmas 27 passed in the first division and the remaining 13 in the second. The house recently added to the college premises is now very nicely finished and proves to be a great acquisition. I have discussed with the committee two or three minor details to which their consideration has been drawn in previous years, and in regard to which the efficiency of the college might be still further increased, and I am assured that, except on one point to which reference is made in my general report, these matters will receive careful attention.

SHEFFIELD DAY TRAINING COLLEGE.

This is a Normal department of Firth College, Sheffield. It was visited for the first time in January 1892, when 4 men and 11 women had already been enrolled as students. They share at present the general classes and rooms of the college, to which large additions have recently been made. These provide separate apartments for the private study and special professional lessons of the Normal students. The management of the Normal department is entrusted to a sub-committee of the college council, reinforced by the addition of a lady member of the school board.

Staff.—Professor Hicks, the Principal of the Firth College, assisted by Mr. R. A. Lehfeldt, lectures on physics, Professor Leahy on mechanics and mathematics, Professor Williamson on chemistry, Professor A. Drury on biology, Pro-

fessor Appleton on English history and literature, Professor Anderson on Latin, and M. Sivet on French. Mr. Thomas Quine, who is the master of one of the most important board schools in the town, lectures on school management and superintends the professional practice of the students. Miss Angewin, who is a specially certificated teacher of cookery, gives demonstrations on that subject and lessons on domestic economy to the female students.

Two excellent schools at Duchess Road have been placed by the Sheffield School Board at the disposal of the Committee for the students' practice.

At the meeting of the Committee Principal Hicks, Dr. Sorby, the Rev. J. Gilmore, the Rev. H. T. Shaw, Messrs. J. N. Coombe, J. D. Leader, E. Richmond, Ensor Drury, and Skelton Cole. The chief subjects of discussion were (1) the importance of securing the *entire* services of a Normal master, and (2) the need of some further supervision of the private studies of the Normal students. In both respects, useful and promising changes are about to be effected.

SOUTHLANDS.

(*Battersea.*)

Wesleyan Training College.

Foundation.—The male and the female students were both originally trained together (from the year 1851) in the Wesleyan College at Westminster, but in 1871, it was found necessary to provide accommodation for the latter elsewhere, and accordingly the "Southlands" estate was purchased for this purpose. An old mansion standing upon it was largely added to, and practising schools and a principal's house were erected on the grounds. These improvements extended over several years, and, with the purchase money of the estate, represent an outlay of about 18,000*l*. The Government made no grant.

Visited in June and on October 13 and following days with Mr. Coward, Mr. Currey, and Mr. Graves.

One hundred and nine students in residence, of whom 56 are in the first and 53 in the second year.

Staff.—Principal, Rev. Frederick Greeves, D.D.; lady superintendent, Miss Sargent; head master and superintendent, Mr. James Bailey; four governesses, Miss Husbands, Miss Goodwin, Miss Sellers, and Mrs. Henry; music master, Mr. Dunstan; drawing master, Mr. H. J. Dennis; drill instructor, Sergeant McGill.

Premises.—Good, and well adapted for the purpose. Satisfactory arrangements for baths, infirmary, and precautions against fire.

Practising Schools.—Two attached to the college; a girls' school and an infant school with an aggregate of 420 scholars. Both schools reported very efficient.

Committee present at Conference.—The Rev. Dr. Rigg, Rev. Dr. Moulton, Rev. D. J. Waller, Rev. N. Curnock, the Rev. R. M. Spier, Rev. T. M. Thorp, Rev. W. Wood, Rev. R. Culley, Messrs. J. W. Walker and J. R. Wood, Col. Thomson, the Principal, and Mr. Bailey.

In this college special attention is given to the history of education and to the principles of Wilderspin and David Stow, whose methods were from the first adopted, though with some modifications, by the Wesleyan Education Committee. The criticism lessons as conducted by Mr. Bailey are among the most systematic and practical exercises of their kind which I have ever witnessed.

An examination in kindergarten principles and practice has been held during the year, under the direction of the Fröebel Society; 27 of the senior students presented themselves, of whom 23 obtained a first-class and 4 a second-class certificate. A course of practical demonstrative lessons in chemistry has been given by Mr. Alfred Greeves, of the South Kensington School of Science. It was attended by all the students The senior students have also attended a practical course of demonstrative lessons in cookery, delivered in the college kitchen by a trained teacher of the Metropolitan School of Cookery. The college continues to be distinguished by seriousness of work and purpose, and it advances year by year in intellectual animation as well as in practical usefulness.

STOCKWELL.

British and Foreign School Society's Metropolitan Training College.

Foundation.—The male and the female students were both originally trained together (from the year 1817) in the British and Foreign School Society's College in the Borough Road, but in 1861 it was found necessary to provide accommodation for the latter elsewhere, and accordingly the site, of an acre in extent, on which the Stockwell College stands, was purchased for 1,400*l.*, and the buildings erected at a cost of 28,267*l.*

Visited February 15th, November 10th and following days with Mr. Coward, Mr. Du Port, and Mr. Fitzmaurice

One hundred and forty-one students, of whom 69 are in the first, and 71 in the second year, and 1 in the third year. Ten of these are day students.

Staff.—Principal, Miss Manley; Miss Close, vice-principal; Lady superintendent and assistant, Mrs. and Miss Wood; Miss Rosevear, senior teacher and teacher of needlework; Miss Mavor, Miss Doran, Miss Smith, Miss Callis, Miss Liberty, Miss Jarrett, Miss Mackay, Miss Ross, and Miss Anderton, lecturers and governesses; Mr. Gadsby teacher of singing; Mr. Dennis, drawing master; Madame Cerbara, teacher of French.

Buildings, excellent. Situated in a wide road, but set back, and with ample space secured. Halls, lecture rooms, and dormitories all very complete. An excellent and agreeable day room.

Practising Schools for 750 children, in four departments, attached to the college; mixed, girls, infants and Kindergarten—the last named being an important feature of the institution. All are very favourably reported on by the inspector for the district.

Committee present at Conference.—Mrs. Buxton Morrish, Mrs. Bristow, Miss Angus, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Roller, Mrs. Coleridge, Mrs. Leader, Mrs. Evan Spicer, the Principal, and the Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society.

The college maintains its position in the foremost rank, and is the largest of the undenominational colleges. Its success at the Christmas examination was as high as in any former year, since, out of 137 students, 80 were placed in the first division, 57 in the second, and none in the third. Its matriculation class, its reading union, its arrangement for retaining third year students, and for enabling two of them to reside for a time in France, the enlargement of its numbers by the admission of day students, and its efforts to avail itself of external lectures are all signs of enterprise and of increasing influence. The health report of the medical officer is unusually satisfactory.

SWANSEA.

British and Foreign School Society's Training College.

Established 1872. Premises taken on lease for 75 years and adapted, and a new wing built in 1875, at a total cost of 4,235*l.*

Visited June 26 with Mr. Williams and Mr. Monro.

Seventy students in residence, of whom 36 are in the first and 34 in the second year.

Staff.—Principal, Mr. D. Salmon, who does not reside in the college; Miss Hendy (head mistress), Miss Rodwell, Miss Williams, Miss Grierson, and Miss Kate Charlton, governesses and lecturers; Mrs. Thomas, lady superintendent. Music is taught by Miss Rodwell, drill by Miss Rodwell and Miss Grierson.

Premises consist partly of a building formerly used as a boarding school and partly of two dwelling-houses. Additions have been made and the whole tolerably adapted to its purpose. Recreation ground small for the number of students.

Practising Schools, none belonging to the college. Three Board schools and the Higher Grade National School are regularly visited by the students for observation and practice, and are reported by H.M. Inspector as very efficient.

COMMITTEE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE.—The Rev. B. J. Binns, Rev. E. W. Bolney, Rev. W. E. Shaw, the Rev. Canon Smith, Rev. W. Williams, Rev. E. Jenkins, Rev. F. Samuel, Dr. W. Morgan, Mrs. M. B. Williams, Mr. John Griffiths, Mrs. E. Davies, Mr. W. Rosser, J.P., Mr. David Williams, and the Principal.

The new Principal has thrown much energy into the college life. The premises have been improved, a new class-room has been provided, much painting and decoration have been done, books have been added to the library, and several judicious plans for further developing the usefulness of the college are being tried, *e.g.*, a student who has given several good criticism lessons is directed, when her turn comes for giving another, to prepare a paper on some set topic connected with the practical work of the school. This paper she reads to the students of her own section, who have been previously told to think over the subject in order that they might discuss it with knowledge and intelligence. After this the Normal mistress gives her opinion, and the Principal sums up. The papers read proved to be interesting and the subsequent discussions very helpful to the students.

TOTTENHAM.

ST. KATHARINE'S TRAINING COLLEGE, IN CONNEXION WITH THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

FOUNDED in 1878, at a cost of about 30,000*l*. (2,500*l*. subsequently voted for principal's house.) New chapel erected in 1888.

Visited April 20th and June 16th and following days, with Mr. Balmer and Mr. Rankine.

One hundred and one students in residence, of whom 49 are in the first and 52 in the second year.

STAFF.—Principal, Rev. Edwin Hobson; lady superintendent, Miss Gee; one certificated lecturer, Mr. Piper; five certificated governesses, Miss Pallot, Miss Austin, Miss Castell, Miss Batho and Miss Sills; Mr. Langran, music master; Miss M. A. Cocks, teacher of cookery; and Sergeant-Major Elliott, drill instructor.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.—Three attached to the college. One for girls, one for infants, and a third for girls at a higher fee. Each has an average attendance of about 150, is well ordered and equipped with modern appliances, and receives a good report from Her Majesty's Inspector. The students also pay visits of observation to good schools in Tottenham and in London.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE.—The Bishop of Bedford, The Rev. Canon Elwyn, Master of the Charterhouse, the Rev. Prebendary Hodson, the Rev. Prebendary Harry Jones, the Rev. Canon Benham, the Rev. Prebendary Wilson, the Rev. Prebendary Richards, the Rev. H. D. Pearson, Sir Evan Nepeau, the Rev. Prebendary Whittington, the treasurer, N. Powell, Esq., the Rev. W. O. Allen, Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Principal.

The Committee of the Christian Knowledge Society continue to exercise great liberality in the management and equipment of the college, and have this year expended 1,200*l*. in the erection of a recreation room and the provision of a covered exercise ground.

A very high degree of success was attained at the recent Christmas examination. Of 100 candidates presented, no less than 74 were placed in the first division and none in the third. The lectures and criticisms which I heard were excellent in regard to method, clearness, and practical usefulness, and were duly accompanied with searching questions. A magazine in connexion with the St. Katharine's Reading Association is also kept up with much spirit, and is helpful in maintaining the loyalty and sense of fellowship among present and past students.

The pupil-teacher central classes and the Literary Association, which are greatly helped by the college officers, continue to flourish.

TRURO.

Diocesan Training College for Exeter and Truro.

Founded 1858, at a cost of 3,000*l*..

Visited June 6th and following days with Mr. King.

Forty students in residence, of whom 22 are in the first and 18 in the second year.

Staff.—Principal, non-resident, the Ven. Archdeacon Cornish, vicar of Kenwyn, chaplain, residing close by, the Rev. Canon A. B. Donaldson; lady superintendent, Miss Kirby; four certificated lecturers, Miss Beavan, Miss M. J. Hill, Miss Armitage, and Miss Peat. Music master, Dr. Monk.

Buildings well situated and generally satisfactory. Sanitary condition improved. No chapel.

Practising Schools for 290 children attached to the college and under the management of the committee. Reported efficient by H.M. Inspector.

Committee present at Conference.—The Ven. Archdeacon of Cornwall, the Rev. Canon Bourke, the Rev. J. E. Eddis, the Rev. Canon Moore, the Rev. Canon Worlledge, the Rev. Canon Donaldson, Mr. T. R. Polwhele, Mr. E. W. Carus-Wilson, and the Principal.

Some useful additions have been made to the building, including a new cloak-room and an improved dormitory for six students. A new governess has taken the place of Miss Tarbuck, and evinces much promise. But the position of the students in the class list does not materially improve. This may be partly, though not wholly, accounted for by the low place (1,527 on the average) of the candidates for admission at the Queen's Scholarship examination.

WANDSWORTH.

Roman Catholic Training College.

Foundation.—College opened provisionally in the spring of 1874 in the Orphanage, Roehampton, by permission of the superior of the Sacred Heart, and removed in the autumn of the same year to a commodious building on a beautiful and healthy site, purchased first by the nuns of the Sacred Heart at Wandsworth, and subsequently enlarged and provided by them with a chapel, at a total cost of 22,000*l*.

Visited April 10th and following days with Mr. W. E. Currey.

Ninety-two students are in residence, of whom 48 are in the first and 44 in the second year.

The accommodation of the college has this year been considerably enlarged. There is ample recreation ground. The premises are roomy, comely, and very convenient and well ordered.

Staff.—The Rev. E. Murnane, chaplain; Madam Moran, Principal; Madam Verdon, Lady Superintendent; Mesdames Knight, Oddie, Fincham, Sheil, Oates, and Eaton, lecturers and governesses.

Practising Schools for 140 girls and 120 infants attached to the college. Both are reported to be efficient.

Committee present at Conference.—The Duke of Norfolk, Sir Harry Parker, Mr. Wegg-Prosser, and Mr. W. Hunnybun, Secretary of the Catholic Poor School Committee.

The average position of the candidates on admission was 2,618 in the Queen's Scholarship list, those Catholic pupil-teachers who stand higher in the order or merit being still attracted to the larger institution at Mount Pleasant, Liverpool. This institution, therefore, is at some disadvantage in regard to the qualifications of the candidates whom it receives. The material provision for the accommodation of students has been greatly increased, and is now adequate for the reception of the 92 students in residence. There has been no increase in the number of the teaching staff, which has, however, always been large and liberal relatively to the

number of students. Though the teaching in the college is still characterised by much earnestness and ability, the results of the examination, especially the large number of students placed in the third division, have been somewhat discouraging. This may be attributed in part to the need there is for stimulus and for more of personal effort, and bright spontaneous activity on the part of the students. The committee and the members of the staff are very sensible of this defect, and have very anxiously and fully discussed with me some means by which it might be removed. I confidently anticipate better results in the new year.

WARRINGTON.

Chester, Manchester, and Liverpool Diocesan Training College.

Founded 1844, at a cost of 6,131*l.*

Visited May 30th and following days with Mr. Lomax, Mr. Pole, and Mr. Phelps.

One hundred and three students in residence, of whom 51 are in the first and 52 in the second year.

Staff.—The Rev. Morley Stevenson, Principal; the Rev. F. L. H. Millard, lecturer; Miss Goddard, lady superintendent; Miss Ferriman, head governess; Miss Timewell, Miss Beatty, Miss Perry, and Miss Bell, governesses and lecturers; Miss Warrener, teacher of kindergarten; Mr. W. S. Woods, teacher of music.

Premises.—Large, handsome, and well adapted for their purpose.

Practising Schools.—Three: (1) a girls' school for 180 scholars; (2) a boys' school for 253; and (3) an infant school for 184, all well equipped with modern appliances, and under the immediate control of the college authorities. The students also pay visits of observation to a large higher grade school (the People's College) in the town.

Committee present at Conference.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester, the Ven. Archdeacon Barber, the Rev. Canon Kelly, Canon Penrhyn, Canon Scott, Canon Warr, the Revs. J. M. D. Owen and F. W. Willis, and J. D. Evans, General Mocatta, Messrs. J. R. Buckton, H. G. Crews, H. Greenall, Dr. Watkins, and the Principal.

The purchase of the neighbouring National school buildings has now been completed, and the whole, with the surrounding space, will now be available for the enlargement of the college. It is intended to adapt these additional premises, so as to provide a recreation room, a class-room, a room for drawing, better dormitory accommodation, and other needs. Having regard to the position of the students on entering, and the places they occupy in the list at the end of the first year, the results of the second year examination are highly satisfactory. The tone and spirit of the whole institution are very pleasing, orderly, and life-like. The students have attended a course of University Extension lectures on the Tudor period of English history, and a regular record of the barometric and thermometric readings from day to day is kept by the students. The reading guild continues to be popular and efficient.

WHITELANDS, CHELSEA.

Training College in connexion with the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Church of England.

Founded 1847, in "Whitelands House," enlarged and adapted at a cost of 10,431*l.* (not including that of the new chapel, 1,518*l.*); the National Society's teachers having been trained, up to that time, at Smith Square, Westminster.

Visited April 27th and following days; also November 2nd and following days with Mr. Coward, Mr. Helps, Mr. Willis, and Mr. Barnett.

There are one hundred and sixty-five students, of whom 77 are in the first and 85 in the second year, and 3 in the third year; 21 of these are day students.

STAFF.—Principal, Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, M.A.; lady superintendent, Miss Lane; and eight certificated governesses, Miss Stanley, Miss Birch, Miss Robey, Miss Smith, Miss Tench, Miss Spivey, Miss Jackson, and Miss Ivatt; music master, Mr. Mills; French master, M. de la Lande; Sergeant-Major Elliott and Madame Bergmann Österberg for drill.

PREMISES.—Good and well adapted. The area is confined; but the utmost and best use is made of the space. There is a chapel, and a fair recreation ground.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.—Three, on the premises and under the exclusive control of the college: (1) a commercial school, with 155 girls; (2) a model school, with 170 girls; (3) an infant school, with 120 boys and girls. The total staff consists of three head mistresses, with seven assistants. Nine senior students and nine juniors take part in the teaching of the schools in each week. Periodical visits to neighbouring schools of good repute have been carefully organised.

COMMITTEE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE.—The Rev. the Master of the Charterhouse (Canon Elwyn), the Rev. Prebendary Snowden, the Rev. Canon Chapman, the Rev. G. Blunt, Rev. Canon Erskine Clarke, the Rev. W. E. H. Sotheby, Rev. J. S. Brownrigg, Mr. George Buchanan, Sir F. S. Powell, M.P., the Rev. A. S. Shutte, Mr. J. T. Miles, Mr. J. Freeman, and the Principal.

The results of the Christmas examination were as usual in this college highly satisfactory, especially in relation to the students of the second year, 49 students out of 75 having been placed in the first division. The special characteristics of the college are the mental activity and the spirit of work which pervade it, the efforts which are made to encourage the teaching staff to pursue their own studies and to obtain higher qualifications, the attention paid to the development of the artistic sense among the students, and the evident anxiety of the Principal and his assistants to try new and promising experiments, and to increase in every legitimate direction the usefulness and influence of the college. Large expenses have this year been incurred in the complete repair and improvement of the arrangements for drainage. The work of refitting the dormitories with modern furniture proceeds steadily, and will, it is expected, be finished this year.

The association of old students for mental improvement continues in full vigour and efficiency.

Report, *for the Year* 1893, *by the* Hon. Mrs. Colborne, Directress of Needlework.

My Lords, March 14th, 1894.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the needlework of the students in training colleges, of acting teachers, of pupil-teachers, and of a certain proportion of the children attending the public elementary schools.

The number of students and acting teachers (England) examined for certificates in June and December 1893 was 6,742, an increase of 1,065 on the totals of 1892.

The average marks gained by the students were 75·3 against 69·9 in 1892; the improvement in the work of the acting teachers was equally great; their average in 1893 was 58·8 against 52·0 in 1892. The standard of efficiency, to which the acting teachers have attained, is not yet as satisfactory as I could desire, but it is far higher than it was a few years ago. The manner in which the various test exercises were carried out was more intelligent and thorough than formerly, and there was greater evidence of systematic preparation for the examination. The improvement was most marked in the cutting-out exercise. It is satisfactory to find that teachers are seeking to add to and perfect their knowledge of this branch of the needlework syllabus, sundry changes in Schedule III. having increased the cutting-out requirements in the upper standards.

For a long time it has been acknowledged by those who have given careful attention to the subject, that to prove practically useful, every syllabus of plain needlework must be drawn up on lines, which, when followed, will lead a child from the mastery of simple stitches to a knowledge of their use and place in a garment. Any instruction would, however, be very incomplete were it to stop at this point; the child must also learn to cut out and shape the simple garments, and thus acquire by graduated steps, the knowledge of how to produce a complete garment, cut out, made up, and finished off by herself.

The requirements of Schedule III. have, from time to time been altered with a view satisfactorily to carry out this scheme. These changes have not always met with the cordial approval of teachers, who, whilst admitting the greater educational value of such a plan, have imagined it would so materially increase their needlework responsibilities, that to follow it in its entirety, would be well nigh impossible.

I trust, however, that the increase in teaching skill and the improvement in practical needlework shown at the recent examinations, both by college students and by acting teachers, may justify the hope that a large proportion of the assistant mistresses will now be fitted to take a responsible share in the needlework instruction; the head teachers thus being relieved from much of the heavy work which has hitherto devolved on them, many having felt it necessary (owing to the weakness of their subordinates) to keep the cutting-out lessons entirely under their personal supervision.

At the Queen's Scholarship examination in July 1893 there were 6,803 candidates. An important step towards the attainment of a higher quality of work had been made by the candidates; their marks were 10 per cent. higher than in 1892. There has also been improve-

ment in the work of the pupil-teachers, but there are still far too many proofs of carelessness or ignorance in the specimens worked at the collective examinations. I refer specially to patches placed with no regard to the way of the material, and to darns which do not fulfil their object, namely, the strengthening of weakened material or the replacing of worn threads.

Needlework specimens from 2,048 schools, representing the work of 167,497 children, were examined during the past year. The full grant was awarded to 1,641 schools (girls' and infants'), the half grant to 355, whilst 52 were classified as "moderate" or "failures."

I am glad to note that the number of schools in which very small stitches are taught is on the decrease; the needlework in the greater number of schools is far more practical in character than it was a few years ago; individual specimens deserving the title of excellent are perhaps fewer than formerly, but the average quality of school needlework is far higher and much more satisfactory. A girl having passed through the various standards will now leave school with a very complete training in the essentials of plain needlework, and, whether the occupations of her after life be purely domestic or connected with trade, she will have received a thorough grounding in the subject.

I beg leave to submit to my Lords the special reports on each college.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RHODA E. COLBORNE.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

REPORTS ON THE TRAINING COLLEGES, 1893.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

Some of the demonstration lessons were excellent, but several were very weak. In future more opportunities for teaching needlework to classes of children are to be given to the students, who will thus acquire a practical knowledge of the subject, without which their lessons are apt to be of little real value to their pupils. The test exercises at the Christmas Examination were well done, and showed that care and attention had been given to the subject.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

The students gave good notes of a lesson on pleating, but the explanatory illustrations were very poor. The Christmas work was very satisfactory.

BRIGHTON.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

The students passed a very satisfactory oral examination. Their Christmas work was very good, the paper garments deserving praise.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

The needlework exercises showed careful finish; the buttonholes were particularly good.

BRISTOL.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

The test exercises at the Christmas Examination showed a marked improvement on those of last year; some of the paper garments were excellent. The teaching marks did not reach quite as high a standard as in 1892.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

The needlework exercises and papers were satisfactory, but some of the diagrams were very poor.

CHELTENHAM.

Second Year Students.

The demonstration lessons were given with greater animation and spirit than in former years. The finished work (garments, specimens, &c.) was thoroughly well done; the same careful attention to details was noticeable in the test exercises at the Christmas Examination.

First Year Students.

The results of the examination in practical needlework were very satisfactory; the buttonholes and marking deserved commendation.

CHICHESTER.

Second Year Students.

The teaching skill of the students has continued to increase; many excellent lessons were given before me, the majority being illustrated by good diagrams.

The paper patterns at the Christmas Examination were well done, but many were only half finished; the needlework exercises were also satisfactory, but the amount of work shown in them was very small.

First Year Students.

Correct information was given in the needlework papers, but greater conciseness of expression should be aimed at. The meaning of the writer was often obscured by a multiplicity of words.

DARLINGTON.

Second Year Students.

The capabilities of the students as teachers of needlework were proved by the satisfactory nature of the lessons they gave at the annual examination; their practical work at Christmas did not, however, reach as high a standard of merit. Many of the paper patterns were very faulty.

First Year Students.

The results of the theoretical and practical examinations were highly satisfactory.

DERBY.

Second Year Students.

The oral examination was a thoroughly satisfactory one, the arrangement of the class lessons was good, the teaching bright and intelligent.

The test exercises at Christmas gained good marks; they showed neatness and finish.

First Year Students.

The needlework papers gave clear and full answers to the questions proposed.

The Christmas exercises were generally well done.

DURHAM.

Second Year Students.

The improvement in the teaching powers of the students noticed in my report of last year has been maintained; the lessons were good practical ones, and were well illustrated by correct diagrams. Some weakness was shown in the paper patterns.

First Year Students.

The needlework tests were carried out with care and neatness; the theoretical part of the examination was equally satisfactory.

EDGEHILL.

Second Year Students.

One of the large board schools of Liverpool was chosen as the place of examination of the Edgehill students, who taught with marked success large classes of children. The subjects chosen for the lessons were often outside the round of exercises enumerated in the needlework syllabus, thus wider scope for originality was given to the teachers. They availed themselves of this circumstance, and deviating from the well-trodden paths traced in needlework manuals, made their instruction of greater individual interest than is usual.

The Christmas tests showed some excellent work.

First Year Students.

The results of the junior students' examination were most satisfactory; high marks were awarded for general finish and industry.

HOME AND COLONIAL.

Second Year Students.

The general results of the examination (both oral and practical) were satisfactory; the students' powers of illustrating their lessons by blackboard diagrams have increased; there is still, however, a certain tone of unreality in the lessons which will, I trust, disappear when the teachers have had more practice in teaching classes of children.

First Year Students.

The papers and diagrams were good, and much of the needlework gained full marks.

HOMERTON.

Second Year Students.

There was decided improvement in the execution of the test exercises at the Christmas Examination, but the average marks gained at the oral examination were not as high as those of last year.

First Year Students.

The needlework papers were very satisfactory, the information was arranged concisely and with method. Good diagrams distinguished the Christmas tests.

LINCOLN.

Second Year Students.

The results of the practical and teaching examinations were very satisfactory. The weakness commented on last year has been overcome, and the college has again taken a good position in the needlework list.

First Year Students.

Marked improvement was shown both in the needlework exercises and in the notes on a cutting-out lesson. The tests were thoroughly well carried out.

LIVERPOOL.

Second Year Students.

In no college has a greater advance in teaching skill been made. Many excellent lessons were given by the students; the Christmas work was also satisfactory.

First Year Students.

The test exercises were generally well done, but the diagrams were somewhat weak.

NORWICH.

Second Year Students.

The teaching examination produced satisfactory results, and the Christmas tests were good; the paper garment, however, was often only half finished.

First Year Students.

A high standard of merit was reached by the majority of the needlework exercises. The notes on a lesson in gusset-making were correct, but not sufficiently full, and some of the illustrations were very poor.

OXFORD.

Second Year Students.

Bright, interesting lessons were given by the students, who by good diagrams on the blackboard drew attention to all important points in their instruction. The Christmas work was also satisfactory.

First Year Students.

The average quality of the test exercises was far higher than last year, but the diagrams still lacked finish.

RIPON.

Second Year Students.

The students passed a good oral examination. The small amount of work done during the two hours allotted to the Christmas Examination reduced the marks for industry and finish. The paper garment was often only partly done, and important stitches were omitted in the needlework exercise.

First Year Students.

The test exercises were not satisfactory; the patterns were rough in execution, and the actual needlework often did not rise above fair.

SAFFRON WALDEN.

Second Year Students.

The students taught in a pleasing manner and illustrated their lessons by good diagrams. Their Christmas work was equally satisfactory.

First Year Students.

Great care and attention had evidently been paid to the needlework of the junior students, who carried out their test exercises with neatness and finish.

SALISBURY.

Second Year Students.

The results of the examination in teaching were as satisfactory as those of the practical examination. Many excellent lessons were given by the students, and their test exercises at Christmas were distinguished by a careful finish which deserved praise.

First Year Students.

The junior students passed as excellent an examination as the seniors; their papers and needlework exercises were most satisfactory.

SOUTHLANDS.

Second Year Students.

The satisfactory results of the oral examination led me to hope that the Christmas work would be equally good, but many of the cutting-out and needlework exercises were only fair, and in several cases so little work had been done that marks for industry were lost.

First Year Students.

The theoretical and practical examinations were both satisfactory. The diagrams at the Christmas Examination were excellent.

STOCKWELL.

Second Year Students.

The examination in teaching skill was a most satisfactory one; many of the lessons were excellent and were illustrated by thoroughly good diagrams. The test exercises were worked with care.

First Year Students.

The needlework papers were well written. Both industry and finish were shown in the test exercises, the diagrams deserving special praise.

SWANSEA.

Second Year Students.

The average quality of the class lessons was very high. The teaching was very practical, whilst the animation of the students prevented the instruction becoming wearisome. The Christmas work was satisfactory.

First Year Students.

Some excellent work was sent up at the Christmas Examination; the diagrams were well and neatly drawn.

TOTTENHAM.

Second Year Students.

The students did extremely well at their examination in teaching, but their practical work at Christmas was not satisfactory. In many cases the different parts of the paper pattern were simply cut out and no attempt had been made to tack them together, and thus form a garment. The stitches in the needlework exercise were very good.

First Year Students.

The needlework papers were most satisfactory, the diagrams often rising to excellent; the test exercises at Christmas were also worked with a careful attention to the printed directions; they reached a high average.

TRURO.

Second Year Students.

The students passed a satisfactory examination in teaching, and the garments and specimens worked during the year were very good. At Christmas the test exercises did not gain high marks; the cutting-out exercise showed great weakness. In several cases little or nothing was done.

First Year Students.

At the Christmas Examination excellent marks were earned by the junior students; good diagrams, neat stitches, and careful finish distinguished their work.

WANDSWORTH.

Second Year Students.

A higher standard in teaching skill has been reached by the students; their practical work also showed great improvement.

First Year Students.

Many of the diagrams in the junior students' papers were excellent, and the general character of the work at the Christmas Examination deserved praise.

WARRINGTON.

Second Year Students.

At the time of my visit last June several of the students were far from strong in health; it was therefore under somewhat unfavourable circumstances that they were examined. Notwithstanding these drawbacks they acquitted themselves well, and gained a high per-centage of marks. The paper patterns at Christmas were excellent, and the stitches in the needlework exercises very good, but the amount of work done in two hours was small.

First Year Students.

The test exercises showed marked improvement on those of last year; the illustrations in the needlework papers showed a little weakness.

WHITELANDS.

Second Year Students.

The teaching marks of the students reached a high average, and their Christmas work was equally satisfactory.

First Year Students.

The results of the examination were satisfactory; excellent work was shown in some of the tests.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGES.

ABERYSTWITH.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

The students have made a good start; their progress in needlework will, I trust, be steady.

BIRMINGHAM.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

The first examination of this college was so satisfactory that the progress made during the last year was not unexpected. The students sent up some thoroughly good work at the certificate examination; their class lessons reached a very fair standard of efficiency, their blackboard work showing marked improvement.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Both the theoretical and practical parts of the examination produced very satisfactory results.

BRISTOL.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

A very fair position in the needlework list has been earned by the students at their first examination in the subject.

CARDIFF.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

The teaching powers of the students were weak. Many of the students seemed unable to communicate to others the knowledge they themselves possessed; their lessons were wanting in the plain practical explanation which alone can make a class lesson in needlework intelligible to children. The garments made during the year were worked with care, but the test exercises did not earn high marks.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

The results of the examination were very satisfactory.

MANCHESTER.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Some excellent work was to be found among the test exercises of the certificate examination.

NEWCASTLE.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

The students gave bright practical lessons; their finished work (garments, diagrams, &c.) was excellent, and their test exercises showed care and neatness.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

The needlework papers were good; much excellent work was to be found in the various specimens completed during the college year and in those sent up at the certificate examination.

NOTTINGHAM.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

A satisfactory examination on the whole, but the marks earned both at the oral and practical examinations were lower than those of last year.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

The junior students sent up some very good work; their papers were written with care, and were illustrated by accurate diagrams.

SHEFFIELD. FIRTH.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

Several of the class lessons were excellent, and the practical work of the students reached a very fair average of merit.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

The examination produced excellent results.

REPORT, *for the Year* 1893, *by* SIR JOHN STAINER, *Inspector of Music, on the Examination in Music of the* STUDENTS *of* TRAINING COLLEGES *in* ENGLAND AND WALES.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to present my reports and those of Mr. McNaught on the results of our examination of students in training colleges during the year 1893. If we are unable to bring before you any new facts or striking statements as to the musical condition of the colleges, we at least have the satisfaction of stating that the high standard reached in 1892 has been fully maintained; the teachers are as zealous and painstaking as ever, and the students show a most praiseworthy wish to make the best use of the excellent instruction they receive. The present high standard has been gradually reached by upward steps during the last ten years, and our desire for the future is not so much that any great advance should be made in the difficulty of the tests we apply, as that the *general level* of work should reach as near this standard as possible. Of course it is always of interest to us to meet with proofs of the special ability of some few students amongst the many, and the number of gifted men and women brought before us is often remarkable. But we are still more interested in those students who have entered college in a backward condition, and whose progress we know must have been slow and tedious, equally troublesome to teacher and student. We are glad to be able to report that the teachers are fully alive to the importance of devoting their best energy to the least gifted students, and as yet I believe we have never been obliged to report unfavourably of this side of their work. A warning, however, may be needed both by teachers and students against preparation being made for the Inspectors' examination rather than for the future duty and responsibility of teaching children. Excellent performances by choral classes, and good results in the individual examination, are as satisfactory to us as they are to the students, but all this we wish to be looked upon not as an end but as a means, as only being good and useful so far as it makes them better able to impart their own knowledge and enthusiasm to school children under their charge. One of their most important qualifications, the teaching of voice-production, baffles all examination; it is eminently practical, and yet is so difficult in practice, although the theory would appear to be comparatively easy. For the progress students make in this branch of study we have to trust largely to their own good sense and proper appreciation of its great value. On voice-production depends very much, though not of course entirely, the art of maintaining pitch or "singing in tune" as we commonly express it. Habitual loss of pitch is one of the most common and persistent faults of school-singing; perhaps it can rarely if ever be eradicated, but it can be brought within the smallest limits, and even such a partial result as this can only be obtained by constant attention and skilful treatment of the children's voices.

I herewith append short separate reports of our visits to each college.

Training Colleges for Masters.

Bangor.—Mr. McNaught reports:—

"The preparation here was complete. The note, time, and ear tests were done admirably by nearly every one of the students. The songs were as a rule well selected, and the execution uniformly good. It would be unreasonble to look for better results in a training college. The part music was also excellently rendered. The college is fortunate in getting so many students with good voices."

Battersea.—The senior students, with the help of some well-trained boys from the practising school, gave an excellent performance of Stanford's cantata *The Revenge;* the juniors sang Grieg's *The Recognition of Land* very well indeed. A string band afterwards played the first movement of a Symphony by Hadyn very creditably. The men taken individually did not exhibit a high order of musical ability, and I thought they did not in any branch come quite up to the usual good standard of this college. But it was clear that there had been no lack of careful preparation.

Mr. McNaught reports:—

"A few of the students sang very well, but the majority were not so well up to the work as former examinations at this college led me to expect. Time was good, except the six-eight time. Bridge-notes in the tune sight test were often missed. The songs formed a capital selection, and the part music was finely sung notwithstanding its difficulty."

Borough Road (Isleworth).—The men were remarkably well prepared for the examination, and their answers were smartly and unhesitatingly given. A very high level of work was reached, in every branch. The choral classes sang capitally; the juniors gave part-songs, the seniors Alice Mary Smith's cantata *The Red King;* as an intermezzo, a band consisting of two flutes and strings, with support on a pianoforte, performed the ballet music from Schubert's *Rosamunde* most creditably; amongst the players were the vice-principal and one of the tutors. Everything highly satisfactory. An excellent selection of songs had been prepared most carefully.

Mr. McNaught reports:—

"The tests were sung with correctness and fluency, and the naming of notes, sung or played, was equally satisfactory. The students here seem to work at music with well directed enthusiasm. The songs were exceptionally good; nearly all of them were by classical composers. The rendering of the part music called for little else than high praise."

Carmarthen.—Great pains had been taken to bring the men up to a good standard, but they were with a few exceptions not naturally endowed with much taste for music, and the teacher must have had very up-hill work; the result was all the more creditable to him Fourteen out of thirty received full marks, and amongst these were three very good accompanists on the pianoforte, two of them showing also considerable promise as organists; the remainder as might be expected were principally weak in their answers to the ear tests—a branch of work the success of which depends more on the pupils' gifts than the teacher's skill. The choral classes had been admirably trained, and sang with excellent attack, correctness, and taste. The juniors gave two part-songs alone; afterwards seniors and juniors combined,

and gave a most stirring and spirited rendering of Mee's cantata *Horatius*. At the close of the examination I had some conversation with the Principal and Teacher of Music on the result.

CARNARVON—Mr. McNaught reports:—

"The music in this college is now better managed than when I examined it two years since. The songs were mostly of a thoroughly good type, and they were often rendered with taste and good tone. In the technical work the weakest features were in the minor mode and six-eight time tests. With the co-operation of outsiders an excellent concert was given, the programme of which included Sterndale Bennett's cantata *The May Queen*. The educational effect of the pains spent in getting up this cantata must be very beneficial to the students."

CHELSEA (ST. MARK'S).—I thought the men did not quite come up to the high musical standard usually reached here; but in all colleges there must be "ups" and "downs," and it must be admitted that St. Mark's has a smaller number of "downs" than most institutions. The individual work showed that unsparing pains had been taken to prepare the students, and though rarely brilliant the general result was quite good. The juniors sang some part-songs and choruses with the precision and taste which has become an attribute of the place; and the seniors gave an admirable rendering of Cherubini's *Requiem Mass in D minor*.

Mr. McNaught reports:—

"The capacity of the students did not appear to be high, and their acquirements did not atone for their natural deficiencies. I cannot say that the examination as a whole was as satisfactory as former years' experience had led me to expect. The main fault was a lack of readiness and ease. The songs were as usual selected with excellent taste. The choral performances were as interesting as ever. It was most creditable to the college to undertake to revive Cherubini's Mass, a work now seldom heard."

CHELTENHAM.—I found a very good set of men; the majority endowed with natural musical taste. A few very backward students, however, left their traces on the list of marks. The work had been evenly and carefully prepared, and I was highly satisfied with the result of the individual examination. The senior choral class gave Sullivan's part-song *The Long Day Closes*, and afterwards an excellent performance of Felicien David's cantata *The Desert*. The quality of tone was excellent; I have rarely heard so many nice tenor voices in one college. The juniors gave some part-songs, and also the major portion of Mendelssohn's cantata *To the Sons of Art;* this was ambitious on the part of first year men, but they rendered it capitally, with plenty of spirit and attack.

Mr. McNaught reports:—

'The work was well done throughout. The students sang with great ease and steadiness and without doubt. The choral performances were very good indeed."

CHESTER.—All the students were carefully and thoroughly prepared for the examination. The only weak point was the beating of time, which showed generally a slight uncertainty and hesitation. The songs were admirably selected, and nicely sung. The performance of the choral classes deserved the most unqualified praise. The juniors gave David's cantata *The Desert*, and the seniors Read's cantata *Sigurd;* in both cases the rendering was admirable.

Mr. McNaught reports :—

"An excellent examination all round. The ear tests were very satisfactory, and the time, apart from the beating of it, was good. The song list included compositions by Grieg, Franz, Lassen, Raff, and well-known classical writers."

CULHAM.—Mr. McNaught reports :—

"The sight singing was as usual distinguished by its bold briskness. There was a tendency on the part of students to beat far too quickly, and thus to render the sight tests more difficult than they were designed to be. A quiet, steady pace, of about M 60, suffices for nearly all the tune and time tests submitted at this examination. The songs were first-rate and were generally well sung. The part music was also satisfactorily sung. The first year men sang four of Mendelssohn's two-part songs. Although not written for this class of voice these duets were excellent practice for the class. The college band performed a good selection of music with a much better blend and unity of attack than I have heard before from this 'institution.' It is very creditable to the enthusiasm of the students that this band has enjoyed so long and useful a life."

DURHAM.—I am sorry not to be able to give a good report of the results of my examination in this college. Not only was the work much below the standard now happily reached in training colleges generally, but I could not help feeling that the majority of the men who came before me might have done much better if they had given a little more attention to their studies. At the close of the day's work I had a conversation with the principal and teacher of music on the subject. The selection of songs was much better than on previous occasions, and the choral classes aimed at less ambitious music and with better results than heretofore.

EXETER.—In the individual examination excellent work was done all round. The ear tests were answered quickly and well, only 8 men out of 30 failed to secure full marks in this subject. The songs were carefully prepared and well rendered, and with few exceptions were of the best type. The seniors and juniors in combination gave an admirable performance of Markull's cantata *Roland's Horn*, accompanied by two pianofortes (capitally played by two lady volunteers), two violinists, and a flautist (students).

I had the pleasure of attending the Sunday morning service in the college chapel, and I was delighted with the hearty manner in which all took part in the music. The boys from the practising school were excellently trained, and sang well and effectively. Although the service was fully choral from beginning to end, it did not in any way give one the impression of being a musical display, the music occupied its true place as a handmaid to devotional worship. The students must gain a good deal of useful knowledge and experience from these choral services. I have before me a list of twelve settings of the canticles by leading composers, which have been learnt by the men for chapel use.

At the close of the examination I met the Committee and reported the results.

HAMMERSMITH.—Mr. McNaught reports :—

"The students, as a rule, were not highly gifted but they passed very fairly. There was some hesitation in sight singing, petitions 'to begin again' were too frequent, and the minor mode was not clearly understood as to the naming of the notes on the *movable do* system employed. Many of the songs were of the drawing-room type one would rather not have to hear at examinations of this sort, and which do not afford the best means of culture to students. The part music was excellently chosen and as excellently sung."

"PETERBOROUGH.—A fair examination all round. Not many of the students were exceptionally favoured by nature with good capacity, but work had made its effect in developing natural skill. The time was good, the six-eight time occasionally giving trouble. The songs were very good and were performed with care. A cantata, *Sigurd*, by F. J. Read, was sung with great effect."

SALTLEY.—The work reached a high standard, the only exception being the beating of time, which I thought not quite up to the mark. A beautiful selection of songs had been prepared and the men sang them very well indeed. The choral classes separately and in combination gave several part-songs, and afterwards a most creditable performance of Mendelssohn's cantata *To the Sons of Art*, in which the quartet *soli* was particularly deserving of praise. Four students played a gavotte arranged by Pappini for three violins with pianoforte accompaniment.

Mr. McNaught reports :—

"A very satisfactory examination. All the work had been carefully prepared. The students had evidently given serious attention to the study."

WESTMINSTER.—The sight-reading was very good, with the exception of a bad habit of halting before a modulation, a habit which seemed to run through the whole college. Also the reading and beating of six-eight time were decidedly below the mark. The junior choral classes sang a movement from Mendelssohn's *Fest Gesang* excellently, the juniors and seniors then combined and gave a spirited rendering of Dr. Dunstan's cantata, *The Benedicte*. The quality of tone of both the classes was strikingly pure and good. The songs were well selected and nicely sung.

Mr. McNaught reports :—

"The strongest feature of the individual examination was the facility shown in singing the minor mode, and the weakest features the six pulse measure and the tendency to sing too quickly. The songs were good—one or two could have been spared without regret—and they were well sung. The part singing was satisfactory."

WINCHESTER.—The answers to the ear-tests were particularly quick and correct, and the other branches of work were quite up to a high standard. The senior choral class gave an excellent rendering of Felicien David's cantata, *The Desert*. I have heard on previous occasions better voices amongst the men, but I have never had a more satisfactory examination, taken all round. This college must be rather lucky in receiving men who at least are capable of learning music if they do not already possess musical knowledge; the teacher of music told me that out of the 450 or 500 men that he had prepared for examination during the last 15 years only three had to be withdrawn as hopelessly incapable.

YORK.—Mr. McNaught reports :—

"Great facility characterised the performance of the note and time-tests. The pace was too fast for some. It seemed not possible to restrain them without confusing them. I strongly recommend the teacher to persuade students to adopt a slow pace in their private practice. A fair but not irreproachable list of songs had been prepared, and many were sung with good voice and feeling. A selection of choruses from *Antigone* was excellently rendered."

Training Colleges for Mistresses.

Bishop's Stortford.—The students showed a little want of smartness in their work, but they had received a very sound training and passed with great credit. Amongst several who played the pianoforte one distinguished herself by her admirable accompaniments. Two others played the organ meritoriously. The junior choral class sang part songs by Abt, Hatton, Battison Haynes, and Macfarren; the senior class gave a spirited and tasteful rendering of Fowles' cantata, *The Harvest Queen*. The result all round was highly satisfactory.

Brighton.—The result of the examination was highly satisfactory. The individual examination showed careful preparation in every branch. The only fault that could be found was that too many of the students were anxious to play accompaniments to the songs, and not all were quite equal to the task; I pointed this out to the teacher. The junior students sang trios and other concerted pieces admirably, with good attack, good taste, and clear pronunciation. The seniors gave Macfarren's cantata, *Songs in a Cornfield*, very creditably indeed. The students are taken through a course of exercises on voice-production.

Bristol.—Results highly satisfactory. The students had been most thoroughly and carefully prepared in every branch. The selection of songs might have been better, but I had not much to complain of on this score. The seniors sang Abt's cantata, *The Star of Hope*, charmingly, with much taste and grace. The juniors sang some part songs excellently. I congratulated the Principal and teacher of music on the efficient condition of the musical training in the college.

Cheltenham.—There had been a good deal of absence from musical practice owing to colds and sore throats, but nevertheless the students passed a satisfactory examination. There might have been more facility in beating time, and more readiness in applying the movable *doh*; but, speaking generally, the work had been carefully prepared. The choral classes sang some *solfeggi* by Concone, and a short selection from Mendelssohn's *Elijah*.

Chichester.—On the whole the result was satisfactory, but I was sorry to find some students presented for examination who should not have wasted their time in attempting to prepare for it. As a set-off to this, many of the students had musical taste and ability above the average. Some, or rather, the majority of the songs, were sung with considerable feeling. The senior choral class gave a most creditable performance of Prout's cantata, *Queen Aimée*, the more creditable because it is not easy to train such a small number of students as 20 to sing difficult three-part music with broad effects. The juniors sang several two-parts songs by Schumann quite charmingly.

Darlington.—The work done here was in all respects excellent; the songs were nicely sung, and the *viva voce* answers were smart and good. A few of the songs were unworthy of the company they were in; but no doubt another year will find them relegated to their proper sphere of society. The choral classes sang Roeckel's cantata, *The Fisher Maidens*, and also some part songs with great taste; the musical training the students receive here is undoubtedly admirable.

Mr. McNaught reports:—

"The students showed fair facility in applying the syllables on the system employed, viz., *movable doh*. The beating of time was good in the time exercises but not so good when time and tune were combined. The minor mode

had been carefully practised. The name *fe* was usually used for the sharp sixth. It would be well for students to be accustomed to the alternative name *bay* because it is the sol-fa name most used for this scale note. The songs were not all good but they were all well sung."

DERBY.—"There were some strong points in this examination. The six-eight time was particularly good and the ear exercises were well answered. On the other hand the syllables were not at all fluently applied to the staff, and the minor mode was very imperfectly understood, and the beating of time was often not satisfactory. The choral performances were really excellent. The students combined with friendly tenors and basses to produce *God thou art great* (Spohr)—a difficult work—and *The Daughter of Jairus* (Stainer)."

DURHAM.—The work was generally up to a fair standard, the ear tests I thought rather above the average. A capital selection of songs was presented, and they were with a few exceptions nicely sung. Tho programme of the performances by the choral classes was almost too bcuntiful; it included two cantatas, a pianoforte solo, a violin solo, and several songs and part-songs. The cantatas were Pergolesi's *Stabat Mater*, and C. H. Lloyd's *Harvest*. On the whole the performance was highly creditable, although I thought the singers might have thrown out their voices with more fullness and sonority in the *forte* passages. But a combination of nervousness and colds helped to produce this result.

EDGEHILL.—I found great variation in the work done: some students were much above the average, some only passed with difficulty. There were amongst them several meritorious pianists, and some had exceedingly good voices. On the whole the result was quite satisfactory. The juniors sang some part-songs very sweetly, and the seniors, after giving two *Canons* by Reinecke, rendered Bendall's cantata *The Lady of Shalott*, with great taste and spirit.

Mr. McNaught reports:—

"The students I examined were fairly up to their work. The songs were sometimes performed with excellent taste. The beating of time was not done with assurance. The cantata was sung admirably notwithstanding its difficulties."

GRAY'S INN ROAD.—The performance of both the choral classes was deserving of the highest praise, the juniors gave part-songs by Schumann and others, the seniors C. H. Lloyd's cantata *The Gleaner's Harvest*. The result of the individual examination was not equally satisfactory, there was considerable hesitation in the sight reading, and time-beating tests, and the songs were not performed as well as might have been expected. We had a conversation with the Principal and Musical Instructor on the subject.

Mr. McNaught reports:—

"The strong point of the work of this college is the choral performance, which is simply excellent. The instructor must have great difficulty in preparing so large a number of students (there were 73 in the second year) for individual examination. It was not to be wondered at, that there were weaknesses in the sight singing and ear work."

"LINCOLN.—The result attained here is the high water mark of my experience of tra ning college work. Every student had been carefully trained in every detail. Time and great skill had been lavished upon the students to enable them to develope their utmost capacity. The songs were performed with scrupulous care and with intelligent expression and the selection was altogether irreproachable. The students combined gave a most enjoyable

performance of Smart's beautiful cantata *King René's Daughter*. This college is very fortunate in enjoying the services of two music teachers who work together with great loyalty and ability."

LIVERPOOL (Mount Pleasant).—The work was quite up to the usual high standard of this college. I thought the reading of the joint tests of Time and Tune above the average. In every branch were proofs of most careful preparation. The performance of the choral classes was particularly creditable. The programme included Von Holten's Toy Symphony, motets by Lanza (*Alma Virgo*) and Verdussen (*Maria Mater Gratiæ*), amongst many other interesting numbers.

Mr. McNaught reports:—

"The students were admirably prepared in all points. Some had not much capacity, but even in their cases individual training had accomplished a good result. The choral performances were excellent. The order and smoothness of all the arrangements were a striking tribute to the discipline of this great establishment."

"NORWICH.—The second year students were not a good set musically, and various circumstances had combined to hinder their musical training. The results, therefore, on this occasion were, I am sorry to report, not altogether satisfactory. The students stumbled a good deal in sight reading. Their industry told better in the time exercises which were sung with fair evenness, especially those in six-eight time. A good selection of songs had been prepared. Some part songs were sung with good taste and precision."

OXFORD.—The students were an exceptionally good set; many of them possessed real musical ability. Five of them were excellent accompanists. Under such circumstances a high standard of work was inevitable: all but two took full marks. The choral class consisting of both senior and junior students, sang a selection of part-songs by Abt, Raff, Schumann, and Smart, quite charmingly: the rendering of Schumann's *Gipsy Life* was simply admirable.

RIPON.—On the whole the result of the examination was highly satisfactory; with the exception of a little hesitation in answering the ear-tests the work was up to a good level throughout. The junior choral class sang a duet by Handel, *Welcome is the dawn of day* excellently. The seniors gave Hofmann's cantata, *Song of the Norns* most charmingly; the many vocal difficulties with which the work abounds were mastered with ease, and the students showed a taste and feeling deserving the greatest praise. Much credit is due to their zealous and experienced teacher for the manner in which this cantata was given.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—The students had been carefully prepared in all branches of their work, and I was much pleased with the result of the examination. The selection of songs was all that could be desired, and they were often sung with considerable taste. The combined choral class (senior and junior students) gave an excellent rendering of Abt's cantata, *Springtime*, the classes also sang separately part-songs by Fischer and Muhling. I met the Committee and reported the result of the examination.

SALISBURY.—The students had been carefully and soundly prepared although several did not do justice to themselves owing to nervousness. Perhaps the ear tests might have been more smartly and correctly answered, and, I think, too many were allowed to appear as accompanists; some of them had evidently not found time to prepare their work. The choral classes gave a charming open-air concert, which included the cantata by Myles B. Foster *The Angels of the Bells*,

Curschmann's trio, *Te prego, o padre eterno*, Wagner's chorus, *The Maiden's spinning*, Mendelssohn's trio, *Lift thine eyes*, and many other beautiful pieces, all of which were most creditably rendered under the able direction of the teacher of music.

SOUTHLANDS.—The individual examination was fairly satisfactory; the reading and beating of time might have been better. The choral classes sang excellently, the juniors who sang some part-songs by Smart, Schumann, and Leslie, were most promising; I have rarely heard a more rich and beautiful quality of tone. The seniors were hardly less deserving of notice for excellence of tone; they gave a performance of Smart's cantata, *King René's Daughter*, which was simply charming.

Mr. McNaught reports :—

"There was much to commend in this examination. The sight reading was fluent, the answers to ear tests fairly quick and correct, and the time exercises were satisfactory as to performance, if not as to beating. The part singing was, I think, the best I have ever heard in this college. It was a great pleasure."

STOCKWELL.—The greatest credit is due to the students for the admirable examination they passed; all branches of work were up to an equally high level. The choral classes were under some disadvantage owing to the absence of their conductor through illness. His absence was all the more regrettable as he had lately resigned his post as musical instructor to the college, and all present on the occasion would have been glad of the opportunity of acknowledging the value of his many years of labour among the students, and of expressing the regard and respect he has won by his kindness and earnestness. Mr. Gadsby leaves the college with the best wishes of all who have come in contact with him.

Mr. McNaught reports :—

"The retiring teacher seems to have determined that the last set of students that would come under his charge should keep up the reputation of the college. The individual work was well done all round. The part-singing, of course, suffered because of Mr. Gadsby's regrettable absence. One of the strongest points in the music examination at this college has been the selection of good songs for individual practice. It may be hoped that the tradition established will not fade under the new staff."

SWANSEA.—No better proof can be given of the efficiency of the students than to state that only seven out of 34 failed to obtain full marks. I cannot speak too highly of the admirable teaching the students had received. The seniors sang Lahec's cantata, *The Sleeping Beauty*, excellently, notwithstanding an occasional difficulty in maintaining the pitch of high recitations. The juniors sang part-songs by Schumann and Smart. Both sets fully maintained the reputation of the college for strong bright voices, and both sang with considerable feeling and taste.

TOTTENHAM.—The choral classes sang several part-songs with great taste; much attention had evidently been given to voice-production, and with the best results. The individual examination was, on the whole, satisfactory, but the ear and time tests were rather below the mark, I thought.

Mr. McNaught reports :—

"Notwithstanding the fact revealed by the individual examination that many of the students had only medium capacity, the collective singing was as full, rich, and expressive as one could wish. The song list was not immaculate, and the six-eight time was not satisfactory. The sight singing was pretty good."

TRURO.—A very satisfactory examination. I had to find fault on account of a little slowness in the answering of the ear tests, but the students generally named the right notes in spite of long excogitations. The fact that all the students played the pianoforte, more or less, may account for an occasional uncertainty in the application of the *moveable do*; players on instruments always find more difficulty in its application than those who have no "key-boards" in their minds. Among the students were two organists and one violinist, all deserved credit considering the short time which they had learnt. The seniors sang Ferris Tozer's cantata, *King Neptune's Daughter*, very tastefully and nicely, and the juniors (whose voices were very fresh and bright) gave three part-songs by Dr. Vincent.

WANDSWORTH.—Mr. McNaught reports :—

"The second year students were not a strong set musically. They had been taught with great care, and probably the result was the best that could be attained under all the circumstances. The minor mode work was weak, and the six-eight time uncertain. A good selection of songs had been prepared. The choral performances were excellent. I have never heard Schubert's, *The Lord is my Shepherd*, better sung."

WARRINGTON.—The work was up to the usual high standard of this college; the preparation showed no weak point. The excellent performance of the songs gave proof of both taste and skill in the students' training; in the majority of cases they were sung from memory. The concert which now supersedes in this college the private performance by the choral classes, consisted of a considerable portion of Mendelssohn's oratorio, *St. Paul*. Assisted by male soloists and chorus, and supported by a string-quartet, pianoforte, and harmonium, the students rendered the choruses with marked effect. The treble and alto *soli* parts were entirely sustained by second-year students, much to their credit. It might have been wiser to dispense with the band accompaniment to the recitatives, no branch of music presents greater difficulties to young singers, and also to orchestral accompanists (however experienced) if time for rehearsal is of necessity limited. On the whole, the rendering was most praiseworthy.

Mr. McNaught reports :—

"A first rate result all round. The students were fully prepared in all points. The songs were often admirably sung. The set concert given by the students and friends was most creditable to all concerned. Such an event must tend to impress students with the advantage of a musical education."

WHITELANDS.—The admirable singing of the choral classes gave promise of good results at the individual examination, a promise fully realised. The seniors sang Reinecke's cantata, *Little Snowdrop*, with the greatest taste and skill, and the juniors, though they sang simpler music (three part-songs) were not a whit behind in excellence of rendering. The students, separately sometimes, showed hesitation in sol-faing, and in the sight-reading of six-eight time; but as a set-off to this I thought the minor scale was better sung than usual, and the art of beating time had been carefully mastered. General result highly satisfactory.

Mr. McNaught reports:—

"The individual work was pretty generally well done. A good many students flinched at the tonic sol-fa bridge notes. The ear and sight tests were satisfactory without being fluent. The songs were good. The part-singing was excellent. It is very seldom that one hears the words in choral music so clearly sung as they are at the examinations of this college."

Training College for Masters and Mistresses.

HOMERTON.—The result of the examination was on the whole highly satisfactory. The songs were very carefully selected and tastefully sung. I only had one fault to find; the six-eight time had not received enough attention. The combined choral classes of senior and junior men and women (numbering in all about 80) gave a most creditable performance of a part of Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise.* At the close I spoke to the students about their work.

The Day Colleges.

Mr. McNaught reports:—

"CAMBRIDGE.—There were only three second year students to examine. No part singing was attempted even along with the somewhat more numerous first year students. The first year students alone sang several of Mendelssohn's two part songs with good effect. The musical training is in the hands of an excellent musician whose good taste and ability will, it may be hoped, produce a satisfactory result after the experience of the first examination."

"LEEDS.—There were seven second year students presented. The sight singing was on the whole good, a weakness in the minor mode being noticeable. Time was also good except in the six-eight time tests. The songs were well selected and generally well sung. Several four part songs were sung with satisfactory tone and expression. The illness of the teacher had interfered with the recent preparation for the examination."

"LIVERPOOL.—Thirteen second year students were presented. Not very much time is given during the year to practical music. The present teacher, an experienced professor at this work, has not long taught the students. The results, however, were very fair. It was clear that the students had worked carefully so far as they had gone. Six of the thirteen gained full marks. The songs were well selected and performed."

"KING'S COLLEGE.—Twenty-three second year students were presented. They were a very unequal set. It was evident that not enough time is spent over the study of practical music to secure a satisfactory result. In nearly all technical points the performance was generally poor. No blame can be justly attached to the teacher for this inefficiency. Many of the students were not gifted, and those that were had not given adequate attention in class or privately to the preparation."

"BIRMINGHAM.—Thirty-eight second year students were presented. The preparation here was fully adequate. The sight singing was often very good, the beating and singing of time exercises were fair. A good selection of songs has been made and many of these where performed with nice expression. The second year students sang a cantata *Springtime* (Franz Abt) with nice attack, good tone and expression. The first year students also sang separately and showed great promise. Altogether the music is being satisfactorily dealt with in this college."

"ABERYSTWITH.—Only three second year students were presented. This small set had been efficiently prepared for the individual work. The music training is in the hands of an experienced professor, who will no doubt be able to show his skill with the larger body (27) to be examined next year."

"CARDIFF.—The results here are surprisingly unequal. The male students showed great capability, singing the sight tests with confidence and fluency. But the female students seldom showed fluent acquaintance with notation. They repeatedly sought explanation of what should have been obvious, and hesitated and turned back with astonishing frequency. The songs were sometimes sung with taste and feeling, but the list was not a first rate one. Only two part-songs were sung by all the students."

"MANCHESTER.—The sight, time, and ear tests were not very well done. This inefficiency arises probably from the lack of time for practice. The songs formed a fair collection, but they were not always adapted to the singer's capacity. The performance of the part music was the most satisfactory feature of the examination."

"NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The results were a great improvement upon those attained last year. The subject had evidently been treated more seriously. The solfaing was generally good except when there were bridge notes to observe. The beating of time was fair. The song list contained many poor, or to say the least, inappropriate, compositions. I strongly recommended the teacher to firmly veto all such in future. Several of Mendelssohn's four-part songs were performed with good tone and precision."

"NOTTINGHAM.—The work here was excellent all round. The part singing was particularly good. The individual tests were generally attacked with the confidence and success of old stagers."

"SHEFFIELD.—Eleven second year students were presented. These had all been efficiently prepared by an experienced teacher. The songs were well selected and adequately sung. The first and second year students combined accomplished the feat of singing the whole of the cantata *The Angel of the Bells* (Myles B. Foster) from memory. The part singing was remarkably good."

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN STAINER.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX I.

Report by Mr. W. G. McNaught on the Papers worked at the Certificate Examination, Christmas, 1893.

First Year.

Staff Notation.—*Key Signatures.*—The question submitted sought to test knowledge of the number of sharps or flats essential to given keys, and, particularly, knowledge of the usual order of placing them on the staff. Most college students worked the question successfully. Those who erred failed in most cases to properly arrange the signatures on the bass clef. *Intervals.*—There is still a lamentable lack of uniformity in the use of terms to describe the width of intervals. It is much to be hoped that teachers in colleges and elsewhere will see fit to adopt the system which has recently been influentially advocated as being the nomenclature that presents the best chance of general acceptance. Many leading musicians and teaching and examining bodies have agreed to use and recommend this system. It is as follows:—

Interval Nomenclature Recommended.

Read from below upwards.

Perfect octave - -	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
Major 7th - - -	B			E				
Minor 7th - - -		C	D		F	G	A	
Major 6th - - -	A	B		D	E			
Minor 6th - - -			C			F	G	
Perfect 5th - - -	G	A	B	C	D	E		
(1) Augmented 4th or tri-tone - - -				(1) B			(2) F	
(2) Diminished 5th - -								
Perfect 4th - - -	F	G	A		C	D	E	
Major 3rd - - -	E			A	B			
Minor 3rd - - -		F	G			C	D	
Major 2nd - - -	D	E		G	A	B		
Minor 2nd - - -			F				C	
	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	

Intervals a semitone smaller than minor or perfect to be called *diminished.* Intervals a semitone larger than major or perfect to be called *augmented.*

Transposition.—This was generally well done. The faults were in the placing of the accidentals used in the question without regard to their influence on the notes of the answer. *Key Analysis.*—This was often found more difficult than it should have been, especially in view of the clearly defined keys of the passages given. As nearly all the staff notation sight reading in colleges and schools is on the *moveable do* system, which system ultimately stands or falls upon the readiness of the pupil in discovering keys, it is important that this point should be studied in the theoretical as well as in the practical course. *Bars and Time Signatures.*—The only difficulties experienced were owing to the confounding of crotchet and quaver rests. Probably this difficulty will never disappear until the German crotchet rest is fully adopted in this country. *Musical Terms.*—The questions were generally well answered. The terms *allegretto* and *accellerando* were sometimes misunderstood.

Tonic Sol-fa.—*Scale Construction and Intervals.*—The average tonic sol-faist can get along very well without knowing much about the formation of the scale. But no theoretical knowledge of music can be considered adequate that does not include the knowledge of the scale as an interlacing of intervals. This necessity is not recognised so fully as it should be by acting teachers

who enter for this examination, and by tonic sol-fa students in colleges Some of the difficulties experienced arise from the various interval-names employed. See above as to intervals in staff notation. *Pitch.*—The two questions under this head were mostly better worked than is usual with questions of this class. I think tonic sol-fa teachers should freely use the staff to stamp pitch details on the memory. *Notation of Time.*—This point is far more accurately and clearly attended to than it used to be. Some students attempt to write time-names with only partial knowledge. It should never be forgotten that the main use of time-names is for practical work, and unless they are learned *in practice* they will probably not be learned at all. *Musical Terms.*—See above, staff notation.

Second Year.

Staff Notation.—*Minor Scales and Signatures.*—The questions on these points were generally answered satisfactorily. Some students did not know the distinction between minor and major 6ths and 7ths. As the minor 6th and minor 7th are always shown without accidentals, and the major 6th and 7th always with accidentals, these details are really not difficult to remember. *Intervals.*—The remarks made under this head above will apply here. The augmented 6ths and the diminished 3rds were the intervals least understood. Students who depend exclusively on counting the number of semitones in an interval are very apt to confound these intervals with their easier looking enharmonic equivalents. *Transposition.*—The passage given was in the minor key, and accordingly was more difficult to transpose. Most of the candidates that attempted the answer did it fairly well. The faults were in the transference of accidentals *en bloc* from the question to the answer. *Key Analysis.*—All the passages given were in minor keys. This question was the most severe test of theoretical knowledge submitted in this year's paper. Many attempts were made to show that the passages were in major keys. It was evident that sufficient attention had not been given generally to the points that prove minor key tonality. *Time Notation, &c.*—Two of the four questions submitted gave trouble. The first asked for transcription from twelve-eight into four-four time. The second called for knowledge of syncopation. A good many candidates seemed to think that all continuations are syncopations. *Compass of Voices.*—The question given consisted of a short phrase, which had to be adapted to treble or alto voices. On the whole this was well done. *Musical Terms.*—The words and terms given were generally properly defined.

Tonic Sol-fa Notation.—*Minor Key or Mode.*—Some candidates showed confused knowledge of the meaning of the terms used to differentiate the varying details of the top tetrachord of the minor scale. As the *minor* 6th and 7th are both diatonic tones of the relative major key, and the *major* 6th and 7th are both chromatically raised notes, there is really not much to remember in this connexion. *Intervals.*—See remarks under this head above, first year. Many fairly advanced tonic sol-faists seem not to know that *la* is the flat of *lah*. *Re-writing on the Imperfect Method.*—This question was better answered than is usual with questions of this type. *Names of Chromatic Notes.*—Generally correctly written, except in the case of *lah* flat. *Time Notation.*—Four questions were asked under this head. The analytical questions were satisfactorily answered, the notation of thirds sometimes giving trouble. The re-writing from six-pulse into two-pulse measure, and the marking of syncopated notes, were not so satisfactorily dealt with. *Construction of Time Test.*—This question was successfully worked by a great number of candidates. Some failed to observe the conditions clearly laid down. *Compass of Voices.*—A passage given had to be adapted to treble or alto voices. As a rule the keys chosen were suitable, but many candidates did not show knowledge of the tonic sol-fa usage of octave marks in keys A and B. *Musical Terms.*—See above, staff notation.

APPENDIX II.

TABLE showing the PER-CENTAGE of MARKS obtained by CANDIDATES examined in PRACTICAL SKILL in MUSIC.

Men Students of the Second Year.

Training College.	Number of Candidates examined.	Per-centage of Marks obtained.
Bangor	29	96
Battersea	53	88
Borough Road	60	92
Carmarthen	29	87
Carnarvon	20	92
Chelsea	62	89
Cheltenham	43	89
Chester	51	92
Culham	45	93
Durham	34	88
Exeter	31	93
Hammersmith	15	90
Homerton	17	93
Peterborough	25	91
Saltley	48	90
Westminster	58	93
Winchester	29	95
York	30	92

Women Students of the Second Year.

Training College.	Number of Candidates examined.	Per-centage of Marks obtained.
Bishop's Stortford	32	96
Brighton	30	93
Bristol	41	91
Cheltenham	28	87
Chichester	16	89
Darlington	40	95
Derby	22	90
Durham	31	91
Edge Hill	47	89
Home and Colonial	73	92
Homerton	24	93
Lincoln	23	97
Liverpool	50	94
Norwich	27	86
Oxford	13	97
Ripon	29	93
Saffron Walden	26	93
Salisbury	29	92
Southlands	52	92
Stockwell	70	96
Swansea	34	97
Tottenham	50	90
Truro	18	92
Wandsworth	37	83
Warrington	49	96
Whitelands	34	89

TABLES.

(No. 1.)

SUMMARY showing ORIGINAL COST of BUILDINGS, towards which GRANTS were made by the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION; EXPENDITURE in 1893; and NUMBER of STUDENTS in 1894.

DENOMINATION.	Original Cost of Buildings.			Amount of Expenditure for Year 1893.			Number of Students in 1894.					
							Resident.			Accommodation for		
	Subscribed.	Granted by Committee of Council.	Total.	Granted by Committee of Council under Revised Code.	Balance from other Sources.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
Church of England -	195,685 14 2	97,474 10 3	293,160 4 5	84,484 5 11	35,992 19 11	120,477 5 10	1,033	1,215	2,248	1,050	1,234	2,284
British - - -	40,425 9 7	12,203 7 6	52,628 17 1	19,105 2 10	9,552 1 0	28,657 3 10	201	334	535	200	334	534
Wesleyan - - -	33,101 9 3	5,049 10 0	38,150 19 3	9,080 16 7	3,650 2 8	12,730 19 3	123	109	232	126	110	236
Roman Catholic - -	9,630 0 8	3,900 0 0	13,530 0 8	7,971 3 4	5,199 4 11	13,170 8 3	50	180	230	70	202	272
Undenominational -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,750 10 7	2,511 16 4	8,262 6 11	34	174	208	38	245	283
Total -	278,842 13 8	118,627 7 9	397,470 1 5	126,391 19 3	56,906 4 10	183,298 4 1	1,441	2,012	3,453	1,484	2,125	3,609

(No. 2.)

TABLE showing NUMBER of OFFICERS, STUDENTS, &c.

	TRAINING COLLEGE.	Number of Officers, including Principal.	Number denoting College on opposite Page.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	North Wales (Bangor), *Men*	7	1
	Cheltenham, *Men*	15	2
	" *Women*		
	Chichester, *Women*	7	3
	Home and Colonial, Gray's Inn Road, *Women*	21	4
	Peterborough, *Men*	7	5
	Tottenham, *Women*	12	6
	NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at Battersea, *Men*	12	7
	NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at Chelsea, St. Mark's, *Men*	11	8
	NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at Whitelands, *Women*	12	9
	NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at Carmarthen, *Men*	7	10
	DIOCESAN, at Bishop's Stortford (St. Alban's), *Women*	8	11
	DIOCESAN, at Brighton (Chichester), *Women*	7	12
	DIOCESAN, at Fishponds (Gloucester and Bristol and Oxford), *Women*	10	13
	DIOCESAN, at Chester, *Men*	11	14
	DIOCESAN, at Culham (Oxford), *Men*	9	15
	DIOCESAN, at Derby (Lichfield), *Women*	9	16
	DIOCESAN, at Durham, *Men*	9	17
	DIOCESAN, at " *Women*	9	18
	DIOCESAN, at Exeter, *Men*	9	19
	DIOCESAN, at Lincoln, *Women*	9	20
	DIOCESAN, at Norwich, *Women*	9	21
	DIOCESAN, at Oxford, *Women*	11	22
	DIOCESAN, at Salisbury, *Women*	11	23
	DIOCESAN, at Saltley (Worcester), *Men*	10	24
	DIOCESAN, at Truro (Exeter), *Women*	10	25
	DIOCESAN, at Warrington (Chester, Manchester, and Liverpool), *Women*	12	26
	DIOCESAN, at Winchester, *Men*	6	27
	DIOCESAN, at York (York and Ripon), *Men*	6	28
	DIOCESAN, at Ripon " *Women*	9	29
	BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S, at Isleworth (Borough Road), *Men*	16	30
	" " at Stockwell, Surrey, *Women*	14	31
	" " at Bangor, *Men*	8	32
	" " at Darlington, *Women*	11	33
	" " at Saffron Walden, *Women*	10	34
	" " at Swansea, *Women*	7	35
	WESLEYAN, in Horseferry Road, Westminster, *Men*	11	36
	" at Southlands (Battersea), *Women*	11	37
	ROMAN CATHOLIC, at Hammersmith, *Men*	7	38
	ROMAN CATHOLIC, at Liverpool, *Women*	14	39
	ROMAN CATHOLIC, at Wandsworth, *Women*	9	40
	UNDENOMINATIONAL, at Edge Hill, *Women*	8	41
	" at Homerton, *Men*	10	42
	" " *Women*		
	Total	419	

(No. 2.)

TABLE showing NUMBER of OFFICERS, STUDENTS, &c.

Number denoting College on opposite Page.	Number of Students resident in February 1893.			Number who quitted the College at end of 1893.	Number of new Admissions in 1894.	Number of Students resident in February 1894.			Accommodation for.	Passed for.
	Queen's Scholars.	Others.	Total.			Queen's Scholars.	Others.	Total.		
1	45	—	45			56	—	56	61	60
2	90	—	90			90	—	90	90	106
3	60	—	60			60	—	60	64	60
4	33	—	33			29	3	32	54	29
5	141	—	141			141	—	141	141	140
6	50	—	[illegible]			50	—	50	50	58
	102	—	102			102	—	102	102	104
7	109	—	107			107	—	107	108	118
8	117	—	117			117	—	117	119	126
9	143	—	143			144*	—	144	144	144
10	62	—	62			62	—	62	62	62
11	62	—	62			62	—	62	62	62
12	65	—	65			65	—	65	65	66
13	76	—	76			76	—	76	79	80
14	105	—	105			105*	—	105	107	112
15	90	—	90			[illegible]	—	88	93	100
16	44	—	44			44	—	44	44	44
17	70	—	70			71	—	71	71	71
18	64	—	64			65	—	65	65	70
19	63	—	63			64	—	64	64	64
20	40	—	40			40	—	40	40	40
21	60	—	60			63	—	63	63	63
22	27	—	27			27	—	27	27	27
23	79	—	79			79*	—	79	80	83
24	100	—	100			100	—	100	100	125
25	40	—	40			40	—	40	40	41
26	103	—	103			114	—	114	123	130
27	58	—	58			58	—	58	59	59
28	65	—	65			65	—	65	66	80
29	62	—	62			61	—	61	61	63
30	130	7	137			136*	5	141	141	140
31	131	2	133			137*	—	137	137	138
32	60	—	60			60	—	60	60	80
33	75	—	75			75*	—	75	75	75
34	52	—	52			52	—	52	52	52
35	70	—	70			70	—	70	70	70
36	123	—	123			123	—	123	126	140
37	109	—	109			109	—	109	110	111
38	52	—	52			50	—	50	70	70
39	111	—	111			106	—	106	110	126
40	92	—	92			74	—	74	92	92
41	92	—	92			102	—	102	102	102
42	54	—	54			54	—	54	38	38
	46	—	46			72	—	72	143	100
	3,400	9	3,409	1,685	1,738	3,445	8	3,453	3,600	3,695

* Including third year students:—Whitelands, 3; Chester, 1; Salisbury, 1; Borough Road, 6; Stockwell, 7; and Darlington, 1. Of these, two at Borough Road and one at Stockwell are taking the third year's training in France, and one student at Stockwell is taking a part of the third year in France.

(No. 2A.)

TABLE showing NUMBER of STUDENTS in DAY TRAINING COLLEGES and of DAY STUDENTS in RESIDENTIAL TRAINING COLLEGES IN FEBRUARY 1894.

Training College.	Number of Students.					
	Male.			Female.		
	Third Year.	Second Year.	First Year.	Third Year.	Second Year.	First Year.
DAY :—						
Aberystwith - - -	1	8*	34	—	21*	15
Birmingham - - -	—	—	—	—	43	45
Bristol - - -	—	—	—	—	30	30
Cambridge - - -	3	10	9	—	—	—
Cardiff - - -	6	21	21	1	29	31
Leeds - - -	4	14	7	—	—	—
Liverpool (University College)	11	7	4	—	—	—
London (King's College) -	3	29*	19	—	—	—
„ (University College)	1	13	14	—	—	—
Manchester - - -	17	15	17	—	8	12
Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	7	19	15	—	20	21
Nottingham - - -	2	17	20	2	22	21
Oxford (University) -	—	1	7	—	—	—
Sheffield - - -	1	4	7	—	12	10
	56	158	174	3	185	185
RESIDENTIAL :—						
Edge Hill - - -	—	—	—	—	5	3
Home and Colonial - -	—	—	—	—	6	5
Liverpool - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1
Norwich - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oxford - - -	—	—	—	—	3	—
Stockwell - - -	—	—	—	—	5	10
Swansea - - -	—	—	—	—	2	5
Whitelands - - -	—	—	—	—	9	12
	—	—	—	—	30	37
Total - -	56	158	174	3	215	222

* Including one Private Student.

TABLE showing INCOME and EXPENDITURE.

(No. 3.)—TABLE showing the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of TRAINING

	TRAINING COLLEGE.	No. denoting College on opposite page.	INCOME (Amounts					
			1. Grants from Committee of Council on Education.		2. Proceeds of Land or Capital Sums.		3. Subscriptions and Donations.	
			a. Under Revised Code.	*b.* From Science and Art Department.	*a.* Inalienable from the College by Law.	*b.* Alienable from the College at Discretion.	*a.* From Individuals.	*b.* From Diocesan Boards and other Charitable Bodies.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND	Battersea	1	5,294 18 2	283 10 0	- - -	- - -	26 13 0	562 0 0
	Bishop's Stortford	2	2,162 9 11	108 10 0	- - -	- - -	272 4 6	105 7 0
	Brighton	3	1,924 7 6	218 0 0	- - -	- - -	60 19 6	117 0 0
	Bristol	4	2,036 19 3	47 0 0	617 2 5	- - -	97 3 6	75 0 0
	Carmarthen	5	2,465 4 6	131 10 0	27 0 0	- - -	57 7 0	146 0 0
	Chelsea	6	5,725 17 10	329 0 0	- - -	48 12 9	56 4 6	720 0 0
	Cheltenham (*Men*)	7	3,610 4 0	184 10 0	130 15 6	- - -	94 0 0	148 0 0
	„ (*Women*)	8	1,825 7 6	77 0 0	130 15 6	- - -	24 15 0	58 0 0
	Chester	9	4,039 1 3	231 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	368 0 0
	Chichester	10	560 0 0 *60 0 0	81 0 0	- - -	- - -	64 3 0	37 0 0
	Culham	11	3,550 15 3	211 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	224 0 0
	Derby	12	1,540 0 0	58 10 0	- - -	- - -	130 10 10	196 0 0
	Durham (*Men*)	13	2,595 7 4	109 10 0	59 7 10	- - -	212 17 0	193 0 0
	„ (*Women*)	14	1,835 11 4	126 10 0	14 13 8	- - -	166 3 6	123 0 0
	Exeter	15	3,029 14 1	132 0 0	60 9 2	- - -	97 16 0	340 0 0
	Gray's Inn Road	16	4,879 14 0 *200 0 0	286 0 0	- - -	- - -	160 15 6	179 0 0
	Lincoln	17	1,369 11 9	77 10 0	278 5 0	- - -	- - -	38 0 0
	North Wales	18	2,126 8 8	72 0 0	- - -	- - -	146 7 0	88 0 0
	Norwich	19	2,045 0 0	86 0 0	- - -	- - -	336 3 0	214 5 0
	Oxford	20	941 0 0 *80 0 0	22 10 0	- - -	- - -	150 0 0	177 0 0
	Peterborough	21	2,365 7 1	117 10 0	- - -	- - -	103 2 0	101 5 0
	Ripon	22	2,155 10 0	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	22 9 0	355 0 0
	Salisbury	23	2,585 0 6	145 10 0	- - -	- - -	4 1 0	279 0 0
	Saltley	24	4,340 4 4	150 10 0	- - -	- - -	312 18 6	361 0 0
	Tottenham	25	3,430 0 0	189 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 0 0
	Truro	26	1,141 7 0	48 0 0	- - -	- - -	58 10 0	69 0 0
	Warrington	27	3,605 0 0	126 10 0	- - -	17 2 6	- - -	408 0 0
	Whitelands	28	5,211 10 0 *420 0 0	310 0 0	- - -	305 9 6	229 5 6	390 10 0
	Winchester	29	2,443 5 7	241 10 0	- - -	4 2 4	- - -	410 0 0
	York	30	2,889 9 1	203 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	258 0 0
BRITISH	Bangor	31	2,656 5 9	126 10 0	- - -	- - -	613 0 5	- - -
	Borough Road	32	5,547 14 3	356 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	433 4 7
	Darlington	33	2,279 15 1	89 0 0	- - -	4 7 7	24 16 6	- - -
	Saffron Walden	34	1,798 0 0	54 10 0	- - -	42 4 2	- - -	182 1 9
	Stockwell	35	4,662 0 0 *200 0 0	118 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,013 6 2
	Swansea	36	1,961 7 9	106 0 0	- - -	- - -	48 11 6	- - -
WESLEYAN	Southlands	37	3,462 3 6	125 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	650 0 0
	Westminster	38	5,618 13 1	289 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	858 0 0
ROMAN CATHOLIC	Hammersmith	39	2,139 10 10	110 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	353 8 11
	Liverpool	40	3,623 12 6	200 0 0	- - -	- - -	160 0 0	614 19 0
	Wandsworth	41	2,208 0 0	92 10 0	- - -	- - -	1,861 4 5	500 0 0
UNDENOMINATIONAL	Edge Hill	42	3,025 1 3 *200 0 0	139 10 0	- - -	- - -	23 13 0	- - -
	Homerton	43	2,525 9 4	177 10 0	- - -	- - -	124 0 6	- - -
	Totals		†126,391 19 3	6,425 0 0	1,318 9 1	421 18 10	5,739 15 2	11,825 7 5

* Scholarships to day students (Art. 127*b*).

† Under the New Code the grant due *for* a year cannot be determined until the accounts for the same year have been closed, audited, and returned to the Education Department. Instalments of grant are therefore paid in advance on the 1st March, 1st June, and 1st September (Art. 126*a*), and the balance (if any) as soon as possible after the close of the year (Art. 126*c*).

Paid in 1893.		Grant for 1893.	
Grant for 1892	£26,643 19 3	Paid in 1893	£99,748 0 0
„ 1893	99,748 0 0	„ 1894	25,914 18 7
Total	£126,391 19 3	Total	£125,662 18 7

COLLEGES, in the Year ended 31st December 1893.

actually received during the Year).

No. denoting College on opposite page.	4. Fees of Students. *a.* Paid by themselves or their Relatives.	4. Fees of Students. *b.* Paid by Private Patrons.	5. Exhibitions. *a.* Permanently established.	5. Exhibitions. *b.* This Year, but not sure to be renewed.	6. Collections in Churches and Chapels.	7. From Students for Books sold to them.	8. From other Sources.	9. Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	866 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	284 18 7	- - -	7,318 4 9
2	339 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 0	151 3 8	- - -	3,141 18 1
3	495 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	185 4 6	- - -	3,000 11 6
4	358 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 14 11	- - -	3,325 2 7
5	500 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	129 12 11	14 16 6	3,472 5 11
6	1,011 15 0	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	79 16 5	215 15 10	5 0 0	8,232 2 4
7	772 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	173 15 4	- - -	5,120 0 10
8	441 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	111 15 0	2 19 8	2,671 12 8
9	691 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	275 16 8	18 16 9	5,623 14 8
10	609 0 0	- - -	13 3 6	1 1 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,425 7 6
11	696 3 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	189 5 11	- - -	4,871 4 2
12	230 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 17 5	5 14 2	2,252 2 5
13	520 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 18 3	- - -	3,779 0 5
14	404 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	156 5 7	12 14 0	2,839 8 1
15	404 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,064 14 9
16	1,127 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	379 0 11	- - -	7,212 0 5
17	232 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 8	- - -	1,996 13 5
18	360 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 14 4	99 0 0	7 10 1	2,902 0 1
19	331 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 16 4	124 12 6	11 3 3	3,185 0 1
20	340 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	91 16 2	- - -	1,802 6 2
21	492 8 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	94 15 5	- - -	3,274 7 6
22	283 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	222 13 10	- - -	3,074 7 10
23	494 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	166 18 1	- - -	3,674 9 7
24	743 10 0	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	2 7 3	195 15 10	3 9 0	6,119 14 11
25	642 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	259 16 2	11 3	5,022 7 5
26	229 2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 15 0	15 5	1,573 9 5
27	536 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	266 3 2	44 10 1	5,003 5 9
28	879 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	592 15 10	102 10 0	8,441 0 10
29	410 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	125 0 0	9 10 0	3,643 7 11
30	470 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 7 9	- - -	3,839 16 10
31	525 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 10 1	87 6 1	1 3 1	4,049 19 5
32	1,370 0 0	426 12 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	83 14 7	10 7 2	8,228 2 8
33	700 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	140 5 4	1 6 10	3,239 11 4
34	520 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	128 16 5	6 4 4	2,731 16 8
35	1,380 0 0	82 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	241 12 3	1 1 1	7,699 4 6
36	567 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	97 12 8	19 4 4	2,799 16 3
37	602 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 16 6	- - -	4,896 10 0
38	992 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92 17 2	- - -	7,830 15 3
39	120 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 13 7	- - -	2,797 3 4
40	179 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	220 3 3	14 14 4	5,012 19 1
41	120 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 5 10	- - -	4,875 0 3
42	952 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	274 2 10	27 10 10	4,642 7 11
43	816 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	143 18 5	191 4 3	3,978 7 6
	24,756 16 0	509 7 1	53 3 6	11 1 0	171 7 5	6,546 11 10	512 16 5	184,683 13 0

(No. 3—*continued.*)—Table showing the Income and Expenditure of Trainin

	TRAINING COLLEGE.	No. denoting College on opposite page.	EXPENDITURE (Annu																			
			1. Salaries of Teachers and Officers engaged in Discipline.			2. Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.			3. Printing, Postage, and other Office Charges.			4. Board.			5. Washing (if not included under any other Head).			6. Wages of Servants not engaged in Instruction or Discipline.			7. Fuel and Light.			8. Medical Attendance		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Church of England.	Battersea	1	1,092	5	0	790	8	5	8	0	0	2,336	10	9	550	8	5	475	10	4	272	11	5	80	0	0
	Bishop's Stortford	2	912	15	4	166	18	5	81	14	6	819	10	4	-		-	105	11	8	199	6	5	59	3	6
	Brighton	3	974	8	6	242	0	0	23	3	5	814	7	5	8	4	11	105	5	3	124	18	10	40	7	6
	Bristol	4	871	11	3	179	16	6	49	12	7	903	2	6	28	6	1	183	16	9	199	16	2	51	2	3
	Carmarthen	5	1,232	10	0	328	8	8	60	19	5	1,015	6	0	-		-	158	4	6	146	12	4	40	0	0
	Chelsea	6	2,323	10	7	464	15	5	98	2	1	2,398	15	1	305	4	10	367	15	5	525	1	1	187	16	9
	Cheltenham (*Men*)	7	1,747	10	0	486	16	9	73	14	8	1,457	1	7	187	6	5	246	2	7	183	0	5	77	5	6
	„ (*Women*)	8	777	10	0	272	2	1	44	16	10	572	15	4	113	11	6	161	6	0	126	0	7	61	9	5
	Chester	9	1,729	3	0	506	16	10	98	8	7	1,669	7	8	232	13	8	245	12	9	168	0	2	70	7	6
	Chichester	10	425	0	0	25	2	8	12	5	6	521	2	4	59	12	0	103	14	6	135	9	6	20	0	0
	Culham	11	1,085	1	6	455	19	6	44	8	3	1,763	13	10	224	12	3	262	12	4	179	12	10	56	1	1
	Derby	12	745	10	0	218	1	2	56	12	10	539	19	9	103	11	10	73	15	0	84	4	5	32	17	11
	Durham (*Men*)	13	1,088	0	6	144	6	0	52	3	10	1,197	0	1	207	10	9	141	3	9	166	8	11	35	5	3
	„ (*Women*)	14	858	1	2	285	10	11	49	9	4	773	0	7	11	17	5	117	18	7	114	19	6	42	12	
	Exeter	15	1,184	4	0	118	7	1	33	7	10	1,353	3	5	124	18	3	236	8	0	202	5	1	44	14	
	Gray's Inn Road	16	2,260	6	8	546	7	10	117	2	2	1,629	17	0	424	17	3	344	1	0	269	18	8	74	16	
	Lincoln	17	962	10	0	84	15	1	9	6	8	606	5	7	-		-	200	14	1	103	15	9	24	11	
	North Wales	18	987	10	0	225	0	8	48	1	9	926	15	8	94	9	5	131	14	6	142	8	8	20	0	
	Norwich	19	1,023	15	0	191	3	6	23	3	11	841	8	5	160	19	6	137	15	4	250	13	11	35	8	
	Oxford	20	454	10	0	107	4	2	7	14	2	367	12	7	86	13	6	66	12	0	73	6	6	34	13	
	Peterborough	21	820	0	0	172	18	5	38	0	2	991	7	2	120	2	3	168	9	6	165	6	1	32	19	
	Ripon	22	911	18	7	200	12	0	74	6	7	838	17	9	-		-	172	1	10	169	5	2	38	0	
	Salisbury	23	1,217	10	0	234	4	0	64	2	8	1,096	16	10	118	15	9	163	7	2	190	12	1	77	13	
	Saltley	24	2,075	2	3	514	7	9	157	16	0	1,779	17	2	241	13	2	254	9	7	216	12	6	40	18	
	Tottenham	25	1,596	14	6	416	5	11	95	7	8	1,373	17	11	270	5	11	200	0	0	186	0	7	60	0	
	Truro	26	545	3	10	74	14	1	42	4	5	467	19	6	14	11	5	83	8	0	69	15	0	26	16	
	Warrington	27	1,390	13	3	491	11	8	136	5	8	1,074	5	1	189	1	7	117	4	0	198	8	9	75	7	
	Whitelands	28	2,038	13	6	841	7	7	96	15	5	1,663	14	4	407	4	9	326	7	9	360	10	10	90	13	
	Winchester	29	1,177	1	2	288	13	8	5	15	0	1,338	0	11	135	18	11	144	10	0	143	11	10	14	14	
		30	1,264	10	0	143	0	3	21	4	6	1,393	14	7	-		-	266	7	2	174	12	8	31	18	
		31	1,469	10	9	234	0	0	63	9	6	1,079	2	4	74	1	6	135	10	0	129	16	5	34	6	
		32	2,825	0	3	290	10	6	192	10	6	2,594	11	7	309	12	10	335	10	3	310	10	3	90	10	
		33	1,105	4	9	259	4	0	36	17	11	803	19	4	88	18	4	125	10	11	165	19	6	40	5	
		34	915	6	6	193	7	4	72	14	3	706	0	3	47	16	5	110	8	10	180	16	3	24	11	
		35	2,456	16	6	477	16	2	201	19	3	2,216	9	2	98	0	7	234	0	4	412	5	5	95	3	
		36	945	16	0	240	6	11	63	18	3	738	11	3	47	0	3	92	1	6	94	4	9	36	12	
		37	1,510	0	6	337	10	6	77	5	1	1,376	13	11	221	12	0	217	7	5	247	18	1	61	10	
		38	2,316	7	3	546	3	2	92	16	0	2,365	2	1	253	8	2	422	12	7	448	14	8	136	13	
		39	904	4	6	272	1	3	20	19	9	1,149	18	3	-		-	120	0	0	156	16	2	20	0	
		40	922	16	0	263	13	10	23	15	0	1,877	7	6	165	7	6	150	0	0	142	15	0	44	13	
		41	646	4	0	212	1	6	10	13	3	1,702	13	4	159	12	6	157	0	0	150	3	5	20	6	
		42	1,062	0	0	490	8	2	97	15	4	1,242	9	6	-		-	258	17	9	209	17	11	34	14	
		43	1,335	12	0	178	6	11	164	6	11	777	17	7	158	17	9	193	11	3	185	0	6	40	15	
			64,975	18	7	11						387														

olleges, in the Year ended 31st December 1893—*continued.*

tually disbursed during the Year).

Name of College on opposite page.	9. Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Cleaning.	10. Rent, Rates, Taxes and Insurance.	11. Net Cost of Garden, Farm, &c.	12. Other Current Expenses.	13. Total Cost of Training.	14. Deduct proportionate Cost of Training of Students.	15. Deduct Cost of Instruction in Science and Art Subjects.	16. Approved Expenditure.	Other Payments included in College Balance Sheets. 17. Net Cost of Practising School.	Other Payments included in College Balance Sheets. 18. Expenditure inadmissible under Art. 125a.	19. Total Expenditure of College.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	724 5 5	535 2 4	17 19 0	- -	7,582 18 11	- -	240 13 9	7,342 5 2	- -	15 0 0	7,597 18 11
2	351 7 6	70 7 11	81 2 10	3 3 0	2,851 1 5	- -	108 10 0	2,742 11 5	97 9 0	60 14 3	3,009 4 8
3	366 12 10	102 6 11	9 15 6	- -	2,821 10 11	- -	218 0 0	2,603 10 11	- -	70 3 0	2,891 13 11
4	240 6 8	161 17 0	40 8 5	- -	2,909 16 4	- -	47 0 0	2,862 16 4	- -	902 8 9	3,812 5 1
5	288 19 10	50 5 2	75 0 10	15 6	3,397 2 3	- -	131 10 0	3,265 12 3	4 4 3	1 0 4	3,402 6 10
6	924 6 11	260 19 5	116 18 1	*58 10 0	7,999 14 11	- -	339 9 1	7,660 5 10	- -	165 19 11	8,165 14 10
7	342 8 2	189 17 5	32 2 11	- -	5,003 6 3	- -	184 10 0	4,818 16 3	74 9 9	- -	5,077 16 0
8	251 1 2	83 0 7	7 13 5	- -	2,472 6 11	- -	77 0 0	2,395 6 11	30 0 0	6 6 0	2,508 12 11
9	812 18 1	111 19 2	76 18 11	- -	5,722 6 2	- -	231 0 0	5,491 6 2	- -	- -	5.722 6 2
10	87 19 0	55 2 2	48 1 7	2 7 6	1,495 16 9	- -	81 0 0	1,414 16 9	- -	{75 0 0 †100 0 0}	1,630 16 9
11	491 3 9	77 8 6	30 12 1	- -	4,670 6 0	- -	209 11 6	4,460 14 6	- -	- -	4,670 6 0
12	260 12 1	69 13 0	16 5	- -	2,184 14 5	- -	58 10 0	2,126 4 5	-	98 0 6	2,282 14 11
13	582 12 11	151 6 9	89 2 2	- -	3,855 1 6	- -	109 10 0	3,745 11 6	- -	18 10 6	3,873 12 0
14	187 9 0	138 7 5	19 11 6	- -	2,578 18 2	- -	126 10 0	2,452 8 2	- -	66 0 0	2,644 18 2
15	487 12 6	112 17 1	100 4 0	- -	3,998 1 1	- -	132 0 0	3,866 1 1	- -	82 2 11	4,080 4 0
16	722 5 4	532 16 4	2 17 6	- -	6,925 6 5	- -	277 13 8	6,647 12 9	- -	{93 9 10 †200 0 0}	7,218 16 3
17	225 3 2	27 15 11	- -	*6 17 9	2,251 15 3	- -	80 0 0	2,171 15 3	- -	43 0 5	2,294 15 8
18	250 19 0	101 2 10	- -	- -	2,927 2 6	- -	72 0 0	2,855 2 6	- -	- -	2,927 2 6
19	257 1 6	201 15 7	- -	- -	3,123 4 11	- -	86 0 0	3,037 4 11	7 10 0	9 15 8	3,140 10 7
20	115 7 4	180 7 0	27 7 4	- -	1,521 12 9	- -	22 10 0	1,499 2 9	- -	†80 0 0	1,601 12 9
21	145 19 6	100 17 7	6 1 4	8 3 6	2,770 5 2	- -	117 10 0	2,652 15 2	- -	23 4 6	2,793 9 8
22	207 1 11	59 5 8	40 9 10	12 15 0	2,812 15 2	- -	35 0 0	2,777 15 2	126 9 5	18 15 6	2,958 0 1
23	381 17 6	120 3 6	71 11 0	- -	3,636 13 11	- -	145 10 0	3,491 3 11	48 11 4	- -	3,685 5 3
24	258 12 2	244 12 11	7 12 2	5 2 2	5,796 16 0	- -	150 10 0	5,646 6 0	206 16 6	247 0 0	6,250 12 6
25	471 14 2	300 5 6	68 6 8	- -	4,938 18 10	- -	161 14 6	4,777 4 4	- -	48 17 6	4,987 16 4
26	154 0 0	25 1 6	17 14 0	- -	1,521 8 4	- -	48 0 0	1,473 8 4	- -	2 2 0	1,523 10 4
27	716 1 8	138 14 9	48 10 3	- -	4,576 4 4	- -	150 6 3	4,425 18 1	102 18 4	7 7 9	4,686 10 5
28	1,085 12 7	589 6 10	18 7 5	- -	7,519 18 3	- -	310 0 0	7,209 18 3	76 10 6	{211 4 0 †420 0 0}	8,227 12 9
29	268 1 10	62 9 0	18 1 0	- -	3,596 17 11	- -	285 10 5	3,311 7 6	- -	60 18 6	3,657 16 5
30	462 16 7	114 8 0	21 3 8	- -	3,893 15 10	- -	203 0 0	3,690 15 10	- -	34 6 5	3,928 2 3
31	276 11 6	95 0 7	54 14 6	5 6 3	3,651 9 9	- -	126 10 0	3,524 19 9	- -	589 9 10	4,240 19 7
32	748 9 3	382 18 1	63 15 5	25 0 0	8,148 19 1	348 19 11	421 7 8	7,378 11 6	- -	15 2 8	8,164 1 9
33	390 15 0	169 17 4	60 2 2	- -	3,246 14 5	- -	89 0 0	3,157 14 5	- -	- -	3,246 14 5
34	250 13 4	59 19 4	12 13 0	- -	2,574 6 11	- -	54 10 0	2,519 16 11	- -	85 13 11	2,660 0 10
35	745 3 7	386 1 2	63 4 1	- -	7,386 19 3	82 15 0	118 10 0	7,185 14 3	- -	†200 0 0	7,586 19 3
36	280 9 11	215 11 6	3 15 4	- -	2,758 8 0	- -	106 0 0	2,652 8 0	- -	- -	2,758 8 0
37	559 2 5	308 3 7	30 5 5	- -	4,927 9 9	- -	125 10 0	4,801 19 9	- -	- -	4,927 9 9
38	778 16 11	437 8 10	5 7 6	- -	7,803 9 6	- -	266 14 6	7,536 15 0	- -	- -	7,803 9 6
39	408 11 5	144 13 5	62 5 0	- -	3,259 9 9	- -	110 10 0	3,148 19 9	- -	- -	3,259 9 9
40	361 18 7	881 0 0	121 0 11	{7 12 0 *55 2 6}	5,017 5 10	- -	200 0 0	4,817 5 10	- -	- -	5,017 5 10
41	604 12 9	756 9 3	19 4 6	*45 14 2	4,484 15 1	- -	92 10 0	4,392 5 1	- -	408 17 7	4,893 12 8
42	318 16 0	187 1 10	11 4 3	32 15 11	3,995 1 0	- -	139 10 0	3,855 11 0	- -	{227 9 3 †200 0 0}	4,422 10 3
43	186 6 0	182 8 2	12 15 6	- -	3,413 18 4	- -	160 13 8	3,253 4 8	- -	425 18 4	3,839 16 8
	18,022 14 9	9,176 6 10	1,614 17 8	269 5 3	178,024 4 8	431 14 11	6,451 5 0	171,141 4 4	774 19 1	5,273 10 10	184,073 3 2

* Chapel expenses.

† Payments to day students (Art. 127*b*).

(No. 4.) - - - - - -

TABLE showing how much of the COST of a STUDENT in each TRAINING

FOR BOTH MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.— Homerton - - - -	48	80	1,511 18 11	1,356 2 10

* Includes in each case cost of instructing students in Science and Art subjects, for which grants are made

\- - - - - - (No. 4.)

COLLEGE was owing to TUITION, KEEP, and GENERAL EXPENSES, in 1893.

No. denoting College on opposite page.	DITURE UNDER THREE HEADS, AGGREGATE. Permanent Establishment Charges, &c. III.		DITURE UNDER THREE HEADS, AGGREGATE. Total.*			AMOUNT OF ANNUAL COST *per Student* UNDER EACH HEAD, AND IN THE AGGREGATE. I.			AMOUNT OF ANNUAL COST *per Student* UNDER EACH HEAD, AND IN THE AGGREGATE. II.			AMOUNT OF ANNUAL COST *per Student* UNDER EACH HEAD, AND IN THE AGGREGATE. III.			AMOUNT OF ANNUAL COST *per Student* UNDER EACH HEAD, AND IN THE AGGREGATE. Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	495	2	4	3,651	9	9	28	7	10	24	4	3	8	5	1	60	17	2
2	1,285	4	9	7,582	18	11	25	15	4	32	10	11	11	18	0	70	4	3
3	1,412	13	3	8,148	19	1	22	14	10	26	8	7	10	6	3	59	9	8
4	476	0	9	3,397	2	3	25	3	6	21	18	9	7	13	7	54	15	10
5	1,458	16	6	7,999	14	11	23	16	8	32	1	6	12	9	4	68	7	6
6	638	3	2	5,003	6	3	25	2	1	23	18	10	7	3	5	56	4	4
7	1,100	4	9	5,722	6	2	21	5	11	22	14	6	10	9	7	54	10	0
8	643	12	7	4,670	6	0	17	6	4	27	18	7	7	4	7	52	9	6
9	875	5	8	3,855	1	6	17	12	1	24	19	3	12	10	1	55	1	5
10	734	1	5	3,998	1	1	20	13	6	31	2	8	11	13	1	63	9	3
11	636	9	7	3,259	9	9	23	1	4	28	7	4	12	9	7	63	18	3
12	400	3	7	2,927	2	6	26	18	11	29	4	2	8	17	10	65	0	11
13	299	2	1	2,770	5	2	19	17	2	29	11	3	5	19	8	55	8	1
14	673	15	5	5,796	16	0	25	17	11	25	6	8	6	14	9	57	19	4
15	1,314	9	3	7,803	9	6	23	5	5	29	9	8	10	13	9	63	8	10
16	354	6	10	3,596	17	11	25	5	5	30	12	9	6	2	2	62	0	4
17	619	12	9	3,893	15	10	21	13	1	28	14	4	9	10	8	59	18	1
	13,417	4	8	84,077	2	7	23	2	9	27	12	6	9	12	9	60	8	0
18	587	15	9	2,851	1	5	17	8	3	19	1	10	9	9	7	45	19	8
19	501	18	8	2,821	10	11	18	17	4	16	16	5	7	14	5	43	8	2
20	492	4	6	2,909	16	4	13	16	8	17	19	6	6	9	7	38	5	9
21	386	12	0	2,472	6	11	17	9	10	17	5	5	6	8	10	41	4	1
22	205	15	9	1,495	16	9	13	12	10	25	9	0	6	4	9	45	6	7
23	657	12	5	3,246	14	5	18	3	10	16	6	7	8	15	5	43	5	10
24	387	14	4	2,184	14	5	21	18	0	18	18	10	8	16	3	49	13	1
25	394	17	3	2,578	18	2	17	16	8	16	16	8	6	5	4	40	18	8
26	647	13	4	3,995	1	0	17	10	11	20	1	4	7	5	6	44	17	9
27	1,375	1	4	6,925	6	5	19	18	1	19	9	2	9	15	1	49	2	4
28	269	3	6	2,251	15	3	26	3	8	23	7	8	6	14	7	56	5	11
29	1,450	9	0	5,017	5	10	10	15	9	21	12	9	13	3	9	45	12	3
30	482	1	0	3,123	4	11	20	5	0	23	15	5	8	0	8	52	1	1
31	330	15	10	1,521	12	9	21	12	1	24	3	11	12	14	6	58	10	6
32	393	19	0	2,812	15	2	20	7	8	20	12	4	6	13	6	47	13	6
33	395	19	11	2,574	6	11	21	6	5	20	11	5	7	12	4	49	10	2
34	637	14	8	3,636	13	11	17	2	3	20	17	0	8	1	5	46	0	8
35	974	16	6	4,927	9	9	16	15	4	19	9	11	8	18	11	45	4	2
36	1,396	8	1	7,386	19	3	22	1	4	22	19	6	10	10	0	55	10	10
37	563	15	0	2,758	8	0	16	18	11	14	8	1	8	1	1	39	8	1
38	935	14	0	4,938	18	10	19	18	7	19	14	1	9	5	4	48	18	0
39	238	19	11	1,521	8	4	15	10	0	16	11	3	5	19	6	38	0	9
40	1,436	13	11	4,484	15	1	9	8	8	24	1	3	15	15	9	49	5	8
41	1,039	12	4	4,576	4	4	18	5	6	16	1	3	10	1	10	44	8	7
42	1,790	2	3	7,519	18	3	20	5	8	20	1	4	12	12	2	52	19	2
	17,973	10	3	90,538	3	4	17	19	4	19	15	4	9	7	0	47	1	8
43	545	16	7	3,413	18	4	18	18	0	16	19	0	6	16	6	42	13	6

by the Science and Art Department (*see* column 1 of Income, and column 15 of Expenditure, Table 3).

(No. 4A.)

TABLE showing the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of DAY TRAINING COLLEGES in the YEAR ended 31ST JULY 1893.

INCOME.

Name of College.	No. of Students.		Grants from the Education Department.		Grants from the Science and Art Department.	Subscriptions or Donations.	Fees of Students.	Income from other Sources.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	(a.) For the Committee.	(b.) For the Queen's Scholars.					
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberystwyth	10	20	300 0 0	650 0 0	- - -	- - -	323 6 8	60 0 0	1,333 6 8
Birmingham	—	80	800 0 0	1,600 0 0	67 0 0	355 8 5	480 0 0	159 3 1	3,461 11 6
Bristol	—	30	300 0 0	600 0 0	- - -	- - -	300 0 0	32 0 0	1,232 0 0
Cambridge	13	—	130 0 0	325 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	455 0 0
Cardiff	37	52	893 0 0	1,971 0 0	33 0 0	- - -	895 0 0	- - -	3,792 0 0
Leeds	21	—	210 0 0	525 0 0	- - -	- - -	210 0 0	- - -	945 0 0
Liverpool	20	—	200 0 0	500 0 0	24 0 0	10 0 0	190 0 0	366 15 11	1,290 15 11
London, King's College	50	—	500 0 0	1,250 0 0	11 10 0	- - -	500 0 0	3 6	2,261 13 6
„ University College	11	—	116 0 0	291 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	407 0 0
Manchester	50	8	583 0 0	1,418 0 0	- - -	- - -	871 4 0	- - -	2,872 4 0
Newcastle	33	30	630 0 0	1,425 0 0	122 0 0	- - -	333 12 0	- - -	2,510 12 0
Nottingham	29	35	640 0 0	1,425 0 0	122 10 0	- - -	178 0 0	- - -	2,365 10 0
Oxford	1	—	10 0 0	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 0 0
Sheffield	9	23	320 0 0	685 0 0	- - -	250 0 0	137 0 0	1 7 9	1,393 7 9
Total	284	278	5,682 0 0	12,690 0 0	380 0 0	615 8 5	4,418 2 8	619 10 3	24,855 1 4

Expenditure.

Name of College.	Printing, Postage, Stationery, &c.	Salaries of Normal Master and Teachers.	Fees to College Professors.	Books and Stationery for Students.	Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture, Repairs, and Cleaning.	Grants to Queen's Scholars.	Other Expenditure.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberystwyth - -	82 11 3	260 0 0	581 8 7	- -	38 8 4	20 6 2	29 5 2	774 0 0	175 15 8	1,961 15 2
Birmingham - -	79 0 7	626 13 4	687 10 0	158 16 1	200 14 4	17 19 6	41 18 1	1,600 0 0	- -	3,412 11 11
Bristol - -	142 18 1	224 2 6	- -	- -	67 15 0	12 11 9	182 5 4	600 0 0	5 8 6	1,235 1 2
Cambridge - -	- -	130 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	325 0 0	1 5 0	456 5 0
Cardiff - -	159 1 1	640 0 0	1,556 17 11	83 1 5	222 16 0	45 2 0	188 4 5	1,971 0 0	50 0 0*	4,916 2 10
Leeds - -	21 14 1	328 0 0	216 0 0	2 1 0	- -	- -	25 14 6	525 0 0	10 19 4	1,129 8 11
Liverpool† - -	33 12 8	301 10 10	331 10 0	31 2 9	162 18 8	59 8 11	71 13 9	75 0 0	666 17 2	1,733 14 9
London, King's College	16 19 7	180 0 0	745 6 6	- -	69 7 5	- -	- -	1,250 0 0	- -	2,261 13 6
„ University „ College.	25 3 8	244 19 6	- -	4 3 2	- -	- -	- -	175 0 0	- -	449 6 4
Manchester - -	8 3 0	393 0 0	1,110 3 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,418 0 0	109 3 0	3,038 9 0
Newcastle - -	83 18 11	570 0 0	346 15 1	- -	- -	- -	79 5 0	1,425 0 0	10 10 0	2,515 9 0
Nottingham - -	12 3 7	370 16 8	320 0 0	2 19 1	210 19 9	- -	- -	1,425 0 0	2 5 0	2,344 4 1
Oxford - -	2 10 7	7 10 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 0 0	2 2 4	37 3 5
Sheffield - -	5 14 3	256 2 0	440 1 0	3 16 2	- -	- -	- -	685 0 0	- -	1,390 13 5
Total - -	673 11 4	4,532 15 4	6,335 12 1	285 19 8	972 19 6	155 8 4	618 6 8	12,273 0 0	1,034 6 0	26,881 18 6

* Exhibitions.

† Includes expenses of Hostel.

(No. 5A.)

Summary of Results of Examination of Candidates for Admission into Training Colleges, and for the Office of Teacher, under Articles 50 and 52, Code 1893.

Midsummer 1893.

	Presented for Examination.	Passed.				Failed.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	
Men - - - - - - -	2,698	333	1,078	382	1,793	905
Women - - - - - -	6,813	1,192	1,982	1,576	4,750	2,063
Total - - - - - -	9,511	1,525	3,060	1,958	6,543	2,968

(No. 5B.)

SUMMARY of RESULTS of EXAMINATION of STUDENTS in TRAINING COLLEGES at CHRISTMAS, 1893.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

MEN.

Training College.	THIRD YEAR.		SECOND YEAR.					FIRST YEAR.				
	Number presented for Examination.	Passed. 1st Division.	Number presented for Examination.	Passed. 1st Division.	Passed. 2nd Division.	Passed. 3rd Division.	Failed.	Number presented for Examination.	Passed. 1st Division.	Passed. 2nd Division.	Passed. 3rd Division.	Failed.
Bangor	—	—	29	14	12	3	—	31	14	17	—	—
Battersea	—	—	56	38	16	2	—	51	29	20	2	—
Borough Road	—	—	60	30	27	3	—	68	54	14	—	—
Carmarthen	—	—	29	2	23	4	—	32	7	22	3	—
Carnarvon	—	—	21	5	16	—	—	23	8	12	3	—
Chelsea	2	2	62	32	30	—	—	52	43	8	[illegible]	—
Cheltenham	—	—	44	29	15	—	—	44	30	14	—	—
Chester	—	—	52	14	36	2	—	53	12	25	[illegible]	1
Culham	—	—	46	20	23	3	—	42	21	20	1	—
Durham	—	—	34	7	21	6	—	34	11	15	8	—
Exeter	—	—	31	5	20	6	—	32	6	20	6	—
Hammersmith	—	—	16	6	8	1	1	34	6	18	10	—
Homerton	—	—	17	7	7	3	—	17	11	6	—	—
Peterborough	1	1	25	9	13	3	—	24	7	15	2	—
Saltley	—	—	49	20	29	—	—	51	28	22	1	—
Westminster	—	—	58	40	17	1	—	63	47	16	—	—
Winchester	—	—	29	9	17	3	—	29	9	16	4	—
York	—	—	30	14	15	1	—	33	14	18	1	—
Total	3	3	688	301	345	41	1	713	357	298	57	1

(No. 5B.—*continued.*)

Summary of Results of Examination of Students in Training Colleges at Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

WOMEN.

Training College.	THIRD YEAR.		SECOND YEAR.					Numb presen for E aminat
	Number presented for Examination.	Passed. 1st Division.	Number presented for Examination.	Passed. 1st Division.	Passed. 2nd Division.	Passed. 3rd Division.	Failed.	
Bishop's Stortford	—	—	32	13	18			30
Brighton	—	—	30	24	6	–		35
Bristol	—	—	41	1	35			34
Cheltenham	—	—	28	5	23	–		32
Chichester	—	—	19	5	10			15
Darlington	—	—	40	15	24			35
Derby	—	—	22	15	7	–		22
Durham	—	—	31	8	20			31
Edge Hill	—	—	47	25	22	–		55
Home and Colonial	—	—	73	51	22	–		75
Homerton	—	—	24	8	15	–		28
Lincoln	—	—	23	10	12			17
Liverpool	—	—	54	32	22	–		54
Norwich	—	—	28	3	25	–		31
Oxford	—	—	13	5	8	–		15
Ripon	—	—	30	4	25			27
Saffron Walden	—	—	26	4	22	–		26
Salisbury	—	—	39	27	12	–		40
Southlands	—	—	53	24	29	–		55
Stockwell	1	1	71	55	16	–		69
Swansea	—	—	34	10	24	–		36
Tottenham	—	—	52	40	12	–		48
Truro	—	—	18	—	17			22
Wandsworth	—	—	44	10	26			43
Warrington	—	—	51	18	31			51
Whitelands	3	3	84	42	36	–		76
Total	4	4	1,007	460	517	2		996

(No. 6.)

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893.

Per-centage of Marks obtained in each Subject.

Male Students of the Third Year.

Training College.	Number examined.	Art of Teaching.	Teaching.	Number examined.	English Composition and Literature.	Statics and Dynamics.	Euclid and Trigonometry.	Algebra and Mensuration.	Languages.	
									Latin.	Greek.
Chelsea - - - -	2	81	73	1	—	65	55	78	77	25
Peterborough - - -	1	85	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	3	82	76	1	—	65	55	78	77	25

Female Students of the Third Year.

Stockwell - - - -	1	88	92	1	90	—	83	94	—	—
Whitelands - - -	3	82	90	3	82	—	78	45	—	—
Total - - -	4	84	91	4	84	—	79	57	—	—

(No. 6.—*continued.*)

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

MALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Training College.	Number examined.	Teaching.	Reading and Repetition.	Spelling.	Penmanship.	School Management.	English.				Number examined.	Geography.	Number examined.	History.
							Number examined.	Grammar.	Number examined.	Composition.				
Bangor	29	75	72	98	66	59	29	62	29	58	6	55	6	61
Battersea	56	75	78	97	68	62	48	64	48	65	—	—	—	—
Borough Road	60	68	72	98	72	72	52	67	52	67	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen	29	74	72	97	76	60	28	61	28	61	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon	21	73	71	99	78	52	20	63	20	55	9	59	9	55
Chelsea	62	75	73	98	82	59	55	68	55	63	4	55	4	67
Cheltenham	44	73	76	98	76	65	43	64	43	66	—	—	—	—
Chester	52	70	71	97	75	59	51	59	51	55	—	—	—	—
Culham	46	70	73	98	76	60	45	60	45	62	2	64	2	85
Durham	34	73	71	97	76	55	34	64	34	64	—	—	—	—
Exeter	31	74	73	98	76	47	31	54	31	57	1	31	1	60
Hammersmith	16	75	79	97	77	66	15	64	15	58	—	—	—	—
Homerton	17	78	73	99	78	61	17	64	17	62	—	—	—	—
Peterborough	25	68	69	96	73	61	25	63	25	53	—	—	—	—
Saltley	49	72	75	98	70	62	48	60	48	59	—	—	—	—
Westminster	58	74	73	99	85	71	53	67	53	65	1	53	1	57
Winchester	29	74	73	98	80	66	29	61	29	59	1	49	1	37
York	30	70	70	97	77	68	30	62	30	65	—	—	—	—
Total	688	73	73	98	76	62	653	63	653	61	24	56	24	61

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

Male Students of the Second Year—*continued.*

Training College.	Algebra and Mensuration.				Euclid.				Political Economy.		Music.		Languages.								Sciences. V.	
	Second Year Papers.		First Year Papers.		Second Year Papers.		First Year Papers.						Latin.		Greek.		German.		French.		Mathematics. Division II.	
	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.*	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.*	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.
Bangor - -	25	67	4	38	25	70	4	43	—	—	29	94	6	51	—	—	—	—	13	79	—	—
Battersea -	46	56	—	—	46	71	—	—	8	68	53	88	36	57	—	—	—	—	27	88	—	—
Borough Road	49	53	—	—	49	67	—	—	9	77	60	91	14	45	—	—	—	—	15	72	17	49
Carmarthen -	28	44	—	—	29	59	—	—	—	—	28	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon -	8	69	4	41	8	72	4	48	—	—	20	88	7	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea - -	55	60	—	—	55	62	—	—	—	—	62	88	10	57	—	—	—	—	5	89	1	75
Cheltenham -	40	58	3	36	40	68	3	52	22	73	42	90	2	71	—	—	—	—	1	77	—	—
Chester - -	44	53	—	—	44	65	—	—	3	66	51	90	2	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culham - -	34	55	9	38	34	65	9	37	21	71	45	90	3	45	—	—	—	—	8	84	2	59
Durham - -	34	51	—	—	34	62	—	—	—	—	34	80	22	35	2	36	—	—	11	70	—	—
Exeter - -	22	52	9	35	22	71	9	42	—	—	31	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	90	—	—
Hammersmith	15	41	—	—	15	61	—	—	—	—	15	86	1	80	—	—	—	—	1	94	—	—
Homerton -	17	43	—	—	17	74	—	—	—	—	17	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough -	14	50	11	35	14	75	11	52	12	70	25	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltley - -	48	46	—	—	48	60	—	—	25	70	48	88	10	57	—	—	—	—	12	88	—	—
Westminster -	14	46	8	22	14	69	8	38	42	72	58	92	14	49	—	—	—	—	37	88	—	—
Winchester -	20	45	9	35	20	72	9	40	—	—	29	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	82	—	—
York - -	30	48	—	—	30	67	—	—	—	—	30	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	543	53	57	34	544	66	57	43	142	72	677	89	127	50	2	36	—	—	134	84	20	51

* After adjustment in accordance with the terms of the Syllabus.

(No. 6—*continued.*)

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

Male Students of the Second Year—*continued.*

Training College.	Sciences. V. Mathematics. Division I.		VIA. Theoretical Mechanics (Solids). Advanced.		VIA. Theoretical Mechanics (Solids). Elementary.		VIB. Theoretical Mechanics (Fluids). Elementary.		VIII. Sound, Light, and Heat. Elementary.		VIIIA. Sound. Advanced.		VIIIB. Light. Advanced.		VIIIC. Heat. Advanced.		IX. Magnetism and Electricity. Advanced.		IX. Magnetism and Electricity. Elementary.		X. Inorganic Chemistry. Theoretical. Advanced.	
	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.
Bangor	—	—	7	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	62	—	—	—	—
Battersea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	48
Borough Road	32	47	13	44	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	42
Carmarthen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	36	—	—	26	39	—	—	15	52	3	53	—	—
Carnarvon	—	—	—	—	7	62	—	—	13	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea	42	42	—	—	7	65	—	—	4	65	16	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	46
Cheltenham	8	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	67	—	—	—	—	17	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	10	47	6	34	11	65	11	64	1	58	—	—	—	—	36	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culham	13	45	9	53	8	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	43	1	77	—	—
Durham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	52	4	46	—	—	26	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter	1	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	42	1	41	—	—
Hammersmith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	40	—	—	—	—	5	61	13	67	—	—
Homerton	17	39	13	41	2	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	58	—	—
Peterborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	64	—	—	—	—
Westminster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	46
Winchester	—	—	11	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	40
York	—	—	4	41	1	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	52	27	63	—	—	—	—
Total	123	45	68	45	87	60	11	64	24	62	38	51	38	41	107	52	116	55	23	63	121	44

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

Male Students of the Second Year—*continued.*

Training College.	Sciences. X. Inorganic Chemistry. Theoretical. Elementary.		Practical. Advanced.		Practical. Elementary.		XIV. Human Physiology. Advanced.		Elementary.		XVII. Botany. Advanced.		Elementary.		XXIII. Physiography. Advanced.		Elementary.		XXIV. Agriculture. Advanced.		Elementary.	
	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.
Bangor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Battersea	—	—	19	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borough Road	4	56	18	49	6	49	12	55	5	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	66	10	69	13	63	—	—
Chelsea	—	—	23	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	43	3	70	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	52	1	70	—	—	—	—	15	60	1	55	—	—	—	—
Chester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	53	1	51	—	—	—	—
Culham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	46	3	51	1	62	4	68
Durham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	46	1	48	—	—	—	—
Hammersmith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homerton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	51	—	—	20	69	—	—
Saltley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westminster	—	—	24	71	13	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winchester	2	46	27	71	1	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	63	—	—
York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	—	—	—	—
Total	6	53	111	61	20	71	31	53	15	74	3	60	5	34	207	51	20	62	49	65	4	68

Male Students of the First Year.

Training College.	Number examined.	Reading and Repetition.	Spelling.	Penmanship.	School Management.	Number examined.	Arithmetic.	Number examined.	Mental Arithmetic.	Number examined.	Composition.
Bangor	31	72	99	68	60	31	66	31	71	31	69
Battersea	51	76	99	61	71	42	66	42	71	42	76
Borough Road	68	72	98	73	76	46	69	46	64	46	77
Carmarthen	32	71	97	83	66	32	66	32	63	32	63
Carnarvon	23	72	95	74	56	23	68	23	67	23	69
Chelsea	52	74	99	69	67	33	72	33	72	33	78
Cheltenham	44	72	99	71	68	43	68	43	67	43	71
Chester	53	70	96	75	63	52	67	52	64	52	48
Culham	42	74	98	73	62	42	68	42	65	42	73
Durham	34	70	97	71	54	34	60	34	71	34	69
Exeter	32	72	98	71	53	32	59	32	59	32	60
Hammersmith	34	75	98	60	57	34	57	34	61	34	69
Homerton	17	72	97	67	60	17	66	17	78	17	67
Peterborough	24	71	97	70	66	24	69	24	66	24	73
Saltley	51	73	97	71	57	47	62	47	69	47	71
Westminster	63	74	99	89	74	63	68	63	70	63	74
Winchester	29	73	98	78	65	28	59	28	65	28	72
York	33	69	97	82	56	33	60	33	63	33	68
Total	713	73	98	75	64	686	65	686	67	686	69

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

Male Students of the First Year—*continued.*

Training College.	Number examined.	Grammar.	Number examined.	Geography.	Number examined.	History.	Number examined.	Euclid.	Number examined.	Algebra and Mensuration.	Number examined.	Music.
Bangor - - -	31	66	28	62	31	58	31	67	31	63	31	92
Battersea - - -	42	74	43	72	35	61	42	59	42	52	51	97
Borough Road - -	46	73	49	69	38	64	46	77	46	59	68	95
Carmarthen - -	32	64	32	63	32	57	32	59	32	46	32	89
Carnarvon - - -	23	69	22	62	23	51	23	67	23	54	23	92
Chelsea - - -	33	83	29	71	28	59	33	58	33	51	52	97
Cheltenham - -	43	72	43	69	43	55	43	74	43	55	44	95
Chester - - -	52	56	53	61	52	60	52	52	52	48	53	96
Culham - - -	42	62	41	69	37	55	42	54	42	53	42	94
Durham - - -	34	76	34	66	33	51	34	61	34	61	34	89
Exeter - - -	32	64	32	64	32	66	32	71	32	45	32	94
Hammersmith - -	34	65	34	61	34	54	34	64	34	47	34	90
Homerton - - -	17	70	15	67	15	50	17	79	17	64	17	97
Peterborough - -	24	63	23	68	23	57	24	70	24	44	24	92
Saltley - - -	47	73	50	66	46	64	47	61	47	55	51	92
Westminster - -	63	69	57	72	61	62	63	74	63	51	63	97
Winchester - -	28	67	29	61	27	58	28	63	28	49	29	93
York - - -	33	70	33	64	33	53	33	55	33	50	33	91
Total - - -	656	69	647	66	623	58	656	64	656	53	713	94

(No. 6—*continued.*)

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

Male Students of the First Year—*continued.*

Training College.	Languages.								Sciences.															
									V.		VIA.				VIB.		VIII.		VIIIA.		VIIIC.			
	Latin.		Greek.		German.		French.		Mathematics.		Theoretical Mechanics (Solids).				Theoretical Mechanics (Fluids).		Sound, Light, and Heat.		Sound.		Heat.		Magnetism and Electricity.	
									Division I.		Advanced.		Elementary.		Elementary.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Advanced.		Advanced.	
	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.
Bangor	4	52	—	—	—	—	30	47	—	—	—	—	30	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	72
Battersea	16	57	—	—	—	—	36	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borough Road	14	61	1	82	—	—	31	53	8	58	1	32	40	66	10	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon	11	56	—	—	—	—	23	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea	22	52	—	—	—	—	29	55	4	44	—	—	39	62	—	—	18	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham	4	55	—	—	—	—	6	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	59	—	—	3	55	—	—
Chester	8	45	—	—	—	—	5	45	2	55	—	—	25	59	4	64	34	57	—	—	4	44	—	—
Culham	3	52	—	—	—	—	41	48	—	—	—	—	26	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	23	46	4	53	—	—	11	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	56	—	—	6	32	—	—
Exeter	3	58	—	—	—	—	1	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	57
Hammersmith	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	48	6	32	—	—	2	42
Homerton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	34	16	60	16	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough	3	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltley	13	57	—	—	1	20	33	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westminster	9	52	—	—	—	—	62	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winchester	3	48	—	—	—	—	3	51	—	—	—	—	17	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	52	—	—	—	—	25	61	—	—	31	54	—	—	—	—	1	67
Total	136	53	5	58	1	20	344	49	14	53	2	33	218	61	30	58	225	56	6	32	13	41	9	56

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

Male Students of the First Year—*continued.*

Training College.	Sciences. IX. Magnetism and Electricity. Elementary.		Sciences. X. Inorganic Chemistry. Theoretical. Advanced.		Theoretical. Elementary.		Practical. Advanced.		Practical. Elementary.		Sciences. XIV. Human Physiology. Advanced.		Elementary.		Sciences. XVII. Botany. Elementary.		Sciences. XXIII. Physiography. Advanced.		Elementary.		Sciences. XXIV. Agriculture. Advanced.		Elementary.	
	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.	Number examined.	Percentage of Marks.
Bangor	30	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Battersea	—	—	—	—	40	60	—	—	40	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borough Road	—	—	16	50	26	60	7	40	36	69	5	43	16	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen	23	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	70	9	56	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	46	9	59	1	77	9	52
Chelsea	—	—	—	—	28	57	—	—	28	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42	9	54	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	49	33	69	—	—	22	51	21	61	—	—	—	—
Chester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	45	15	53	—	—	—	—
Culham	38	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	46	14	54	2	59	—	—
Durham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter	27	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	54	24	66	—	—	—	—
Hammersmith	28	55	—	—	29	51	—	—	29	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homerton	7	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	59	9	54	7	62	—	—	—	—
Peterborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	44	16	56	5	68	18	61
Saltley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	55	—	—	41	61
Westminster	—	—	—	—	63	53	—	—	30	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	62	—	—	—	—
Winchester	—	—	—	—	29	57	—	—	29	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	67	11	72
York	31	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	55	—	—	—	—
Total	184	62	16	50	215	56	7	40	192	76	6	44	49	69	6	59	84	49	250	59	11	67	79	62

(No. 6—*continued.*)

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Training College.	Number examined.	Teaching.	Reading and Repetition.	Spelling.	Penmanship.	School Management.	Needlework.	Number examined.	Arithmetic.	Number examined.	English Language and Literature.	Number examined.	Composition.	Number examined.	Geography.
Bishop's Stortford - -	32	72	77	98	66	57	68	32	62	32	62	32	66	20	47
Brighton - - -	30	74	74	98	67	66	76	30	52	30	62	30	69	30	67
Bristol - - - -	41	71	76	98	66	55	70	41	49	41	58	41	61	41	46
Cheltenham - - -	28	72	79	98	67	61	70	28	47	28	61	28	48	28	52
Chichester - - -	19	74	75	93	62	65	73	19	54	19	59	19	63	14	53
Darlington - - -	40	75	79	98	71	65	68	40	61	40	60	40	61	34	52
Derby - - - -	22	74	80	97	65	73	74	22	66	22	63	22	51	22	61
Durham - - -	31	74	73	98	73	66	70	31	49	31	60	31	66	31	45
Edge Hill - - -	47	77	77	98	71	67	78	47	63	47	65	47	61	–	–
Home and Colonial - -	73	75	76	98	70	70	75	73	65	73	68	73	59	55	62
Homerton - - -	24	76	76	98	64	64	70	23	50	23	61	24	61	24	50
Lincoln - - -	23	68	68	94	71	69	73	23	52	23	60	23	56	23	55
Liverpool - - -	54	78	77	97	75	68	77	54	62	54	60	54	58	–	–
Norwich - - -	28	70	72	98	71	66	68	28	45	28	65	28	60	28	57
Oxford - - - -	13	80	81	97	68	72	78	13	56	13	64	13	55	13	55
Ripon - - - -	30	73	73	97	68	69	72	29	55	29	58	29	59	29	42
Saffron Walden - -	26	74	73	95	68	66	75	26	44	26	56	26	57	26	54
Salisbury - - -	39	74	82	96	70	68	83	39	57	39	65	39	70	39	66
Southlands - - -	53	77	75	98	70	63	69	53	63	53	62	53	63	53	52
Stockwell - - -	71	76	76	100	68	67	76	70	64	70	69	70	65	62	73
Swansea - - -	34	75	77	98	68	62	76	34	58	34	63	34	69	34	51
Tottenham - - -	52	78	78	98	67	73	70	52	58	52	65	52	59	52	72
Truro - - - -	18	72	72	98	71	63	66	18	51	18	54	18	64	18	53
Wandsworth - - -	44	72	73	96	68	62	69	44	52	44	62	44	51	44	52
Warrington - - -	51	72	79	96	70	66	75	51	55	51	60	51	63	51	55
Whitelands - - -	84	74	77	99	62	66	83	84	54	84	55	84	62	56	48
Total - - -	1,007	74	76	98	69	66	74	1,004	57	1,006	62	1,006	61	827	56

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued*.

Female Students of the Second Year—*continued*.

umber ex- amined.	Music.	L		
		Latin.		Ge
		Number ex- amined.	Per- centage of Marks.	Number examined.
52	92	—	—	—
30	90	—	—	—
41	84	—	—	—
28	82	—	—	—
16	83	2	61	2
40	88	2	68	1
22	88	—	1	1
32	86	—	1	1
47	87	—	1	1
73	89	5	56	1
24	99	—	1	1
25	93	1	1	1
54	87	1	58	1
27	79	1	1	1
13	95	1	1	1
29	85	1	1	1
26	88	1	1	1
39	87	1	1	1
52	87	1	1	1
70	90	1	1	1
34	93	1	1	1
50	88	2	53	1
18	89	1	1	1
37	76	1	1	1
49	90	—	—	1
84	87	5	47	—
100	87	17	54	3

(No. 6—*continued.*)

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

Female Students of the Second Year—*continued.*

College.	V. Mathematics. Division I. Number examined.	V. Mathematics. Division I. Percentage of Marks.	VIA. Theoretical Mechanics (Solids). Advanced. Number examined.	VIA. Theoretical Mechanics (Solids). Advanced. Percentage of Marks.	VIA. Theoretical Mechanics (Solids). Elementary. Number examined.	VIA. Theoretical Mechanics (Solids). Elementary. Percentage of Marks.	Sciences. VIII. Sound, Light, and Heat. Elementary. Number examined.	Sciences. VIII. Sound, Light, and Heat. Elementary. Percentage of Marks.	Sciences. VIIIA. Sound. Advanced. Number examined.	Sciences. VIIIA. Sound. Advanced. Percentage of Marks.	Sciences. VIIIC. Heat. Advanced. Number examined.	Sciences. VIIIC. Heat. Advanced. Percentage of Marks.	Sciences. IX. Magnetism and Electricity. Elementary. Number examined.	Sciences. IX. Magnetism and Electricity. Elementary. Percentage of Marks.	Alternative to VIII. or IX. Elementary Physics. Elementary. Number examined.	Alternative to VIII. or IX. Elementary Physics. Elementary. Percentage of Marks.
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	4	41	2	42	1	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	66	43	57
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	41	33	50	—	4	46	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	3	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	71	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	14	54	17	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	52	—	—	31	49	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	66	—	—
. . .	7	32	2	42	15	56	27	57	33	50	31	40	77	68	43	64

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

Female Students of the Second Year.—*continued.*

IV. Sciences.														
		XVII.				XXIII.				XXIV.				
Physiology.		Botany.				Physiography.				Agriculture				
Elementary.		Advanced.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Elementary.		
Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	67	15	65	
—	—	27	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	67	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	17	43	7	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	64	
—	—	19	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	18	58	1	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	69	16	70	—	—	
—	—	27	37	3	50	29	40	2	41	—	—	—	—	
—	—	42	31	5	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	75	18	50	14	66	—	—	29	58	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	8	33	15	43	5	51	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	25	59	—	—	
—	—	12	53	42	45	34	57	—	—	—	—	3	69	
—	—	17	43	11	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	64	—	—	
14	63	—	—	29	60	24	52	3	61	—	—	—	—	
23	60	15	49	17	64	32	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	34	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	16	14	33	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	19	49	24	58	20	50	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	50	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	29	39	38	54	—	—	38	61	—	—	68	65	
45	61	294	40	205	52	284	51	119	88	117	66	119	66	

(No. 6—*continued.*)

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

mber ex- ined.	Reading and Repe- tition.	Spelling.	Penman- ship.	School Manage- ment.	Needle- work.	Number ex- amined.	Arith- metic.	Number ex- amined.	Gram- mar.	Number ex- amined.	Compo- sition.	Number ex- amined.	Geo- graphy.
30	75	98	61	55	72	30	51	30	75	30	70	30	69
35	71	99	60	62	75	35	66	35	66	35	62	35	60
34	70	99	62	61	75	34	58	34	67	34	69	34	60
32	76	97	63	63	78	32	61	32	70	32	73	32	61
15	73	98	68	59	72	15	53	15	67	15	70	15	44
35	72	98	74	62	80	35	62	35	71	35	79	34	62
22	70	98	58	64	76	22	66	22	72	22	71	22	64
31	74	99	59	62	80	31	53	31	72	31	69	31	55
55	75	99	65	66	82	55	67	55	75	55	74	55	61
75	71	98	66	62	80	75	57	75	71	75	72	75	55
22	73	98	60	65	74	22	58	22	68	22	68	22	65
17	70	96	70	61	79	17	55	17	70	17	69	17	63
54	77	98	69	73	78	54	55	54	67	54	67	52	65
31	67	99	66	60	77	31	60	31	64	31	63	31	55
15	81	98	63	58	74	15	63	15	71	15	67	15	55
27	72	98	67	62	64	27	52	27	71	27	71	27	57
26	74	99	77	61	78	26	60	26	69	26	71	26	62
40	75	99	78	66	83	40	64	40	67	40	65	40	65
55	71	99	65	60	80	55	59	55	69	55	69	55	58
69	76	100	76	70	85	68	67	68	74	68	69	54	82
36	75	99	81	62	82	36	57	36	57	36	63	36	49
48	76	98	86	71	82	48	66	48	66	48	68	48	62
22	71	97	67	58	82	22	56	22	66	22	62	22	64
43	71	95	69	57	75	42	50	43	59	43	58	43	53
51	73	98	60	62	78	51	64	51	70	51	64	51	54
76	72	98	54	63	75	76	55	76	74	76	64	70	51
906	73	98	67	63	78	904	60	896	69	906	68	878	60

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

Female Students of the First Year—*continued.*

Training College.	Number examined.	History.	Number examined.	Domestic Economy.	Number examined.	Music.	Languages.					
							Latin.		German.		French.	
							Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.
Bishop's Stortford - -	30	60	30	64	30	94	—	—	—	—	19	54
Brighton - - -	35	55	35	65	35	98	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol - - - -	34	50	34	64	34	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham - - -	32	58	32	59	32	94	—	—	1	64	26	58
Chichester - - -	15	49	15	66	15	80	3	49	—	—	12	46
Darlington - - -	35	60	35	60	35	90	4	43	—	—	27	62
Derby - - - - -	22	61	22	67	22	92	—	—	—	—	8	66
Durham - - - -	31	51	31	71	31	94	—	—	—	—	7	54
Edge Hill - - -	55	59	55	71	55	96	12	56	—	—	55	58
Home and Colonial - -	75	56	75	67	75	97	—	—	—	—	31	57
Homerton - - -	22	58	22	73	22	97	—	—	—	—	2	70
Lincoln - - - -	17	54	17	68	17	98	—	—	—	—	17	54
Liverpool - - -	53	62	54	67	54	96	22	45	—	—	37	61
Norwich - - - -	31	50	31	61	31	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford - - - -	15	54	15	54	15	98	—	—	—	—	11	55
Ripon - - - -	27	54	27	65	27	91	—	—	—	—	24	58
Saffron Walden - -	26	57	26	74	26	97	—	—	—	—	10	68
Salisbury - - -	40	58	40	67	40	83	—	—	—	—	9	50
Southlands - - -	55	62	55	67	55	93	—	—	—	—	30	64
Stockwell - - -	68	63	69	68	69	95	37	40	—	—	45	67
Swansea - - - -	36	52	36	70	36	98	—	—	—	—	36	61
Tottenham - - -	48	63	48	69	48	92	—	—	—	—	14	71
Truro - - - -	22	48	22	71	22	98	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wandsworth - - -	43	47	43	58	43	87	—	—	2	80	25	51
Warrington - - -	51	58	51	63	51	98	1	51	—	—	23	54
Whitelands - - -	76	57	76	72	76	96	10	52	—	—	76	52
Total - - -	994	57	996	67	996	94	89	45	3	74	544	58

(No. 6.—*continued.*)

ted Results of Examination Christmas, 1893—*continued.*

Female Students of the First Year—*continued.*

IX.	Sciences. XIV.				XVII.				XXIII.				XXIV.			
oetism nd tricity.	Human Physiology.				Botany.				Physiography.				Agriculture.			
entary.	Advanced.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Elementary.	
Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.	Number examined.	Per-centage of Marks.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	93
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	68
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	49	—	—	23	61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	58
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	74	4	54	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	55	—	—	22	61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	47	—	—	24	44	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	59	—	—	9	57	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	43	73	—	—	35	62	—	—	6	51	—	—	—	—
54	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	45	15	56	5	64	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	44	—	—	17	59
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	57	8	59	40	50	1	37	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	53	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	16	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	66
—	1	0	14	62	—	—	5	53	8	34	—	—	1	62	54	65
—	—	—	15	65	1	52	1	72	29	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	19	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	51	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	43	17	53	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	56	—	—	17	61	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	52	—	—	43	57	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50	51	56	—	—	—	—
67	—	—	24	63	—	—	33	61	—	—	2	55	—	—	—	—
60	1	0	181	66	1	52	327	54	80	48	208	55	2	49	218	64

(No. 7.)

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION, 1893.

SCIENCE.—MALE STUDENTS.

Training College.	Total No. of Students examined.	Mathematics.								Theoretical Mechanics—Solids.							Theoretical Mechanics—Fluids.			Sound, Light, and Heat.		
		Division II.				Division I.				Advanced.				Elementary.			Elementary.			Elementary.		
		Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.										
Bangor	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	2	1	30	19	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Battersea	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	3
Borough Road	121	17	—	15	2	40	4	36	—	14	3	8	3	41	29	12	10	9	1	—	—	—
Carmarthen	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	8	19
Carnarvon	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	2	—	—	—	13	8	5
Chelsea	105	1	1	—	—	46	2	40	4	—	—	—	—	46	27	19	—	—	—	22	17	5
Cheltenham	86	—	—	—	—	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	21	15
Chester	101	—	—	—	—	12	1	10	1	6	—	3	3	36	24	12	15	10	5	35	13	22
Culham	81	2	1	1	—	13	1	11	1	9	3	5	1	34	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	11	17
Exeter	62	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammersmith	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	6	19
Homerton	34	—	—	—	—	17	1	10	6	14	—	12	2	18	9	9	16	5	11	—	—	—
Peterborough	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	6	17
Saltley	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westminster	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winchester	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	7	3	17	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	2	26	14	12	—	—	—	31	7	24
Total	1,273	20	2	16	2	137	14	111	12	65	12	38	15	255	154	101	41	24	17	249	103	146

(No. 7—*continued.*)

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION, 1893—*continued.*

Science.—Male Students—*continued.*

examined.	Sound.				Light.				Heat.				Magnetism and Electricity.						
	Advanced.				Advanced.				Advanced.				Advanced.				Elementary.		
	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.				
53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	7	2	30	22	8
67	—	—	—	—	13	1	10	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68	1	—	—	—	26	1	18	7	—	—	—	—	15	1	14	—	26	19	7
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105	16	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	9	11	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	10	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	8	2	30	23	6
63	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	32	1	31	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	27	7	28	8	20
49	24	2	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	5	1	41	21	20
34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	3
49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	9	—	—	—	—
115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	3	24	1	32	11	17	—	31	15	16
273	44	11	24	9	39	2	28	8	120	23	95	13	135	26	87	12	206	136	69

Christmas Examination, 1893—*continued.*

Science.—Male Students—*continued.*

Training College.	Total No. of Students examined.	Inorganic Chemistry—Theoretical.							Inorganic Chemistry—Practical.							Human Physiology.						
		Advanced.				Elementary.			Advanced.				Elementary.			Advanced.				Elementary.		
		Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.						1st Class.	2nd Class.						1st Class.	2nd Class.				
Bangor	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Battersea	67	19	7	9	3	40	27	13	19	6	9	4	40	30	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borough Road	121	36	5	27	4	30	19	11	25	3	10	12	42	24	18	17	9	7	1	21	18	3
Carmarthen	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea	105	20	2	17	1	28	13	15	23	3	8	12	28	21	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	9	11	—	34	30	4
Chester	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culham	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammersmith	49	—	—	—	—	29	12	17	—	—	—	—	29	20	9	—	—	—	—	9	8	1
Homerton	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltley	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westminster	113	36	5	31	—	63	25	38	24	7	17	—	43	35	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winchester	57	26	—	22	4	31	15	16	27	5	18	4	30	23	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,273	137	19	106	12	221	111	110	118	24	62	32	212	153	59	37	18	18	1	64	56	8

(No. 7—*continued.*)

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION, 1893—*continued.*

Science.—Male Students—*continued.*

Total No. of Students examined.	Botany.							Physiography.							Agriculture.						
	Advanced.				Elementary.			Advanced.				Elementary.			Advanced.				Elementary.		
	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.						1st Class.	2nd Class.						1st Class.	2nd Class.				
63	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	12	1	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	1	1	19	16	3	14	5	9	—	9	1	8
105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	8	3	13	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	12	20	5	22	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	9	35	14	16	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	3	14	6	17	8	9	3	—	3	—	4	4	—
66	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	4	23	6	25	19	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	—	—	—	—	8	3	5	9	3	5	1	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	8	9	9	16	7	9	25	12	13	—	18	14	4
77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	9	21	4	41	24	17	—	—	—	—	41	21	20
113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	11	23	7	63	44	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7	10	1	11	11	—
63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,273	3	2	1	—	11	3	8	291	86	179	26	270	167	103	60	24	35	1	83	51	32

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION, 1893.

SCIENCE.—FEMALE STUDENTS.

Training College.	Total No. of Students examined.	Mathematics. Division I.				Theoretical Mechanics—Solids. Advanced.				Theoretical Mechanics—Solids. Elementary.			Sound, Light and Heat. Elementary.			Sound. Advanced.			
		Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.									1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Bishop's Stortford	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brighton	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chichester	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darlington	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derby	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edge Hill	88	4	—	3	1	2	—	2	—	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home and Colonial	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homerton	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	6	17	22	1	20	1
Lincoln	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	105	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	12	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwich	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ripon	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saffron Walden	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salisbury	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southlands	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockwell	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	7	40	21	19	—	—	—	—
Swansea	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tottenham	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	8	48	—	—	—	—
Truro	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wandsworth	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrington	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitelands	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,788	7	—	4	3	2	—	2	—	35	22	13	119	35	84	22	1	20	1

(No. 7—*continued.*)

Christmas Examination, 1893—*continued.*

Science.—Female Students—*continued.*

Training College.	Total No. of Students examined.	Heat.				Magnetism and Electricity.			Elementary Physics.			Human Physiology.							Botany.			
		Advanced.				Elementary.			Elementary.			Advanced.				Elementary.			Advanced.			
		Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.									1st Class.	2nd Class.						1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Bishop's Stortford	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brighton	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	6	18	3
Bristol	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	15	1
Chichester	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	19	5	8	6
Darlington	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derby	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	1	19	7
Edge Hill	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	29	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	1	20	21
Home and Colonial	136	—	—	—	—	33	23	10	—	—	—	40	13	27	—	45	40	5	18	6	10	2
Homerton	46	—	—	—	—	26	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	9	3
Norwich	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	14	2
Ripon	46	—	—	—	—	24	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saffron Walden	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	20	3	19	14	5	—	—	—	—
Salisbury	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southlands	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	27	19	8	—	—	—	—
Stockwell	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	21	3	—	38	28	10	16	4	10	2
Swansea	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	8	23	1	21	17	4	—	—	—	—
Tottenham	99	31	2	26	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truro	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Wandsworth	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrington	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitelands	155	—	—	—	—	35	29	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	21	3	29	4	16	9
Total	1,783	31	2	26	3	118	80	38	43	29	14	125	43	76	6	174	139	35	225	29	130	57

Christmas Examination, 1893—*continued.*

Science.—Female Students—*continued.*

Total No. of Candidates examined.	Botany.			Physiography.							Agriculture.						
	Elementary.			Advanced.				Elementary.			Advanced.				Elementary.		
	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.		Failed.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.
					1st Class.	2nd Class.						1st Class.	2nd Class.				
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	9	—	26	18	8
65	35	17	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	15	15	—	35	28	7
34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	6	15	—	—	—	—	33	18	15
60	39	5	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	21	15
34	15	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	19	6	11	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	22	14	16	12	4	—	23	14	8
63	34	7	27	29	—	15	14	26	4	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88	27	13	14	—	—	—	—	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
136	49	36	13	—	—	—	—	35	21	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	13	1	12	30	1	11	18	10	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	17	3	14	23	6	18	1	17	8	9
185	45	4	41	62	21	39	2	40	16	24	1	—	1	—	3	3	—
89	42	11	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	9	21	1	31	26	5
108	33	14	18	33	4	19	9	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	54		13
140	13	13	3	61	13	32	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	—	—	—	52	8	29	15	17	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	19	—	19	3	—	—	3	17	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	23	5	18	24	8	15	1	63	33	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109	—	—	—	51	11	32	8	51	29	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
158	71	34	37	—	—	—	—	40	30	10	—	—	—	—	68	55	13
2,788	462	166	296	364	73	306	89	427	214	213	119	49	69	1	325	234	91

LIST OF RESIDENTIAL AND DAY TRAINING COLLEGES UNDER INSPECTION.

Name of Training College.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
For Masters only. (23.)	
RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES.	
BANGOR (British and Foreign School Society's).	REV. D. ROWLANDS, Bangor.
BATTERSEA (National Society's) - -	REV. CANON DANIEL, Battersea, London, S.W.
BOROUGH ROAD (British and Foreign School Society's).	A. BOURNE, ESQ., Borough Road Training College, Spring Grove, Isleworth.
CARMARTHEN (National Society's) -	REV. C. G. BROWN, Carmarthen.
CHELSEA, ST. MARK'S (National Society's)	REV. G. W. GENT, St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.
CHELTENHAM (Church of England) -	REV. R. M. CHAMNEY, Cheltenham.
CHESTER (Chester, Manchester, and Liverpool Diocesan).	REV. A. P. HOLME, Vicarage, Great Budworth, Northwich.
CULHAM (Oxford Diocesan) - -	REV. W. S. F. LONG, Culham, Abingdon.
DURHAM (Diocesan) - - -	REV. S. B. SMITH, Training College, Durham.
EXETER (Diocesan) - - -	REV. DR. DANGAR, Exeter.
HAMMERSMITH, ST. MARY'S (Roman Catholic).	REV. CANON GRAHAM, Brook Green House, Hammersmith, London, W.
NORTH WALES (Church of England) -	REV. J. FAIRCHILD, North Wales Training College, Bangor.
PETERBOROUGH (Church of England) -	REV. T. WARD, Training College, Peterborough.
SALTLEY (Worcester Diocesan) - -	REV. F. W. BURBIDGE, Saltley, Birmingham.
WESTMINSTER (Wesleyan) - -	REV. DR. WALLER, Wesleyan Training College, Horseferry Road, Westminster, London, S.W.
WINCHESTER (Diocesan) - -	REV. H. MARTIN, Training College, Winchester.
[illegible]K AND RIPON (Diocesan) - -	REV. G. W. DE C. BALDWIN, York.
DAY COLLEGES.	
[illegible]BRIDGE (University) - -	OSCAR BROWNING, ESQ., King's College, Cambridge.
[illegible]DS (Yorkshire College) - -	N. BODINGTON, ESQ., Yorkshire College, Leeds.
[illegible]RPOOL (University College) -	F. S. CAREY, ESQ., University College, Liverpool.
[illegible]DON (King's College) - -	J. W. CUNNINGHAM, ESQ., King's Col., Strand, W.C.
[illegible]DON (University College) -	J. M. HORSBURGH, ESQ., University College, Gower Street, W.C.
[illegible]ORD (University) - - -	REV. W. W. JACKSON, D.D., Exeter College, Oxford.

Name of Training College.	Name and Address of Correspondent.

For Mistresses only. (27.)

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (St. Alban's Diocesan).	REV. W. J. FRERE, Hockerill, Bishop's Stortford.
BRIGHTON (Chichester Diocesan) -	REV. G. CORFIELD, Training College, Brighton.
BRISTOL, GLOUCESTER, and OXFORD (Diocesan).	REV. H. PROCTOR, Fishponds, Bristol.
CHELTENHAM (Church of England) -	REV. R. M. CHAMNEY, Cheltenham.
*CHICHESTER (Bishop Otter's Memorial)	Miss TREVOR, Bishop Otter's Memorial College, Chichester.
DARLINGTON (British and Foreign School Society's).	W. A. SPAFFORD, ESQ., Training College, Darlington.
DERBY (Lichfield Diocesan) - -	REV. A. E. VINTER, Training College, Derby.
DURHAM (Diocesan) - - -	REV. J. HAWORTH, Durham.
*EDGE HILL - - - -	THOMAS C. RYLEY, ESQ., Training College, Durning Road, Edge Hill, Liverpool.
*GRAY'S INN ROAD (Home and Colonial School Society's).	REV. J. B. ARMSTRONG, Home and Colonial Training College, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.
LINCOLN (Diocesan) - - -	REV. A. W. ROWE, Lincoln.
LIVERPOOL (Roman Catholic) - -	Miss LESCHER, Roman Catholic Training College, 96, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.
NORWICH (Diocesan) - - -	REV. T. ARCHBOLD, Norwich.
*OXFORD (Diocesan) - - -	REV. H. D. DE BRISAY, Bradmore Road, Oxford.
RIPON (York and Ripon Diocesan) -	REV. G. W. GARROD, Ripon.
SAFFRON WALDEN - - -	A. BOURNE, ESQ., Training College, Saffron Walden.
SALISBURY (Diocesan) - - -	REV. E. STEWARD, The Close, Salisbury.
SOUTHLANDS, BATTERSEA (Wesleyan) -	REV. DR. GREEVES, The College, Southlands, Battersea, London, S.W.
*STOCKWELL (British and Foreign School Society's).	A. BOURNE, ESQ., Training College, Stockwell Road, London, S.W.
SWANSEA (British and Foreign School Society's).	D. SALMON, ESQ., Training College, Swansea.
TOTTENHAM (Christian Knowledge and National Societies').	REV. E. HOBSON, Training College, Tottenham, London.
TRURO (Exeter Diocesan) - -	THE VEN. ARCHDEACON CORNISH, Training College, Truro.
WANDSWORTH (Roman Catholic) -	MADAME MORAN, Training College, West Hill, Wandsworth, London, S.W.
WARRINGTON (Chester, Manchester, and Liverpool Diocesan).	THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF MANCHESTER, Training College, Warrington.
*WHITELANDS (National Society's) -	REV. J. P. FAUNTHORPE, Whitelands House, Chelsea, London, S.W.

* Residential Colleges taking Day Students.

Name of Training College.	Name and Address of Correspondent.

For Mistresses only. (27.)—cont.

DAY COLLEGES.

BIRMINGHAM (Mason Science College) -	REV. E. F. M. MACCARTHY, 180, Hagley Road, Birmingham.
BRISTOL (University College) - -	PROFESSOR LLOYD MORGAN, University College, Bristol.

For both Masters and Mistresses. (8.)

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE.

HOMERTON NEW COLLEGE (Undenominational).	J. C. HOROBIN, Esq., Homerton New College, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

DAY COLLEGES.

ABERYSTWITH (University College) -	T. F. ROBERTS, Esq., University College of Wales, Aberystwith.
BANGOR (University College of North Wales).	J. E. LLOYD, Esq., University College of North Wales, Bangor.
CARDIFF (University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire).	IVOR JAMES, Esq., University College of South Wales, Cardiff.
MANCHESTER (Owen's College) - -	A. W. WARD, Esq., Owen's College, Manchester.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Durham College of Science).	H. F. STOCKDALE, Esq., Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
NOTTINGHAM (University College) -	REV. J. E. SYMES, University College, Nottingham.
SHEFFIELD (Firth College) - -	E. DRURY, Esq., Firth College, Sheffield.

EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

[*All changes in this Syllabus for the years* 1894 *and* 1895 *are printed in italics.*]

SYLLABUS FOR MEN—
DECEMBER 1894.

The Examination for Certificates in Residential Colleges and for Acting Teachers, will commence on Monday, the 10th of December 1894, at 2 p.m.

It is intended to provide in the Code that the Examination for Certificates in the year 1895 shall take place in June or July, instead of in December. The provisions for the 1895 Examination in this Syllabus are made subject to this change not being rejected by Parliament.

The requirements of the Syllabus for 1895 have accordingly been modified, and Candidates will find under each head to what portions of the subject the Examination will for that year be specially restricted.

It is proposed next year to insert provisions further limiting the number of Sciences for which marks may be obtained by any Candidate.

N.B.—See Articles 55–64 and 116–121 of the Code of 1893 for the general conditions under which Candidates are admitted to Examination.

The maximum number of marks obtainable in each subject is placed within brackets, and those subjects in which failure excludes from a Certificate are denoted by the mark§.

FIRST YEAR.

Part I.

READING AND REPETITION FROM MEMORY:—§ [100].

To read with a distinct utterance, due attention to the punctuation, and just expression.

The Students of the first year and Acting Teachers taking first year's papers will be expected to read passages from Scott's "Ivanhoe" and Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar." The Inspector will hear each Student and Acting Teacher read from either of the books prescribed for his year, and also from another book which the Inspector may bring or choose.

In 1895, *the book will be Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice."*

Each Student and Acting Teacher must have learned at least 300 lines from the works of Milton, Byron, Wordsworth, or Tennyson. Each Student will be called upon to repeat some part at the Annual Inspection of the Training College; each Acting Teacher must do the same at the Annual Inspection of his School.

In 1895, *the number of lines will be* 200.

PENMANSHIP:—§ [75]. SPELLING § [100].

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies of text hand and small hand.
2. To write a passage from Dictation.
3. The general character of the writing in the Examination Papers will be considered in deciding upon the proficiency of Candidates in this subject.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT:—[80.]

1. The general principles of teaching.
2. The methods of teaching the elementary and class subjects and drawing. The methods and principles of infant teaching and discipline, and of cultivating the intelligence of children.

*3. The training of the senses and the memory, and the order in which the faculties of children are developed.

4. Notes of Lessons.

* *In* 1895 *Section* 3 *will be omitted.*

Passages taken from Reading Lesson Books commonly used in schools may be given in the papers on all subjects which admit of it, and Candidates will be expected to show how they would explain such passages to children. Each paper may also contain questions on the method of teaching the elementary parts of the subject to which it relates.

VOCAL MUSIC:—(Optional.) [40.]

Staff-notation.

1. Notes.

Their position on the treble and bass staves. All the major scales. Diatonic intervals. Relations as noted by the terms tonic, dominant, &c. [Transposition from one major key to another.]

2. Time.

The value of notes, dotted notes, tied notes, and rests. Signatures of the simple times. Accent. Contents of measures (bars). Transcription from one time to another.

[3. Musical terms in common use.]

Tonic Sol-fa notation.

1. Notes.

The common major scale: its chordal structure. Mental effects. Diatonic intervals. Octave marks. Relations as noted by the terms tonic, dominant, &c. [The standard scale of pitch, and the relations (in pitch) of various keys.]

2. Time.

The accent of pulses. Two, three, and four-pulse measure. Contents of measures. Continuations, rests, and simple division of pulses. Transcription of values by doubling, halving, &c.

[3. Musical terms in common use.]

The passages above enclosed in brackets will be omitted in 1895.

Part II.

N.B.—Students in Training Colleges, who in their first year pass in any British University a preliminary or other Examination approved by the Department, will not be required to present themselves for examination in those portions of Part II. of this Syllabus which were included in that University Examination.

A Student who elects to offer any University Examination as an equivalent for Part II., and who fails to pass that University Examination, will be permitted to present himself at the ensuing Certificate Examination at his College.

English:—§ [100]. Composition § [30].

1. Parsing, analysis, and the principles of grammar.
2. An intelligent acquaintance with the language, style, and subject matter of Tennyson's "The Coming of Arthur," and "The Passing of Arthur"; and the following 25 of Bacon's Essays:—1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 14–19, 21, 24, 25, 27–32, 36, 38, 39, 50.
3. To write plain prose upon a given subject.

In 1895, *the book will be "Selections from Tennyson," Parts* 1 *and* 2.

Geography and History:—

A Candidate who has, at the Queen's Scholarship Examination in one of the two preceding years, passed with exceptional credit in Geography or History is released from the obligation to take up the subject again at the first year's Examination, and may substitute for each subject in which he has so passed a Language or a Science.

Geography:—[75.]

1. Elementary knowledge of Physical Geography, with special reference to:—
   (*a.*) Shape, size, and motions of the earth.
   (*b.*) The atmosphere, rain, clouds, and vapour.

(*c.*) Winds, currents, and tides.

(*d.*) Causes which affect climate.

(*e.*) Effect of climate on industry, productions, and national character.

(*f.*) Distribution of plants and animals.

2. General geography of North America, with maps of the Dominion of Canada.

1. *In* 1895 (*e*) *and* (*f*) *will be omitted.*
2. *In* 1895 *the general geography of Europe, and maps of the British Isles.*

ENGLISH HISTORY :—[75.]

1. General knowledge of the most memorable events of English History, from 1066 to 1815, and of their immediate causes and effects.

2. The History of England during the seventeenth century with special reference to :—

(*a.*) Constitutional changes and most important laws.

(*b.*) Military and naval operations abroad and at home.

(*c.*) The industrial condition of the people.

(*d.*) The literature of the period.

In 1895 *the special period will be* 1760–1820, *and the questions will refer to that period only.*

ARITHMETIC, § [80+40 (Mental)], ALGEBRA, AND MENSURATION :—[100.]

1. To work arithmetical sums, both mentally and on paper.

In arithmetic the use of algebraical symbols in the solution of questions is permitted.

2. To prove and explain the rules.

3. To answer simple questions, both theoretical and practical, in Algebra, and the Mensuration of plane surfaces.

Algebra : the four simple rules, involution, evolution, common measures common multiples, fractions, surds, ratio, proportion, variation, progressions, simple equations and easy quadratic equations of one or two unknown quantities, and problems leading to such equations.

Mensuration : plane rectilineal figures and the circle.

In 1895 *variation and progressions will be omitted.*

GEOMETRY :—[100.]

The first three books of Euclid, with simple deductions from the propositions and easy geometrical problems.

In 1895 *the first two books of Euclid.*

Euclid's definitions will be required and no axioms or postulates except Euclid's may be assumed. The actual proofs of propositions as given in Euclid will not be required, but no proof of any proposition occurring in Euclid will be admitted in which use is made of any proposition which in Euclid's order occurs subsequently.

A Candidate not exempt from the examination in Geography or History may not, in his first year, take up more than two Languages or two subjects of Science, or one Language and one subject of Science, unless in substitution for Geography or History, as provided above.

LANGUAGES:—(Optional.) [100 each.]

1. Latin.	4. German.
2. Greek.	5. Welsh.
3. French.	6. Hebrew.

Students will be examined in those languages only for which a special course of instruction is provided in the Time Table of their College. These papers will contain grammatical questions, and easy passages for translation from and into English.

In 1894 the passages will be taken from *Sallust "Catiline," chaps.* 1–39; *Xenophon, "Hellenica," Book* 3; Sandeau, "Mademoiselle de la Seiglière"; Schiller, "Thirty Years' War," Part II.; *Cymru Fu, first* 126 *pages; Book of Genesis.*

In 1895 *the passages in French and German will be taken from Coppée, "Le Trésor"; Schiller, "Der Neffe als Onkel"; in Welsh and Hebrew from Cymru Fu, first half of the portion named above; Book of Genesis, cc.* 27–50.

In each paper there will also be an easy unseen passage for translation into English from a prose writer.

DRAWING AND SCIENCES (Optional).
See p. 10.

SECOND YEAR.

PART I.

READING AND REPETITION FROM MEMORY:—§ [100.]

To show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences.

The Students of the Second Year and Acting Teachers taking second year papers will be expected to read passages from Tennyson's "The Princess" and Lord Rosebery's "Pitt." The Inspector will hear each candidate read from either of these books, and also from another book which the Inspector may bring or choose.

In 1895 *the book will be Sir A. Lyall's "Warren Hastings."*

[In Colleges attended by both Men and Women, the reading exercises may be taken either from the above list or from the list in the Syllabus for Women, at the discretion of the Principal.]

Each Student and Acting Teacher must have learned at least 300 lines from a play of Shakespeare. Each Student will be called upon to repeat some part at the Annual Inspection of the Training College; and each Acting Teacher must do the same at the Annual Inspection of his School.

In 1895 *the number of lines will be* 200.

PENMANSHIP:—§ [75.] SPELLING § [100].

As in First Year, but defects will be more severely visited with loss of marks.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT:—[80.] TEACHING § [120].

No Student will be examined unless the Principal certifies that he has spent at least 150 hours in the Practising Schools under proper superintendence, during the period of training, and at least half of that time during his second year.

1. To teach a class in the presence of Her Majesty's Inspector.
2. The different methods of organising and managing an Elementary School.
3. The form of School Registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making Returns from them.

4. The processes of reasoning; the formation of habits and character; — considered in their application to the methods of teaching and of moral discipline.
5. The laws of health as applied to school premises, scholars, and teachers.
6. Notes of Lessons.
7. Quick's "Educational Reformers," chapters 13, 16, 17, 18.

In 1895 Section 7 will be omitted.

VOCAL MUSIC:—(Optional.) [80.]

Staff-notation.

1. Notes.

   Their position on the treble and bass staves. All the major and minor scales. Diatonic and chromatic intervals. [Transposition.]

2. Time.

   The value of notes, dotted notes, tied notes, and rests. Signatures of all the simple and compound times. Accent and syncopation. Contents of bars. [Transcription from one time to another.]

3. Musical terms in common use.
4. The compass and registers of the various voices of men, women, and children; [general rules relating to voice training.]

Tonic Sol-fa notation.

1. Notes.

   The major and minor modes. Diatonic and chromatic intervals. Names of chromatic tones. Removes of key; bridge-notes and distinguishing tones.

2. Time.

   All the measures in common use. Division of pulses into thirds and quarters. [Transcription of values by doubling, halving, &c.] Accent and syncopation.

3. Musical terms in common use.
4. The compass and registers of the various voices of men, women and children; [general rules relating to voice training.]

The passages above enclosed in brackets will be omitted in 1895.

NOTE.—A paper on this subject is not given to any Student about to leave the Training College who has not passed the Musical Inspector's examination in practical skill. Acting Teachers who take this paper must produce a Certificate from some competent person (such as the organist of their Church) that they have "such an amount of musical skill, vocal or instru-" mental, as is sufficient for the purpose of teaching children " to sing from notes."

PART II.

N.B.—Students in Training Colleges who, in their second year, pass in any British University, an advanced Examination approved by the Department, will not be required to present themselves for examination in Part II. of this Syllabus.

A Student who elects to offer any University Examination as an equivalent for Part II., and who fails to pass that University Examination,

will be permitted to present himself at the ensuing Certificate Examination at his College.

The following subjects for the second year will be formed into groups: (a) English; (b) Geography and History; (c) Algebra, Mensuration, and Geometry; (d) two Subjects of Science; (e) two Languages; (f) two of the following:—One Language, one Science, Economy. All Candidates must take group (a) English, and two other groups, but no more.

A Candidate, who fails at his first year's Examination to pass with credit in Mathematics, must take Mathematics as one group in his second year. He may take up either the first year's course again in his second year, or the second year's course; but in the former case the full marks for Mathematics will be 25 per cent. less than for the second year's papers.

Group (c). Algebra:—The first year's course, and permutations and combinations, the Binomial Theorem (positive integral indices only), logarithms, interest and annuities, and the solution of more difficult equations, and problems leading to such equations.

In 1895 *logarithms, interest and annuities will be omitted.*

Mensuration:—The first year's course, cylinders, spheres, cones and a few irregular solids.

In 1895 *irregular solids will be omitted.*

Geometry:—The first four books of Euclid, and the first seventeen propositions of the sixth book with simple deductions from the propositions and easy geometrical problems.

In 1895 *the propositions in the sixth book will be omitted.*

Groups (d) and (f). The Elementary Stages of two Subjects of Science are considered as equivalent to one Subject for the purpose of this rule.

Euclid's definitions will be required and no axioms or postulates except Euclid's may be assumed. The actual proofs of propositions as given in Euclid will not be required, but no proof of any proposition occurring in Euclid will be admitted in which use is made of any proposition which in Euclid's order occurs subsequently.

ENGLISH:—§ [100.] COMPOSITION § [30.]

1. Grammar, analysis, and paraphrase.
2. An intelligent acquaintance with the language, style, and subject matter of Shakespeare's "Hamlet," Tennyson's "The Coming of Arthur," and "The Passing of Arthur"; and the following 25 of Bacon's Essays:—1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 14–19, 21, 24, 25, 27–32, 36, 38, 39, 50.

In 1895 *the books will be Shakespeare's "King Lear"; and the following* 12 *of Bacon's Essays:*—1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 14–19.

3. To write plain prose upon a given subject.

GEOGRAPHY:—(Optional.) [75.]

1. Elementary knowledge of Physical Geography, with special reference to:—
   - (*a.*) Shape, size, and motions of the earth.
   - (*b.*) The atmosphere, rain, clouds, and vapour.
   - (*c.*) Winds, currents, and tides.
   - (*d.*) Causes which affect climate.
   - (*e.*) Effect of climate on industry, production, and national character.
   - (*f.*) Distribution of plants and animals.

2. General geography of North America.

Sketch maps, such as should be drawn by a teacher in the illustration of lessons, may be required of the Dominion of Canada.

1. *In* 1895 (*e*) *and* (*f*) *will be omitted.*

2. *In* 1895 *the general geography of Europe, and maps of the British Isles.*

English History (Optional) :—[75.]

1. General knowledge of the most memorable events of English History, from 1066 to 1815, and of their immediate causes and effects.

2. The History of England during the 17th century with special reference to :—

   (*a.*) Constitutional changes and most important laws.

   (*b.*) Military and naval operations abroad and at home.

   (*c.*) The industrial condition of the people.

   (*d.*) The literature of the period.

In 1895 *the special period will be* 1760–1820, *and the questions will refer to that period only.*

Languages :—(Optional.) [100 each.]

1. Latin.	4. German.
2. Greek.	5. Welsh.
3. French.	6. Hebrew.

Students will be examined in those languages only for which a special course of instruction is provided in the Time Table of their College.

These papers will contain more difficult passages than those for Students of the First Year, for translation from and into English prose, with questions upon the construction of particular sentences.

In 1894 the passages will be taken from *Sallust*, "*Catiline*"; *Xenophon*, "*Hellenica*," *Book* 3; Sandeau, "Mademoiselle de la Seiglière"; Molière, "Le Misanthrope"; Schiller, "Thirty Years' War," Part II.; Schiller, "Der Graf von Habsburg," "Hoffnung," and "Das Lied von der Glocke." *Cyuru Fu, first* 126 *pages; Book of Genesis.*

In 1895 *the passages in French and German will be taken from Malot "Capi et sa troupe," Episode de "Sans famille," Goethe, "Hermann und Dorothea"; in Welsh and Hebrew from Oriau'r Hwyr (first* 62 *pages), by J. Ceiriog Hughes; Genesis, cc.* 27–50.

In each paper there will be also an easy unseen passage for translation into English from a prose writer.

Economy :— (Qptional) :—[100.]

Elementary Questions in Political Economy.

Drawing and Sciences (Optional).

See p. 10.

If a Student takes up a Science subject in his first year, and fails to pass in it, he must, should he present himself in Science at all at the end of his second year, take up the subject in which he failed; but he may drop Science altogether in favour of another optional subject.

THIRD YEAR.

PART I.

No student will be examined unless the Principal certifies that he has spent at least 75 hours in the Practising Schools under proper superintendence during the third year.

Teaching a class in the presence of Her Majesty's Inspector. § [120.]

The Art, Theory, and History of Teaching. (Special subjects to be named from time to time.) [100.]

In 1893 and 1894 the special subjects are any two of the following:—

"The Life and Work of Dr. Arnold."
Quick's "Educational Reformers."
Bain's "Education as a Science."
"The Teacher's Handbook of Psychology," by Sully.

In 1895 *the special subject will be any* ONE *of these books.*

PART II.

N.B.—Students in Training Colleges who, in their Third Year, pass in any British University an advanced Examination approved by the Department, will not be required to present themselves for examination in Part II. of this Syllabus.

A Student who may elect to offer any University Examination as an equivalent for Part II., and who fails to pass that University Examination, will be permitted to present himself at the ensuing Certificate Examination at his College.

The Candidate will be examined in two of the following four groups:—

GROUP I.—ENGLISH:—[100.]

History, Literature, and Biography (special subjects to be named from time to time). The special subjects for 1894 are:—
Hallam's "Constitutional History," Chapters XIII. to XVIII. inclusive.
Southey's "Life of Nelson."
Milton's "Samson Agonistes."

The special subject for 1895 *will be any two of these books.*

GROUP II.—MATHEMATICS:—[100 each section.]

Algebra, Euclid I.–IV. and VI., Mensuration; Plane Trigonometry to the end of the solution of triangles; Elementary Statics and Elementary Dynamics.

In 1895 *the same with exception of Statics and Dynamics.*

GROUP III.—LANGUAGES:—[100 each.]

Two of the four languages, Latin, Greek, French, German. Easy passages will be given for translation from and into English, with questions on grammar, and on the construction of sentences.

GROUP IV.—SCIENCE:—[100 each.]

Two of the Sciences included in the Syllabus of the Science and Art Department, the Student taking the paper in Honours. No subject is to be taken up in the third year by a Student who has previously obtained Honours in that subject.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

I. Drawing. [200.]

The exercises for which marks may be obtained by Candidates for a Certificate are the following:—

(*a*) Freehand Drawing (Subject 2 *b*); [40].
(*b*) Model Drawing (Subject 3 *a*); [40].
(*c*) Shading from Casts (Subject 5 *b*); [40].
(*d*) Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Elementary Stage (Science Subject I.) [60].
(*e*) Model Drawing with Chalk upon the Blackboard [20].

Marks are allowed for a First Class in (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) or (*e*) and for a pass in (*d*).

The passes and classes allowed as equivalents for (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) for the purposes of the Elementary Drawing Certificate (First Class) (*see* p. 62 of Science and Art Directory) are also allowed as equivalents in the Certificate Examination.

Drawing does not form part of the Certificate Examination. Annual examinations in drawing are held at each of the Residential Training Colleges shortly before the Certificate Examination. Acting Teachers and Students in Day Training Colleges must present themselves for examination at one of the Schools of Art or Art Classes in connexion with the Department of Science and Art. The date of the examination must be ascertained from the Secretaries of those Schools.

II. Science. [Advanced or Honours, 100; Elementary, 50.]

1. The subjects of Science for which marks may be obtained by Candidates for a Certificate are the following. The numbers are those of the Science Directory of the Science and Art Department. No Candidate may obtain marks for more than two subjects taken in the Advanced or Honours Stage, or one subject taken in either of these stages and two others taken in the Elementary Stage, except in the case of a Science taken in substitution for, or as an alternative to another subject as provided above* :—

I. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry. (This is counted as one of the subjects of Drawing.)
V. Mathematics.
VI. Theoretical Mechanics—(*a*) Solids, (*b*) Fluids.
VII. Applied Mechanics.
VIII. Sound, Light, and Heat—Elementary Stage. (*a*) Sound, (*b*) Light, (*c*) Heat—Advanced Stage and Honours.
IX. Magnetism and Electricity.
X. and X*p*. Inorganic Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical).
XIV. Human Physiology.
XVII. Botany.
XXIII. Physiography.
XXIV. Principles of Agriculture.
XXV. Hygiene.

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* N.B.—This limitation does not apply to Science Subject No. I., a pass in which is required for the Elementary Drawing Certificate (First Class).

Elementary Physics is allowed as an alternative to Subject VIII. or IX.

2. None of these subjects forms part of the Certificate Examination held by the Education Department.

3. Students in Residential Training Colleges are examined at their Colleges shortly before the Certificate Examination, but only in those of the above subjects for which a special course of instruction is provided in the Time Tables of the several Colleges, and all apparatus necessary for practical instruction is supplied.

4. Students in Day Training Colleges and Acting Teachers are examined at the ordinary May Examinations of the Science and Art Department.

5. Candidates obtain marks for success at the Examination open to them next preceding their Certificate Examination.

6. Students in a Residential Training College may not attend the May Examinations.

7. The Syllabus for the Examinations at the Training Colleges in all subjects, except Mathematics, is that for the May Examination given in Appendix D. to the Science and Art Directory. That for the Examination in Mathematics is given at pages 51 and 52 of the Directory.

8. No Candidate is allowed marks for a pass in the Advanced (or Honours) Stage of any subject other than Mathematics, unless he has been previously successful at the May Examination or at the Training College in at least the Elementary Stage of the subject.

REGULATIONS FOR STUDENTS AT DAY TRAINING COLLEGES.

1. The Department holds a special Examination in June or July for Students in Day Training Colleges. This Examination extends to all the subjects included in Part I., and must be taken by all Students alike. It will also include the "General paper" herein-after mentioned.

2. The year referred to in the Syllabus and notes thereto ("1894," "1895," &c.) is, in the case of Day Training Colleges, the academical year commencing in the month of September or October next preceding the commencement of the calendar year.

3. (*a.*) Students in Training Colleges, who in their first year, pass in any British University a preliminary or other Examination approved by the Department will not be required to present themselves for examination in those portions of Part II. of this Syllabus which were included in that University Examination.

(*b.*) Students in Training Colleges who, in their second year, pass in any British University an advanced Examination approved by the Department, will not be required to present themselves for examination in Part II. of this Syllabus.

(*c.*) Students in Training Colleges who, in their third year, pass in any British University an advanced Examination approved by the Department, will not be required to present themselves for examination in Part II. of this Syllabus.

4. In the case of Students, who do not offer an approved University Examination, the following conditions must be observed:—

(*a.*) The programme of studies and the names of the books prescribed in languages shall be communicated to the Department at the beginning of each Academical year, and proved, and the approved programme shall take the place of Part II. of the Syllabus for such Students.

(*b.*) No programme shall be approved that does not provide for instruction in Geography and History for those Students of the first year, who have not passed with exceptional credit in those subjects at the Queen's Scholarship Examination.

(*c.*) The Examination in the subjects of the approved programme held by the College authorities during, or at the end of, the Academical year shall take the place of the Certificate Examination in the subjects of Part II.

(*d.*) The worked papers, the questions set by the College authorities, and the marks awarded to each answer, and on the whole result of the Examinations, shall be submitted to the Department.

(*e.*) A General paper will be set to all such Candidates by the Department, in addition to those set by the College authorities.

This paper will include questions on English, Geography, History, and Arithmetic, and may be taken at the end of the first or of the second year. A Student failing in this paper at the end of the first year may take it again in the second year, but no Student can pass the second year examination for a Certificate without passing in this paper.

5. Students who offer an approved University Examination as an equivalent for Part II. of this Syllabus in their first, second, or third year, and who fail to pass that University Examination, will be judged by the papers worked in the Examination at their College referred to above (4 *c*).

EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

[*All changes in this Syllabus for the years* 1894 *and* 1895 *are printed in italics.*]

SYLLABUS FOR WOMEN.—
DECEMBER 1894.

The Examination for Certificates in Residential Colleges and for Acting Teachers, will commence on Monday, the 10th of December 1894, at 2 p.m.

ntended to provide in the Code that the Examination for Certificates
1 the year 1895 shall take place in June or July, instead of in
)ecember. The provisions for the 1895 Examination in this
yllabus are made subject to this change not being rejected by
'arliament.

equirements of the Syllabus for 1895 have accordingly been
iodified, and Candidates will find under each head to what portions
f the subject the Examination will for that year be specially
estricted.

roposed next year to insert provisions further limiting the number
f Sciences for which marks may be obtained by any Candidate.

N.B.—See Articles 55–64 and 116–121 of the Code of 1893 for the general conditions under which Candidates are admitted to Examination.

The maximum number of marks obtainable in each subject is placed within brackets, and those subjects in which failure excludes from a Certificate, are denoted by the mark §.

FIRST YEAR.

PART I.

READING AND REPETITION FROM MEMORY:—§ [100].

To read with a distinct utterance, due attention to the punctuation, and just expression.

The Students of the first year and Acting Teachers taking first year papers will be expected to read passages from Scott's "Ivanhoe," and Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar." The Inspector will hear each Student and Acting Teacher read from either of the books prescribed for her year, and also from another book which he may bring or choose.

In* 1895, *the book will be Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice."

All Students and Acting Teachers must have learned at least 300 lines from the works of Milton, Byron, Wordsworth, or Tennyson. Each Student will be called upon to repeat some part at the Annual Inspection of the Training College, and each Acting Teacher must do the same at the Annual Inspection of her School.

***In* 1895 *the number of lines will be* 200.**

PENMANSHIP:—§ [75]. SPELLING § [100].

1. **To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies of text hand and small hand.**
2. **To write a passage from dictation.**
3. **The general character of the writing in the Examination Papers will be considered in deciding upon the proficiency of Candidates in this subject.**

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT:—[80.]

1. **The general principles of teaching.**
2. **The methods of teaching the elementary and class subjects and drawing. The methods and principles of infant teaching and discipline, and of cultivating the intelligence of children.**

*3. **The training of the senses and the memory, and the order in which the faculties of children are developed.**

4. **Notes of Lessons.**

* ***In* 1895 *Section* 3 *will be omitted.***

Passages taken from Reading Lesson Books commonly used in schools may be given in the papers on all subjects which admit of it, and Candidates will be expected to show how they would explain such passages to children. Each paper may also contain questions on the method of teaching the elementary parts of the subject to which it relates.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY:—[75.]

1. **Food.—Its composition and nutritive value. Its functions. The organs and processes of mastication and digestion.**
2. **Clothing.—Materials employed. Their cost, care, cleansing and use.**

*3. The Home.—Its construction, furnishing, warming, lighting and cleanliness.

4. Fresh Air.—Its composition and uses. Means for securing proper ventilation. The organs and processes of respiration.

* *In* 1895 *Section* 3 *will be omitted.*

A Candidate who at her first year's Examination passes with credit in Domestic Economy may in her second year omit that subject, and may substitute for it a Language or a Science.

SEWING AND CUTTING OUT:—§ [100].

1. The repairing of any plain article of underclothing.
2. The drawing of diagrams on sectional paper—

A woman's chemise.
An infant's shirt.
*A pair of drawers for child of five.

†3. The cutting-out and making of two of the above garments.

4. The answering on paper of questions on needlework.

In 1895 *this will be omitted.*
In 1895 *one garment only.*

AL MUSIC:—(Optional) [40].

Staff-notation.

Notes.

Their position on the treble and bass staves. All the major scales. Diatonic intervals. Relations as noted by the terms tonic, dominant, &c. [Transposition from one major key to another.]

Time.

The value of notes, dotted notes, tied notes, and rests. Signatures of the simple times. Accent. Contents of measures (bars). Transcription from one time to another.

. Musical terms in common use.]

Tonic Sol-fa notation.

Notes.

The common major scale: its chordal structure. Mental effects. Diatonic intervals. Octave marks. Relations as noted by the terms tonic, dominant, &c. [The standard scale of pitch, and the relations (in pitch) of various keys.]

Time.

The accent of pulses. Two, three, and four-pulse measure. Contents of measures. Continuations, rests, and simple divisions of pulses. Transcription of values by doubling, halving, &c.

. Musical terms in common use.]

e passages above enclosed in brackets will be omitted in 1895.

Part II.

N.B.—Students in Training Colleges, who in their first year pass in any British University a preliminary or other Examination approved by the Department, will not be required to present themselves for examination in those portions of Part II. of this Syllabus, which were included in that University Examination.

A Student who elects to offer any University Examination as an equivalent for Part II., and who fails to pass that University Examination, will be permitted to present herself at the ensuing Certificate Examination at her College.

English:—§ [100]. Composition § [30].

1. **Parsing, analysis, and the principles of grammar.**
2. **An intelligent acquaintance with the language, style, and subject matter of Tennyson's "Princess" and Macaulay's Essay on Moore's "Life of Byron."**
3. **To write plain prose upon a given subject.**

In 1895 the book will be "Selections from Tennyson," Parts 1 and 2.

Geography and History:—

A Candidate, who has, at the Queen's Scholarship Examination in one of the two preceding years, passed with exceptional credit in Geography or History, is released from the obligation to take up the subject again at the first year's Examination, and may substitute for each subject in which she has so passed a Language or a Science.

Geography:—[75.]

1. **Elementary knowledge of Physical Geography, with special reference to:—**
   - **(*a.*) Shape, size, and motions of the earth.**
   - **(*b.*) The atmosphere, rain, clouds, and vapour.**
   - **(*c.*) Winds, currents, and tides.**
   - **(*d.*) Causes which affect climate.**
   - **(*e.*) Effect of climate on industry, productions, and national character.**
   - **(*f.*) Distribution of plants and animals.**
2. **General Geography of the Continent of Asia.**

Sketch-maps, such as should be drawn by a teacher in the illustration of lessons, may be required of Hindostan, Palestine, and China.

1. ***In 1895 (e) and (f) will be omitted.***
2. ***In 1895 the general geography of Europe, and maps of the British Isles.***

English History:—[75].

General knowledge of the most memorable events of English History, from 1066 to 1815, and of their immediate causes and effects.

In 1895 the period 1760–1820, and the questions will refer to that period only.

Arithmetic:—§ [100].

In arithmetic the use of algebraical symbols in the solution of questions is permitted.

1. **The first four rules.**
2. **Practice and Bills of Parcels.**
3. **Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.**
4. **Interest.**

5. Simple and Compound Proportion.
6. Mental Arithmetic.

The papers will contain questions requiring an explanation of the arithmetical processes employed.

A Candidate, not exempt from the examination in Geography or History, may not, in her first year, take up more than two Languages, or two subjects of Science, or one Language and one subject of Science. The Elementary stages of two subjects of Science are considered as equivalent to one subject of Science for the purpose of this Rule.

LANGUAGES (Optional) :—[100 each.]

1. Latin.
2. French.
3. German.
4. Welsh.
5. Hebrew.

In 1894 the passages will be taken from *Sallust*, "*Cataline*," *Chaps.* 1–39; Sandeau, "Mademoiselle de la Seiglière" Schiller, "Thirty Years' War," Part 2. *Cymru Fu, first* 126 *pages; Book of Genesis.*

In 1895 *the passages in French and German will be taken from Coppée*, "*Le Trésor*"; *Schiller*, "*Der Neffe als Onkel*"; *in Welsh and Hebrew from Cymru Fu, first half of the portion named above; Book of Genesis, cc*, 27–50.

In each paper there will also be an easy unseen passage for translation into English from a prose writer.

These papers will contain grammatical questions, and easy passages for translation from and into English.

Students will be examined in those languages only for which a special course of instruction is provided in the Time Table of their College.

DRAWING AND SCIENCES (Optional).

See p. 11.

SECOND YEAR.

PART I.

READING AND REPETITION FROM MEMORY :— § [100].

To show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences.

The Students of the Second Year and Acting Teachers taking second year papers, will be expected to read passages from Cowper's "Task," and Carlyle's Lectures on "Heroes and Hero Worship." The Inspector will hear each Student and Acting Teacher read from either of these books, and also from one other book which he may bring or choose.

In 1895 *the book will be Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."*

[In Colleges attended by both Men and Women, the reading exercises may be taken either from the above list or from the list in the Syllabus for Men, at the discretion of the Principal.]

Each Student and Acting Teacher must have learned at least 300 lines from a play of Shakespeare. Each Student will be called upon to repeat some part at the Annual Inspection of the Training College; and each Acting Teacher must do the same at the Annual Inspection of her School.

In 1895 *the number of lines will be* 200.

PENMANSHIP :—§ [75]. SPELLING § [100].

As in First Year, but defects will be more severely visited with loss of marks.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT:—[80.] TEACHING § [120].

1. To teach a class in the presence of Her Majesty's Inspector.
2. The different methods of organising and managing an Elementary School.
3. The form of School Registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making Returns from them.
4. The processes of reasoning; the formation of habits and character;—considered in their application to the methods of teaching and of moral discipline.
5. The laws of health as applied to school premises, scholars, and teachers.
6. Notes of Lessons.
*7. Quick's Essays on Educational Reformers, Chapters 13, 16, 17, and 18.

* *In* 1895 *Section 7 will be omitted.*

No Student of a Training College will be examined, unless the Principal certifies that she has spent at least 150 hours in the Practising and Model Schools, under proper superintendence, during the period of training, and at least half of that time during her second year.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY:—[75.]

1. The choice, preparation and due economy of articles of food in common use.
2. The preparation of food for the sick.
3. Household management.
*4. Expenses and investment of money.

* *In* 1895 *Section 4 will be omitted.*

SEWING AND CUTTING OUT:—§ [125.]

1. The higher branches of plain needlework. These include tucking, whipping, and feather stitching; the repairing of linen and print, and darning in stocking-web stitch.
2. The drawing of diagrams on sectional paper—

   *A woman's nightdress.
   A boy's shirt.
   A child's muslin pinafore.

†3. The cutting-out and making of one of the above garments, and the cutting out and tacking together of the other two garments.
4. The answering on paper of questions on needlework.

* *In* 1895 *this will be omitted.*
† *In* 1895, *of the other garment.*

VOCAL MUSIC (Optional):—[80.]

Staff notation.

1. Notes.
   Their position on the treble and bass staves. All the major and minor scales. Diatonic and chromatic intervals. [Transposition.]
2. Time.
   The value of notes, dotted notes, tied notes, and rests. Signatures of all the simple and compound times. Accent and syncopation. Contents of bars. [Transcription from one time to another.]
3. Musical terms in common use.

4. The compass and registers of the various voices of men, women and children ; [general rules relating to voice training.]

Tonic Sol-fa notation.

1. Notes.
   The major and minor modes. Diatonic and chromatic intervals. Names of chromatic tones. Removes of key ; bridge-notes and distinguishing tones.
2. Time.
   All the measures in common use. Division of pulses into thirds and quarters. [Transcription of values by doubling, halving, &c. Accent and syncopation.]
3. Musical terms in common use.
4. The compass and registers of the various voices of men, women, and children ; [general rules relating to voice training.]

The passages above enclosed in brackets will be omitted in 1895.

NOTE.—A paper on this subject is not given to any Student about to leave the Training College, who has not passed the Musical Inspector's examination in practical skill. Acting Teachers who take this paper must produce a Certificate from some competent person (such as the organist of their Church) that they have "such an amount of musical skill, vocal or instrumental, " as is sufficient for the purpose of teaching children to sing " from notes."

PART II.

N.B.—Students in Training Colleges, who, in their second year, pass in any British University an advanced Examination approved by the Department, will not be required to present themselves for examination in Part II. of this Syllabus.

A Student who elects to offer any University Examination as an equivalent for Part II., and who fails to pass that University Examination, will be permitted to present herself at the ensuing Certificate Examination at her College.

ENGLISH :—§ [100]. COMPOSITION § [30].

1. Grammar, analysis, and paraphrase.
2. An intelligent acquaintance with the language, style and subject matter of Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" and Dean Church's "Spenser."

In 1895 *the books will be Shakespeare's "King Lear," and the following* 12 *of Bacon's Essays, Nos.* 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 14–19.

3. To write plain prose on a given subject.

GEOGRAPHY (Optional) :—[75.]

The Geography, physical, political, and commercial, of the British Isles, Australia, and New Zealand. Sketch maps may be required.

In 1895, 1. *Elementary knowledge of physical geography, with special reference to—*

(*a*) *Shape, size, and motions of the earth.*
(*b*) *The atmosphere, rain, clouds, and vapour.*
(*c*) *Winds, currents, and tides.*
(*d*) *Causes which effect climate.*

2. *General Geography of Europe, with maps of the British Isles.*

ENGLISH HISTORY (Optional) :—[75.]

The History of England during the Tudor period with special reference to :—

(*a.*) Constitutional changes and most important laws.
(*b.*) Military and naval transactions abroad and at home.
(*c.*) The industrial condition of the people.
(*d.*) The literature of the period.

In 1895 *the period will be* 1760–1820 *and the questions will refer to that period only.*

ARITHMETIC :—§ [100].

In arithmetic the use of algebraical symbols in the solution of questions is permitted.

Application of former rules; with Discount, Stocks, Insurance, and the extraction of the Square Root.

The paper will contain questions requiring an explanation of the arithmetical processes employed.

The paper will contain alternative questions on Elementary Algebra.

These questions will not extend beyond the four simple rules, involution, algebraic fractions, and simple equations of one unknown quantity.

A Candidate may not in her second year take up more than two languages, or two subjects of Science, or one language and one subject of Science, unless in substitution for Domestic Economy, Geography, or History, as provided above. The elementary stages of two subjects are considered as equivalent to one subject of Science for the purpose of this Rule.

LANGUAGES (Optional) :—[100 each.]

1. Latin.
2. French.
3. German.
4. Welsh.
5. Hebrew.

Students will be examined in those languages only for which a special course of instruction is provided in the Time Table of their College.

These papers will contain more difficult passages than those for Students of the First Year, for translation from and into English prose, with questions upon the construction of particular sentences.

In 1894 the passages will be taken from *Sallust*, "*Catiline*"; Sandeau, "Mademoiselle de la Seiglière"; Molière, "Le Misanthrope"; Schiller, "Thirty Years' War," Part 2.; Schiller, "Der Graf von Habsburg," "Hoffnung"; and "Das Lied von der Glocke." *Cymru Fu, first* 126 *pages; Book of Genesis.*

In 1895, *the passages in French and German will be taken from Malot, "Capi et sa troupe" Episode de "Sans famille," and Goethe, "Hermann und Dorothea"; in Welsh and Hebrew from Oriau'r Hwyr (first* 62 *pages), by J. Ceiriog Hughes; Genesis cc.* 27–50.

In each paper there will also be an easy unseen passage for translation into English from a prose writer.

DRAWING AND SCIENCES (Optional).

See p. 11.

If a Student takes up a Science subject in her first year, and fails to pass in it, she must, should she present herself in Science at all at the end of her second year, take up the subject in which she failed; but she may drop Science altogether in favour of another optional subject.

THIRD YEAR.

Part I.

No student will be examined unless the Principal certifies that she has spent at least 75 hours in the Practising School under proper superintendence during the third year.

Teaching a class in the presence of Her Majesty's Inspector. § [120].

The Art, Theory, and History of Teaching. (Special subjects to be named from time to time.) [100].

In 1894 the special subjects are any two of the following :—

"The Life and Work of Dr. Arnold."
Quick's "Educational Reformers."
Bain's "Education as a Science."
"The Teacher's Handbook of Psychology," by Sully.

In 1895 *the special subject will be any* ONE *of these books.*

Part II.

N.B.—Students in Training Colleges, who, in their Third Year, pass in any British University an advanced Examination approved by the Department, will not be required to present themselves for examination in Part II. of this Syllabus.

A Student who may elect to offer any University Examination as an equivalent for Part II., and who fails to pass that University Examination, will be permitted to present herself at the ensuing Certificate Examination at her College.

The Candidate will be examined in two of the following four groups :—

GROUP I.—ENGLISH :—[100].

History, Literature, and Biography (special subjects to be named from time to time). The special subjects for 1894 are :—
Hallam's "Constitutional History," Chapters XIII. to XVIII. inclusive.
Southey's "Life of Nelson."
Milton's "Samson Agonistes."

In 1895 *the special subject will be any two of these books.*

GROUP II.—MATHEMATICS :—

(*a.*) Algebra and Mensuration. [100.]

Algebra; the four simple rules, involution, evolution, common measures, common multiples, fractions, surds, ratio, proportion, variation, progressions, simple equations and easy quadratic equations of one or two unknown quantities, and problems leading to such equations.

Mensuration; plane rectilineal figures and the circle.

In 1895 *variation and progressions will be omitted.*

(*b.*) Euclid. [100.]

The first three books, with simple deductions from the propositions and easy geometrical problems.

In 1895 *the first two books of Euclid.*

Euclid's definitions will be required and no axioms or postulates except Euclid's may be assumed. The actual proofs of propositions as given in Euclid will not be required, but no proof of any proposition occurring in Euclid will be admitted in which use is made of any proposition which in Euclid's order occurs subsequently.

GROUP III.—LANGUAGES:—[100 each.]

Two of the three languages, French, Latin, and German. Easy passages will be given for translation from and into English, with questions on grammar, and on the construction of sentences.

GROUP IV.—SCIENCE:—[100 each.]

Two of the Sciences included in the Syllabus of the Science and Art Department, the Student taking the paper in Honours. No subject is to be taken up in the third year by a Student who has previously obtained Honours in that subject.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

I. Drawing. [200.]

The exercises for which marks may be obtained by Candidates for a Certificate are the following:—

(*a*) Freehand Drawing (Subject 2 *b*); [40].
(*b*) Model Drawing (Subject 3 *a*); [40].
(*c*) Shading from Casts (Subject 5 *b*); [40].
(*d*) Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Elementary Stage (Science Subject I.) [60].
(*e*) Model Drawing with Chalk upon the Blackboard [20].

Marks are allowed for a First Class in (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) or (*e*) and for a pass in (*d*).

The passes and classes allowed as equivalents for (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) for the purposes of the Elementary Drawing Certificate (First Class) (*see* p. 62 of Science and Art Directory) are also allowed as equivalents in the Certificate Examination.

Drawing does not form part of the Certificate Examination. Annual examinations in drawing are held at each of the Residential Training Colleges shortly before the Certificate Examination. Acting Teachers and Students in Day Training Colleges must present themselves for examination at one of the Schools of Art or Art Classes in connexion with the Department of Science and Art. The date of the examination must be ascertained from the Secretaries of those Schools.

II. Science. [Advanced or Honours, 100; Elementary, 50.]

1. The subjects of Science for which marks may be obtained by Candidates for a Certificate are the following. The numbers are those of the Science Directory of the Science and Art Department. No Candidate may obtain marks for more than two subjects taken in the Advanced or Honours Stage, or one subject taken in either of these stages and two others taken in the Elementary Stage, except in the case of a Science taken in substitution for, or as an alternative to another subject as provided above*:—

I. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry. (This is counted as one of the subjects of Drawing).
V. Mathematics.
VI. Theoretical Mechanics—(*a*) Solids; (*b*) Fluids.
VII. Applied Mechanics.
VIII. Sound, Light, and Heat—Elementary Stage. (*a*) Sound, (*b*) Light, (*c*) Heat—Advanced Stage and Honours.
IX. Magnetism and Electricity.
X. and X*p*. Inorganic Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical).
XIV. Human Physiology.
XVII. Botany.
XXIII. Physiography.
XXIV. Principles of Agriculture.
XXV. Hygiene.

Elementary Physics is allowed as an alternative to Subject VIII. or IX.

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* N.B.—This limitation does not apply to Science Subject No. I., a pass in which is required for the Elementary Drawing Certificate (First Class).

2. None of these subjects forms part of the Certificate Examination held by the Education Department.

3. Students in Residential Training Colleges are examined at their Colleges shortly before the Certificate Examination, but only in those of the above subjects for which a special course of instruction is provided in the Time Tables of the several Colleges, and all apparatus necessary for practical instruction is supplied.

4. Students in Day Training Colleges and Acting Teachers, are examined at the ordinary May Examinations of the Science and Art Department.

5. Candidates obtain marks for success at the Examination open to them next preceding their Certificate Examination.

6. Students in a Residential Training College may not attend the May Examinations.

7. The Syllabus for the Examinations at the Training Colleges in all subjects, except Mathematics, is that for the May Examination given in Appendix D. to the Science and Art Directory. That for the Examination in Mathematics is given at pages 51 and 52 of the Directory.

8. No Candidate is allowed marks for a pass in the Advanced (or Honours) Stage of any subject other than Mathematics, unless she has been previously successful at the May Examination or at the Training College in at least the Elementary Stage of the subject.

REGULATIONS FOR STUDENTS AT DAY TRAINING COLLEGES.

1. The Department holds a special Examination in June or July for students in Day Training Colleges. This Examination extends to all subjects included in Part I., and must be taken by all Students alike. It will also include the "General paper" herein-after mentioned.

2. The year referred to in the Syllabus and the notes thereto ("1894," "1895," &c.) is, in the case of Day Training Colleges, the academical year commencing in the month of September or October next preceding the commencement of the calendar year.

3. (*a.*) Students in Training Colleges who in their first year pass in any British University a preliminary or other Examination approved by the Department will not be required to present themselves for examination in those portions of Part II. of this Syllabus which were included in that University Examination.

(*b.*) Students in Training Colleges who, in their second year, pass in any British University an advanced Examination approved by the Department, will not be required to present themselves for examination in Part II. of this Syllabus.

(*c.*) Students in Training Colleges who, in their third year, pass in any British University an advanced Examination approved by the Department, will not be required to present themselves for examination in Part II. of this Syllabus.

4. In the case of Students, who do not offer an approved University Examination, the following conditions must be observed :—

(*a.*) The programme of studies and the names of the books prescribed in languages shall be communicated to the Department at the beginning of each Academical year, and approved, and the approved programme shall take the place of Part II. of the Syllabus for such Students.

(*b.*) No programme shall be approved that does not provide for instruction in Geography and History for those Students of the first year, who have not passed with exceptional credit in those subjects at the Queen's Scholarship Examination.

(*c.*) The Examination in the subjects of the approved programme held by the College authorities during, or at the end of, the Academical year shall take the place of the Certificate Examination in the subjects of Part II.

(*d.*) The worked papers, the questions set by the College authorities, and the marks awarded to each answer, and on the whole results of the Examinations, shall be submitted to the Department.

(*e.*) A General paper will be set to all such Candidates by the Department, in addition to those set by the College authorities. This paper will include questions on English, Geography, History, and Arithmetic, and may be taken at the end of the first or of the second year. A Student failing in this paper at the end of the first year may take it again in the second year, but no Student can pass the examination for a Certificate without passing in this paper.

5. Students who offer an approved University Examination as an equivalent for Part II. of this Syllabus in their first, second, or third year, and who fail to pass that University Examination, will be judged by the papers worked in the Examination at their College referred to above (4 *c*).

Regulations relating to the Examination of Candidates for admission into Training Colleges, and for the Office of Assistant Teacher, called the Queen's Scholarship Examination. 1894.

The Examination for admission into Training Colleges, and for the Office of Assistant Teacher, called the Queen's Scholarship Examination, will be held on the first Wednesday after the 2nd of July (4th July 1894) and also on the 19th of December 1894, at each of the Residential Training Colleges, and at such other Centres as may be necessary.

1. Candidates cannot be admitted to the Examination unless application has been made to the Department on their behalf before the 1st of May in the case of the July, and before the 1st of October in the case of the December Examination.

2. Candidates desirous of being examined at a Training College must make their own arrangements for securing a seat with the authorities of the College. To those who do not desire to sit for examination at a College, a choice of Centres is offered; the exact address of the place of examination at the Centre selected will be communicated to each candidate as early as possible in the month preceding that in which the Examination is held.

3. Candidates who have not been Pupil Teachers must be over eighteen years of age on the 1st of January or 1st of July next following the date of their Examination in July or December respectively.

4. Candidates who fail twice to pass the Queen's Scholarship Examination may not be again examined.

5. Candidates employed in Public Elementary Schools must be reported on by their managers as to their physical fitness for the profession of teacher; those not so employed must produce a medical certificate to that effect.

6. Copies of the papers set at previous Examinations may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode or through any bookseller, price 6*d.* each.

7. Candidates are informed by letter from the Department of the result of their Examination, and those who obtain a place in the First or Second class are eligible for admission as Queen's Scholars to a Day or Residential Training College for a period of training commencing with the Academical year next succeeding the date of the Queen's Scholarship Examination.

8. For the purposes of Articles 48 (*d*) and 115 (*a*) the Examinations in July and December 1894 will be counted as one and the same Examination.

SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

A. COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1. Reading and Repetition. [45 each.]

To read with fluency, ease, and just expression, and to repeat 100 lines of Shakespeare or Milton with clearness and force, and knowledge of meanings and allusions.

In Welsh districts 50 lines of Shakespeare or Milton may be taken with 50 lines from a standard Welsh author, with translation from Welsh to English and vice versâ.

The passages for repetition must be of a secular character.

N.B.—Candidates employed in Public Elementary Schools must perform these exercises at the inspection of their school next preceding the Examination at which they wish to present themselves. Other candidates will be heard and marked at the place of Examination. No marks are carried forward from one Examination to another.

2. Writing. [60.]

To set copies in large and small hand. To write legibly.

3. Spelling. [50.]

To write correctly a passage dictated by the Inspector.

4. Grammar and Composition. [70.]

Paraphrase of a passage either of prose or poetry.

Parsing, and analysis of simple and complex sentences.

Knowledge of roots, prefixes, and terminations, both Latin and English.

* Outline of the history of English language and literature.

In Welsh districts the sentences set for parsing and analysis may be partly Welsh; knowledge of Welsh roots, prefixes, and terminations may be required, and written translations from Welsh into English.

* This section will be omitted at the December Examination.

Alternative Latin. [70.]

To show a fair knowledge of Latin Grammar and Composition, and to translate a passage from Virgil's Æneid, Book I.*

Candidates, who select Latin instead of English, cannot also take Latin as a language.

* The first 560 lines only at the December Examination.

5. Arithmetic. [70.]

Practice, Tradesmen's and Household accounts.

Measures and Multiples. Vulgar and decimal fractions with their applications.

Proportion, with its application to Interest, Averages, Per-centages, and Stocks. Extraction of Square Root.

The papers on Arithmetic may contain questions requiring the reasons of the several rules to be explained and demonstrated as to a class of scholars.

6. Algebra and Mensuration. [90.]

Men only.

Algebra. The four simple rules, G.C.M., L.C.M., fractions, square and cube root, simple equations of one or two unknown quantities, and quadratic equations of one unknown quantity, with easy problems leading to any of these equations.

Mensuration of plane surfaces.

7. Euclid. [70.]

Men only.

Euclid, Books I. and II., with simple deductions.

8. Geography. [70.]

Physical, political, and commercial geography of the World, with a more particular knowledge of that of the British Empire.

The map set will be of some part of the British Empire.*

In Welsh districts some of the questions set will relate to Welsh geography and Welsh industries.

* At the December Examination the map set will be of some part of the British Isles.

9. History. [70.]

British and English history from Julius Cæsar to the present time, with a special knowledge of the reign of Charles I.

In Welsh districts some of the questions set will relate to Welsh history.

At the December Examination, English history from 1603 to the present time, with a special knowledge of the reign of Charles I.

10. Teaching. [80.]

To give a collective or class lesson on any subject taught in Elementary Schools. (An object lesson may be required.)

Marks for giving a lesson can only be obtained by candidates employed as teachers in Public Elementary Schools. The lesson must be given at the Inspector's visit to the school next preceding the Queen's Scholarship Examination.

To prepare notes for any such lesson.

To answer questions as to the mode of giving any such lesson.

In Welsh districts additional credit will be given (in the class teaching lesson) for ability shown in utilising the children's knowledge of Welsh for the acquisition of English, or the fuller understanding of the English lesson.

Girls may be required to give a lesson in needlework suitable for any prescribed standard.

11. School Management. [60.]

Notes of lessons.

The methods of teaching the elementary and class subjects.

The methods and principles of infant teaching and discipline, and of cultivating the intelligence of children.

12. Needlework. [100.]

Women only.

1. The various stitches used in making and mending calico and flannel underclothing.

2. The cutting out, by proportion or by measurement, of a girl's chemise, drawers, and flannel petticoat.

13. Domestic Economy. [60.]

Women only.

Food; its functions and preparation.
Clothing and Washing.
Rules for warming, cleaning, and ventilating the dwelling.
Rules for preserving health.
The management of a sick room.

B. OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

1. Music.

(*a.*) *Theory of.* [30.]

Candidates may work the paper in either notation but not in both.

Staff Notation :

All the major and minor scales and signatures. Common musical terms. Chromatic intervals. Easy transposition. Syncopation. Compass of voices.

Tonic Sol-fa Notation :

The major and minor modes. Common musical terms. Chromatic intervals. Syncopation. Compass of voices.

(*b.*) *Practical Music.* [20.]

Graded tests in tune, time, and ear training, based upon the requirements for the various school divisions. The highest marks will be given to candidates able to sing at sight passages combining the time and tune required above, and to tell ear exercises freely.

(i.) Candidates may take theory of music without also taking practical music.

(ii.) The tests can be sung from the staff or tonic sol-fa notation at the option of the candidate.

(iii.) It will suffice if each candidate is tested in time and one other point (song, note, or ear).

2. Languages. [60 each.]

Grammatical questions and easy passages for translation from English into the language chosen, and into English from the following books :—

(i.) Latin, 1894.—Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, lib. I.
(ii.) Greek, 1894.—Xenophon, Anabasis, lib. I.
(iii.) French, 1894.—X. de Maistre. La Jeune Sibérienne.
(iv.) German, 1894.—Hauff, Die Karavane.
(v.) Hebrew, 1894.—First Book of Kings.
(vi.) Welsh, 1894.—Drych y Prif Oesoedd, Part I.

In each paper there will also be, at the July but not at the December Examination, an easy unseen passage for translation into English from a prose writer.

Marks may be obtained for any one of the above languages, but not for more than one. Candidates taking Latin as an alternative for English Grammar and Composition may not take Latin also as a language.

3. Sciences.

Elementary Stage. [30.]
Advanced Stage. [I. 50, II. 40.]

(i.) (a) Mechanics of Solids.
(b) Mechanics of Fluids.
(ii.) Chemistry.
(iii.) Animal Physiology.
(iv.) (a) Sound.
(b) Light.
(c) Heat.
(v.) Magnetism and Electricity.
(vi.) Physiography.
(vii.) Botany.
(viii.) Principles of Agriculture.
(ix.) Hygiene.
(x.) Physics.

No papers in Science are set at the Queen's Scholarship Examination. But marks counting in that Examination can be obtained by success at one of the May Examinations of the Science and Art Department held in the same year as the candidate's Examination for the Scholarship or the preceding year. (For information as to the places and times of these Examinations, and for a detailed syllabus of each Science, see the Science and Art Directory.)

Marks may be obtained for any one of the above Science subjects (the subdivisions (a) (b) and (c) of (iv.) counting each as one subject in the advanced stage, but together as one subject in the elementary) but not for more than one.

4. Drawing. [100.]

(a.) Freehand. (Subject 2b.) [20.]
(b.) Model. (Subject 3a.) [20.]
(c.) Shading from casts. (Subject 5b.) [20.]
} Elementary Stage.

(d.) Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Elementary Stage (Science Subject I.) [40.]

Exercises in drawing are not given in the Queen's Scholarship Examination. But marks counting at that Examination can be obtained by success at any previous May Examination of the Science and Art Department. (For information as to the places and times of these Examinations, and as to the exercises required, see the Science and Art Directory.)

Pupil teachers, in schools in which an Examination in drawing is held, are examined at the Drawing Examination in their own schools, and not at the May Examination, unless they are attending School of Art or Art classes.

The exercises in the several branches may be taken in any order.

Marks are allowed for a 1st class in (a) (b) and (c) and for a pass in (d).

The passes and classes allowed as equivalents for (a) (b) (c) or (d) for the purposes of the Elementary Drawing Certificate (1st class) (*see* p. 62 of the Science and Art Directory) are also allowed as equivalents in the Queen's Scholarship Examination.

5. Other Subjects. [60.]

Marks are given for University Extension Certificates awarded during the year preceding the Queen's Scholarship Examination by the University of Cambridge, the University of Oxford, the Victoria University, and the Universities Joint Board of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, after examination by some competent examiner other than the teacher or lecturer, on a course of study including not less than 24 lectures and classes (of which the candidate claiming marks must have attended not less than 20) in one of the following subjects :—

(i.) A period of English literature, with special reference to the work of a standard author.
(ii.) A special aspect of British history, e.g., the history of Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Colonies, or India, or some period of the Economic History of England.
(iii.) A special aspect of Geography, e.g., the history of Discovery.
(iv.) The elements of English architecture, with special reference to ancient buildings visited by the candidate.
(v.) Geology.
(vi.) Astronomy.
(vii.) Meteorology.

PART II. OF APPENDIX.

(MINUTES, INSTRUCTIONS, &c.)

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN) ACT, 1893.

Chapter 42.

A.D. 1893. An Act to make better Provision for the Elementary Education of Blind and Deaf Children in England and Wales.

[12th September 1893.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Obligation of parents as to blind and deaf children.

1.—(1.) The efficient elementary instruction which under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, a parent must cause his child to receive, shall, in the case of a blind or deaf child, be construed as including instruction suitable to such a child, and the fact of a child being blind or deaf shall not of itself, except in the case of a deaf child under seven years of age, be a reasonable excuse for not causing the child to attend school, or for neglecting to provide efficient elementary instruction for the child.

(2.) In the case of a blind or deaf child, the fact that there is not within any particular distance from the residence of the child any public elementary school which the child can attend shall not of itself be a reasonable excuse for not causing the child to attend school, or for neglecting to provide efficient elementary instruction for the child.

Duty of school authority with respect to blind and deaf children.

2.—(1.) It shall be the duty of every school authority, as defined by this Act, to enable blind and deaf children resident in their district, for whose elementary education efficient and suitable provision is not otherwise made, to obtain such education in some school for the time being certified by the Education Department as suitable for providing such education, and for that purpose either to establish or acquire and to maintain a school so certified, or to contribute, on such terms and to such extent as may be approved by the Education Department, towards the establishment or enlargement, alteration, and maintenance of a school so certified, or towards any of these purposes, and, where necessary or expedient, to make arrangements, subject to regulations of the Education Department, for boarding out any blind or deaf child in a home conveniently near to the certified school where the child is receiving elementary education.

(2.) Provided that the duty of a school authority under this section shall not extend to children who are—

(*a*) idiots or imbeciles; or

(*b*) resident in a workhouse or in any institution to which they have been sent by a board of guardians from a workhouse; or

(*c*) boarded out by guardians.

(3.) Where a school authority contributes under this section to the establishment, enlargement, or alteration of a certified school maintained by another authority, the terms approved by the Education Department shall include security for repayment of the value of the contribution, in the event of the school ceasing to be certified.

A.D. 1893.

Power to make provision for representation.

3. The terms of contribution approved by the Education Department may include provision for representation of the contributing school authority on the governing body of the school to which it contributes, in cases where such representation appears to be practicable and expedient.

Constitution of school authority.

4. The school authority for the purposes of this Act shall be—

(*a*) for an area under a school board, the school board;

(*b*) for an area not under a school board, any district council established for the local government of the district comprising that area under an Act of the present or any future session of Parliament, acting through a committee of that council appointed for educational purposes, and until such a council is established, the board of guardians, or borough council or urban sanitary authority, appointing a school attendance committee for the area, acting through that committee.

Powers and expenses of school authority.

5.—(1.) For the performance of their duties under this Act a school authority may, without prejudice to any other powers, exercise the like powers as may be exercised by a school board for the provision of school accommodation for their district, and the consent of the Education Department to the exercise of the power of borrowing for the purposes of this Act may be given in any case in which the exercise of that power appears to the Department expedient.

(2.) The expenses of a school authority under this Act shall be paid out of the fund applicable to their general expenses, or where the school authority are a board of guardians, out of a fund to be raised out of the poor rate of the parishes for which the school attendance committee of the board act, according to the rateable value of each parish.

(3.) Two or more school authorities may combine for the performance of their duties under this Act, and, subject to the provisions of this section as to expenses, section fifty-two of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, shall apply in the case of any such combination as if each school authority were a school board, and the enactments relating to the audit of school board accounts shall apply as if any joint body of managers appointed in pursuance of this sub-section were a school board.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.

(4.) The Public Works Loan Commissioners may, on the recommendation of the Education Department, lend any money required for the purposes of this Act by a school authority on the security of the fund applicable to the expenses of this Act, and every such loan shall be repaid within a period not exceeding fifty years, and shall bear such rate of interest, not less than three and a half per cent. per annum, as the Treasury may authorise as being in their opinion sufficient to enable the loan to be made without loss to the Exchequer.

Provision in case of failure of duty by school authority.

6. If the Education Department are satisfied, after such inquiry and such notice to a school authority or to a committee of the authority as they think expedient, that the school authority or a committee of the authority have failed to perform their duty under this Act, the Education Department may either—

(1) proceed in manner directed by section twenty-seven of the Elementary Education Act, 1876; or

39 & 40 Vict. c. 79.

(2) order that the school authority pay to any certified school specified in the order, towards the expenses of any particular child at the school, such annual or other sum as may be fixed by order of the Department, and any sum so ordered to be paid shall be a debt to the school from the school authority.

A.D. 1893.

Conditions and effect of grant of certificate to school for blind or deaf children.

7.—(1.) A school shall not be certified by the Education Department as suitable for providing elementary education for blind or deaf children—

(*a*) if it is conducted for private profit; nor

(*b*) unless it is either managed by a school authority, or the annual expenses of its maintenance are, to the extent of not less than one third, defrayed out of sources other than local rates, or moneys provided by Parliament, and are audited and published in accordance with regulations of the Education Department; nor

(*c*) unless it is open at all times to the inspection of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools and of any visitors authorised by any school authority sending children to the school; nor

(*d*) unless the requirements of this Act are complied with in the case of the school.

(2.) Every school so certified (in this Act referred to as a certified school) shall be deemed to be a certified efficient school within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and for the purposes of section eleven of that Act may, in the case of a blind or deaf child, be treated as if it were a public elementary school.

(3.) A certificate granted in pursuance of this section shall be annual.

(4.) For the purposes of this section there shall be included in local rates any sum received under this Act by a school authority from a parent and applied towards the general expenses of the school authority.

Provisions as to religious instruction.

8.—(1.) If and so far as the school which a child is required in pursuance of this Act to attend is not a public elementary school, it must, in all matters relating to the religious instruction and observances of the child, be conducted in accordance with the rules applying to industrial schools, except that references in the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, and the rules made under it, to the Secretary of State shall be construed as references to the Education Department; and any school authority may provide and maintain for the purposes of this Act a school so conducted.

29 & 30 Vict. c. 118.

(2.) Every rule made under this section shall be forthwith laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(3.) In selecting a school under this Act the school authority shall be guided by the rules laid down in the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, and if a child is boarded out in pursuance of this Act, the school authority shall, if possible, arrange for the boarding out being with a person belonging to the religious persuasion of the child's parent.

(4.) Where a child is required in pursuance of this Act to attend any school, the child shall not be compelled to receive religious instruction contrary to the wishes of the parent, and shall, so far as practicable, have facilities for receiving religious instruction and attending religious services conducted in accordance with the parent's persuasion, which shall be duly registered on the child's admission to the school.

Liability of parent for expenses of blind or deaf child.

9.—(1.) Where a school authority incur any expense under this Act in respect of any blind or deaf child, the parent of the child shall be liable to contribute towards the expenses of the child such weekly sum, if any, as, regard being had to the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1891, may be agreed on between the school authority and the parent, or, if the parties fail to agree, as may, on the application of either party, be settled by a court of summary jurisdiction, and any sum so agreed on or settled may, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recovered by the school authority summarily as a civil debt.

54 & 55 Vict. c. 56.

(2.) It shall be the duty of the school authority to enforce any order made under this section, and any sum received by a school authority under this section may be applied by the school authority in aid of their general expenses.

(3.) A court competent to make an order under this section may at any time revoke or vary any order so made.

Saving for rights of parent.

10.—(1.) The parent of a blind or deaf child shall not, by reason of any payment made under this Act in respect of the child, be deprived of any franchise, right, or privilege, or be subject to any disability or disqualification.

(2.) Payments under this Act shall not be made on condition of a child attending any certified school other than such as may be reasonably selected by the parent, nor refused because the child attends or does not attend any particular certified school.

Period of education for blind and deaf.

11. For the purposes of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1891, a blind or deaf boy or girl shall be deemed to be a child until the age of sixteen years; and the period of compulsory education shall, in the case of such a child, extend to sixteen years, and the attendance of such a child at school may be enforced as if it were required by byelaws made under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1891; and any such child shall not, in pursuance of any such byelaws, be entitled to total or partial exemption from the obligation to attend school.

Grants from public money towards education of blind and deaf children.

12. Nothing in any Act of Parliament shall prevent the Education Department from giving aid from the parliamentary grant to a certified school in respect of education given to blind or deaf children to such amount and on such conditions as may be directed by or in pursuance of the minutes of the Education Department in force for the time being.

Repeal of powers of guardians to send blind or deaf children to school.

13.—(1.) As from the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four so much of any enactment in force at that date as empowers boards of guardians to send blind or deaf children to school shall be repealed, except as to children who are—

(*a*) idiots or imbeciles; or

(*b*) resident in a workhouse or in an institution to which they have been sent by a board of guardians from a workhouse; or

(*c*) boarded out by guardians.

(2.) Provided that, where any blind or deaf child with respect to whom the powers of guardians cease in pursuance of this section is on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four relieved in any institution by a board of guardians, the child shall continue chargeable as if this Act had not passed, until the expiration of six months' notice to be given by the guardians, if they think fit, to the school authority of the district from which the child was sent.

Report to be laid before Parliament.

14. The Education Department shall annually lay before both Houses of Parliament a report of their proceedings under this Act during the preceding year, and in that report shall give lists of the schools to which they have granted and refused certificates under this Act during the year, with their reasons for each such refusal.

Interpretation of terms.

15.—(1.) In this Act—

The expression "blind" means too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children;

The expression "deaf" means too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school;

A.D. 1893.

The expression "school" includes any institution in which blind or deaf children are boarded or lodged as well as taught, and any establishment for boarding or lodging children taught in a certified school;

The expression "elementary education" may include industrial training whether given in the school which the child attends or not;

The expression "maintenance" includes clothing;

The expression "expenses," when used in relation to a child, includes the expenses of and incidental to the attendance of the child at a school, and of and incidental to the maintenance and boarding-out of the child while so attending; and the expenses of conveying the child to or from the school;

Other expressions have, unless the contrary intention appears, the same meaning as in the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1891.

(2.) For the purposes of this Act a child resident in a school or boarded out in pursuance of this Act shall be deemed to be resident in the district from which the child is sent.

Extent of Act.

16. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

Commencement of Act.

17. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Short title.

18. This Act may be cited as the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893, and shall be read with the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1891.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (SCHOOL ATTENDANCE) ACT, 1893.

Chapter 51.

An Act to amend the Elementary Education Acts with respect to the age for attendance at School. [22nd September 1893.]

A.D. 1893.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Age for exemption from school attendance.

1. The age at which a child may, in pursuance of any byelaw made under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1891, obtain total or partial exemption from the obligation to attend school, on obtaining a certificate as to the standard of examination which he has reached shall be raised to eleven, and every such byelaw, so far as it provides for such exemption, shall be construed and have effect as if a reference to eleven years of age were substituted therein for a reference to a lower age, and in section seventy-four of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, eleven shall be substituted for ten.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.

Penalty for employment of children before exemption from school attendance.

39 & 40 Vict. c. 79.

2. If any person takes a child into his employment in such manner as to prevent the child from attending school in accordance with the byelaws for the time being in force in the district in which the child resides, he shall be deemed to take the child into his employment in contravention of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and shall be liable to a penalty accordingly.

Saving.

3. Nothing in this Act shall apply in the case of any child who at the passing of this Act is under the byelaws then in force in the district in which he resides exempt wholly or partially, as the case may be, from the obligation to attend school.

Commencement of Act.

4. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893, and shall be read with the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1891.

THE DAY SCHOOL CODE (1894).

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CODE OF MINUTES of the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament pursuant to the 97th Section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.

Education Department.

1. A sum of money is annually granted by Parliament for Public Education in England and Wales, and is administered by the Education Department, herein-after called the Department.

The term "Education Department" means "The Lords of the Committee of the "Privy Council on Education." (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 3.)

Object of Grant.

2. The object of the grant is to aid in maintaining—

(*a.*) Public Elementary Schools.
(*b.*) Training Colleges for Teachers.

PART I.—PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

"Elementary School."

3. The term "Elementary School" means "a school or department of "a school at which elementary education is the principal part of the "education there given, and does not include any school or department "of a school at which the ordinary payments in respect of the instruc-"tion, from each scholar, exceed ninepence a week." (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 3.)

The "ordinary payment" for each scholar must cover all the instruction given in the school; and will, as a rule, be found by dividing the total amount of fees payable for any week, by the number of scholars on the registers for that week. But if more than one third of the scholars pay fees exceeding ninepence a week the "ordinary payment" will be considered to exceed ninepence a week. The term "payments in respect of the instruction" means the fee payable by the parent, and does not include any payment for the purchase of books or other such articles. But a weekly or other periodical payment for the use of books or other school requisites, if required as a condition of admission to the school, is treated as a fee.

3*a*. Wherever the word "school" occurs in this Code, it is to be held to include "department of a school." For the purposes of this Code the Department have power to decide whether a part of a school is or is not a department.

"Public Elementary School."

4. The term "Public Elementary School" is defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 7, which is as follows:—

"Every elementary school which is conducted in accordance with the following regulations shall be a public elementary school within the meaning of this Act; and every public elementary school shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations (a copy of which regulations shall be conspicuously put up in every such school); namely,

"(1.) It shall not be required, as a condition of any child being admitted into or continuing in the school, that he shall attend or abstain from attending any

Sunday school or any place of religious worship, or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, from which observance or instruction he may be withdrawn by his parent, or that he shall, if withdrawn by his parent, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs:

"(2.) The time or times during which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given at any meeting of the school shall be either at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meeting, and shall be inserted in a time-table to be approved by the Education Department, and to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in every schoolroom; and any scholar may be withdrawn by his parent from such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school:

"(3.) The school shall be open at all times to the inspection of any of Her Majesty's Inspectors, so, however, that it shall be no part of the duties of such Inspector to inquire into any instruction in religious subjects given at such school, or to examine any scholar therein in religious knowledge, or in any religious subject or book:

"(4.) The school shall be conducted in accordance with the conditions required to be fulfilled by an elementary school in order to obtain an annual parliamentary grant."

"Inspector." 5. The term "Inspector" means one of the Inspectors of schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Department, or any person employed by the Department as Acting Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Inspector's Assistant, Directress of Needlework, or Inspectress of Cookery, or any Inspector of Returns appointed under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 71.

"Chief Inspector." The term "Chief Inspector" means one of Her Majesty's Inspectors appointed to superintend the work of the other Inspectors in a certain division of England and Wales, or to inspect Training Colleges.

"Organising teacher." 5*. An "Organising Teacher" means a certificated teacher, or other person approved by the Department, who either inspects schools and advises managers and teachers in view of the Inspector's visit, or instructs or examines teachers in any special subjects or educational methods.

"Managers." 6. The term "Managers" includes all persons who have the management of any elementary school, whether the legal interest in the school house is or is not vested in them.

7. School Boards are the managers of all schools provided by them, but may delegate the management of any such school to other persons in the manner provided by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 15.

Duties of managers. 8. The managers are held responsible by the Department for the conduct of their schools, for their maintenance in efficiency, and for the provision of all needful furniture, books, and apparatus, and in particular of—

(*a.*) suitable registers;
(*b.*) a portfolio to contain official letters;
(*c.*) a diary or log-book;
(*d.*) a cash book;
(*e.*) the Code and Revised Instructions for each year.
(*f.*) A book for recording minutes of Managers' meetings.

The log-book must be stoutly bound and contain not less than 300 ruled pages. It must be kept by the principal teacher, who is required to enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books, apparatus, or courses of instruction, any plan of lessons approved by the Inspector, the visits of managers, absence, illness, or failure of duty on the part of any of the school staff, or any special circumstances affecting the school, that may, for the sake of future reference or for any other reason, deserve to be recorded.

No reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the log-book.

Correspondent to be appointed.

9. (*a.*) The managers are required to appoint a Correspondent with the Department, who must not be any paid teacher in the school.

Notice should at once be given to the Department of any change of Correspondent occurring during the school year. The notice should be signed by the outgoing Correspondent or by the Chairman of the managers.

(*b.*) A School Board is required to appoint a Treasurer.

Notice should at once be given to the Department by the Clerk of any change of Treasurer.

"Local Authority."

10. The term "Local Authority" means the School Board or School Attendance Committee, as the case may be (Elementary Education Act, 1876, secs. 7 and 33).

"Half-time scholar."

11. The term "half-time scholar" means a scholar certified by the local authority to be employed in conformity with the byelaws, or, if not subject to the byelaws, in conformity with the Elementary Education Act, 1876, or any other Act regulating the education of children employed in labour, and in either case recognised by the Department as a half-time scholar.

"Attendance."

12. "An attendance" means attendance at secular instruction—

(*a.*) during one hour and a half in the case of a scholar in a school or class for infants;

(*b.*) during two hours in the case of a scholar in a school or class for older children; and during one hour and twenty minutes, in the case of a half-time scholar. The attendance of a half-time scholar for less than two consecutive hours is not recognised, but such two consecutive hours are reckoned as an attendance and a half.

A separate register must be kept for half-time scholars; and the certificate of the Inspector shall be conclusive proof of the number of attendances made by half-time scholars.

(*c.*) [Cancelled.]

(*d.*) The class registers must be marked and finally closed before the minimum time constituting an attendance begins. If any scholar entered in the register as attending is withdrawn from school before the time constituting an attendance is complete, the entry of attendance should be at once cancelled.

(*e.*) The minimum time constituting an attendance may include an interval for recreation of not more than 15 minutes in a meeting of three hours and not more than 10 minutes in a shorter meeting. A meeting of two hours or more must include an interval for recreation of not less than 10 minutes.

(*f.*) In making up the minimum time constituting an attendance there may be reckoned time occupied by instruction in any of the following subjects, whether or not it is given in the school premises or by the ordinary teachers of the school, provided that special and appropriate provision approved by the Inspector is made for such instruction, and the times for giving it are entered in the approved Time Table:—

Special instruction for deaf or blind scholars.
Drawing.
Manual Instruction.
Science.
Suitable physical exercises, *e.g.*, Swimming, Gymnastics, Swedish Drill, &c.
Military drill (for boys).
Practical cookery, or laundry work, or dairy work, or housewifery (for girls).

13. No attendance is, as a rule, recognised for any scholar under three years of age or for any scholar who has passed in the three elementary subjects in Standard VII., and is upwards of fourteen years of age.

"Average attendance."

14. The "average attendance" for any period is found by dividing the total number of "attendances" made during that period by the number of times for which the school has met during such period.

15. The subjects of instruction for which grants may be made are the following :— Subjects of instruction.

(*a.*) Obligatory subjects :—

Reading - - - } herein-after called "the
Writing - - - } Elementary Subjects."
Arithmetic - - - } *See* Schedule I.

Needlework. (For girls.) *See* Art. 85 (*b.*) and Schedule III.

Drawing. (For boys in schools for older scholars.) *See* Art. 85*b*. Grants for Drawing are made by the Science and Art Department.

One of the "Class Subjects" mentioned in Art. 15 (*b.*) (i.)

(*b.*) Optional subjects :—

i. taken by classes throughout the school :

Singing.

Recitation (*see* Art. 101 (*a.*) (iii.)).

Drawing - - - - (For boys in infant schools and classes.) *See* Art. 98 (*c.*)

English, or Welsh (in Wales), or French (in the Channel Islands)
Geography - - -
Elementary Science - -
History - - - -
Needlework (for girls), optional as a *class* subject.
Domestic Economy (for girls) -

} herein-after called "Class Subjects." *See* Schedules II. and III.

ii. taken by individual children in the upper classes of the school

Algebra - - - -
Euclid - - - -
Mensuration - - -
Mechanics - - -
Chemistry - - -
Physics - - - -
Animal Physiology - -
Hygiene - - - -
Botany - - - -
Principles of Agriculture - -
Horticulture - - -
Navigation - - -
Latin - - - -
French - - - -
Welsh (for scholars in schools in Wales).
German - - - -
Book-keeping - - -
Shorthand, according to some system recognised by the Department.
Domestic Economy (for girls) -

} herein-after called "Specific Subjects." *See* Schedule IV.

iii. Cookery (*see* Art. 101 (*g.*)) -
Laundry Work (*see* Art. 101 (*h.*)) -
Dairy Work (*see* Art. 101 (*i.*)) -

} For girls.

16. Any subject, other than those mentioned in Article 15 (*b*) (ii.), may, if sanctioned by the Department, be taken as a specific subject, pro-

vided that a graduated scheme for teaching it be submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector.

The Schedules of the Evening Continuation School Code may be found useful for suggestions.

17. Instruction may be given in other secular subjects approved by the Department, and in religious subjects, but no grant is made in respect of any such instruction (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 97 (1)).

CHAPTER II.

INSPECTION.

Duties of Inspectors.

18. Inspectors are employed to visit schools to examine whether the conditions of annual grants have been fulfilled, and to report the result to the Department.

Auditors of accounts.

The Department may, if they think it necessary, employ auditors of accounts to visit schools and inspect their accounts.

Application for grants.

19. No school is placed on the list of schools in receipt of annual grants, herein-after called "the annual grant list," until an application has been addressed to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W., and a form of preliminary statement has been filled up and sent to the Department by the managers.

Any school from which the entire annual grant is withheld, is at once removed from the annual grant list, and cannot be replaced on that list, until a fresh application has been addressed to the Department.

School date.

20. The Department, at the time of agreeing to place a school on the annual grant list, inform the managers in what month to look for the Inspector's annual visit. This month continues the same from year to year, unless the Department inform the managers of a change.

Notice of the day of the Inspector's annual visit is given beforehand to the managers.

Visits without notice.

21. An Inspector may visit any public elementary school at any time without notice.

School year.

22. The school year is the year or other period for which an annual Parliamentary grant is for the time being paid or payable under this Code. The school year ends with the last day of the month preceding that fixed for the Inspector's annual visit.

Managers' returns and schedules.

23. The managers are supplied with a form of annual return and examination schedules, which they are required to have ready by the day fixed for the Inspector's annual visit, when they must also produce for his inspection the registers, portfolio, log-book, and cash book.

Summary of Report.

24. The summary of the Inspector's report after his annual visit or any visit made without notice, and any remarks made upon it by the Department must, as soon as communicated to the managers, be copied verbatim into the log-book and signed by the correspondent of the managers.

25.
26.
27.
28.
29. } [Cancelled.]

Certificates of Proficiency.

30. At the Inspector's annual visit to any public elementary school, the managers are required to admit to the examination, and the Inspector to examine for a certificate of proficiency, any child over eleven years of age and under fourteen, whether a scholar in the school or not, who applies to be examined for a certificate of proficiency, and for whose examination elsewhere due provision is not made by the Inspector.

Certificates of proficiency are certificates of having reached any standard prescribed by the Code. To "reach a Standard" is to pass in reading, writing, and arithmetic in that or a higher standard.

CHAPTER III.

TEACHERS.

Classes of teachers.

31. The teachers recognised by the Department are (*a*) candidates on probation; (*b*) pupil-teachers; (*c*) assistant teachers; (*d*) provisionally certificated teachers; (*e*) certificated teachers; (*f*) women approved by the Inspector as additional teachers.

Teachers to be lay persons.

32. Lay persons alone are recognised as teachers.

Candidates on Probation.

33. Candidates for the office of pupil-teacher may be recognised for one school year as candidates on probation if they have been presented to the Inspector for approval at his annual visit, have produced the certificates specified in Schedule V., and have passed an examination in Standard V. or VI. in the three elementary subjects and two class subjects.

Candidates on probation must be not less than thirteen years of age at the beginning of their year of probation.

Pupil-Teachers.

34. A pupil-teacher is a boy or girl engaged by the managers of a public elementary day school on condition of teaching during school hours under the superintendence of the principal teacher, and receiving suitable instruction.

Central classes.

Central or other classes for the instruction of pupil-teachers must be open at all times to the inspection of any of H.M. Inspectors, and the Department must be satisfied with the premises and general arrangements.

Duties of managers.

The managers are bound to see that the pupil-teacher is properly instructed during the engagement, and the Department, if satisfied that this duty is neglected, may decline to recognise any pupil-teachers as members of the staff of a school under the same managers.

Candidates.

35. Candidates, in order to be engaged as pupil-teachers, whether at the end of a year of probation or without probation, must be presented to the Inspector for approval at his annual visit, must produce the certificates specified in Schedule V., and pass an examination in Standard VI. or VII. in the three elementary subjects and two class subjects.

Candidates for a four-years' engagement may be examined either at the inspection of the school, or, with the approval of the Inspector, at the collective examination of pupil-teachers.

Candidates for a three or a two-years' engagement are examined only at the collective examination of pupil-teachers.

Engagement.

36. The conditions of the engagement of a pupil-teacher are set forth in detail in the form of Memorandum of Agreement given in Schedule VI. No departure from this form is allowed.

Sex.

37. Pupil-teachers must, as a rule, be of the same sex as the principal teacher of the school in which they are engaged.

Where a girl is engaged as a pupil-teacher in a school under a master, and receives instruction from him out of school hours, some respectable woman approved by the managers must invariably be present during the whole time that such instruction is being given.

Girls are not, as a rule, recognised as pupil-teachers in a boys' school, nor boys in a girls' or infants' school.

Commencement of engagement.

38. The engagement of a pupil-teacher can only begin either at the beginning of the school year or on the 1st of January. One of these dates must be uniformly adopted for all pupil-teachers in the same school.

Age.

39. Pupil-teachers must be not less than 14 years of age at the beginning of their engagement.

Length of engagement.

40. The length of the engagement is ordinarily four years, but may be three or two, provided that (*a*) the candidate passes for admission the examination fixed for the first or second year; and (*b*) the end of the reduced term of service falls beyond the completion of the candidate's 18th year.

Certificates and examinations.

41. (*a.*) Pupil-teachers are required in the first, second, and third year of their engagement to produce the certificates and pass an examination in the subjects specified in Schedule V.; pupil-teachers of the fourth year are required to pass the Queen's Scholarship Examination (Articles 46 and 47), and to produce the same certificates of health, character, and conduct as those required in the third year.

(*b.*) After two consecutive failures to pass the examination required, unless from illness or other sufficient cause, or to produce the required certificates, a pupil-teacher will no longer be recognised by the Department.

(*c.*) Pupil-teachers may, in any case, continue to be recognised until the end of the month in which the decision of the Department as to their certificates and the result of their examination is announced to the managers.

(*d.*) The collective examinations of pupil-teachers are held in April and October.

(*e.*) The Inspector informs the managers of the time and place at which the collective examination of their pupil-teachers will be held.

Managers should, in accordance with Article 46 (small print), notify to the Department the names of pupil-teachers who will attend the Queen's Scholarship Examination.

(*f.*) The final examination of pupil-teachers will be the Queen's Scholarship Examination next preceding the termination of their engagements. This examination may be deferred for a year, but not unless the engagement is extended under paragraph 4 of the memorandum of agreement.

(*g.*) When a pupil-teacher of the first, second, or third year is reported by the Inspector to have failed, the papers will be further revised in the Department before the result is communicated to the managers.

Number of pupil-teachers.

42. The number of pupil-teachers recognised by the Department must not exceed three for the principal teacher and one for each certificated assistant teacher.

For the purposes of this Article a candidate recognised under Article 33 is reckoned as equivalent to a pupil-teacher.

43. The Department are not a party to the engagement, and only ascertain whether the prescribed certificates are produced and the prescribed examination is passed.

Reference to the Department.

44. Whatever other questions arise upon the engagement may be referred to the Department (provided that all the parties agree in writing to be bound by the decision of the Department as final), but, otherwise, must be settled as in any other hiring or contract.

45. At the termination of their engagements pupil-teachers are free to choose their employment. If they wish to continue in the profession of elementary school teachers, they may, under the conditions stated in the following Articles, become—

(*a.*) Students in Training Colleges.

(*b.*) Assistant teachers.

(*c.*) Provisionally certificated teachers.

Examination for Admission to Training Colleges.

Queen's Scholarship Examination.

46. The examination of candidates for admission into Training Colleges called "the Queen's Scholarship Examination," is held at each College, and at such other centres as are necessary. There will be two examinations this year, one on the 4th July and following days, the other on the 19th December and following days. In future years there will be one examination only, which will be held in December.

The names of all candidates for the July examination must be notified to the Department before the 1st of May, and for the December examination before the 1st of October.

Subjects.

47. The examination extends to all the subjects in which pupil-teachers during their engagement are required to be instructed as specified in Schedule V., and the Notes thereto.

A syllabus may be had on application to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall, S.W.

Candidates.

48. (*a.*) Candidates attending the examination must be either pupil-teachers entering for their final examination under Article 41 (*f.*), or, not being pupil-teachers, persons over eighteen years of age on the 1st of January next following the date of the examination.

(*b.*) Candidates attending the examination at any Training College are selected and admitted to the examination by the authorities of each College, provided that such candidates are qualified as before provided.

(*c.*) All pupil-teachers entering for their final examination will be required to attend at centres of which the managers of their schools will be informed by the Department, unless they are examined at Colleges pursuant to Article 48 (*b*).

(*d.*) Candidates who fail twice to pass the Queen's Scholarship Examination may not be again examined.

Class list.

49. The candidates who pass the examination are arranged in three classes in order of merit.

Assistant Teachers.

50. Persons who have passed the Queen's Scholarship Examination and persons who were qualified under previous Codes as assistant teachers may be recognised as assistant teachers.

The examinations in Articles 50 and 52 will be held to include the corresponding examinations of the Scotch Education Department.

51. Graduates or persons qualified by examination to become Graduates in Arts or Science of any University in the United Kingdom, and persons over eighteen years of age who have passed University and other examinations recognised by the Department,* may be recognised as assistant teachers.

Provisionally Certificated Teachers.

52. Pupil-teachers who have obtained a place in the first class in the Queen's Scholarship Examination may, on the satisfactory completion of their engagement, if specially recommended by the Inspector on the ground of their practical skill as teachers, be recognised as "provisionally certificated teachers" (*see* Art. 82 (*a*)).

Persons who passed the first year's examination for certificates (Art. 57 (i.)) in June 1891 or subsequently are recognised as provisionally certificated teachers.

Women who have been recognised as additional teachers (Art. 68) for two years in public elementary schools, and have obtained a place in the First Class in the Queen's Scholarship Examination, are recognised as provisionally certificated teachers.

Persons who were under previous Codes qualified as provisionally certificated teachers may be recognised as provisionally certificated teachers.

53. No certificate is issued to provisionally certificated teachers.

54. Provisionally certificated teachers cease to be recognised as such after the completion of the twenty-fifth year of their age, or if the schools or classes of which they are in charge are twice reported to be inefficient (Art. 86).

Certificated Teachers.

55. Candidates for certificates must be examined twice and must undergo probation by actual service in school.

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* The examinations recognised at the present time are:—
The Oxford University First Public Examination before Moderators.
The Cambridge University Previous Examination.
Examination for Vice-Chancellor's Certificate of Oxford University Extension.
The Cambridge University Extension Examination for Certificates for Affiliation to the University.
The Durham University Second Year Examination in Arts.
The Examination of the National Froebel Union for Certificates. (*For Teachers in Infant Schools or Classes only.*)
The Oxford Local Examination for Senior Students.
The Oxford University Examination for Women.
The Cambridge Local Examination for Senior Students.
The Cambridge Higher Local Examination.
The University of London Matriculation Examination.
The Dublin Senior Examination for Women.
The Edinburgh Local Examination for Senior Certificate.
The Victoria University Preliminary Examination.
The Glasgow Local Examination for Senior Certificate.
The Aberdeen Local Examination for Senior Certificate.
The Aberdeen Higher Certificate for Women.
The St. Andrew's Local Examination for Senior Certificate.
The St. Andrew's L.L.A. Examination for Women.
The Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.
The College of Preceptors Examination for the teacher's diploma.
The Examination of the University of Cambridge in the Theory, History, and Practice of Teaching.

56. The examination will be held on the 10th December, 1894 at each Residential Training College, and at such other times and places as may be necessary. In future years it is intended to hold these examinations in June or July. Examination.

The subjects of examination are different for men and women and for first, second, and third years. A syllabus may be had on application to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall, S.W. Syllabus of examination.

The examination for certificates held by the Scotch Education Department is accepted as equivalent to the corresponding English examination.

57. (i.) The first year's examination is open to— Candidates for examination.

(*a.*) Students who have for at least one year *either* been resident students, *or* been enrolled and received continuous training as day students, in a Training College;

(*b.*) Teachers who being upwards of nineteen years of age have been employed, *either* for not less than two years as provisionally certificated teachers;

or, for at least one year as assistant teachers under Article 50 or 51 in inspected schools under certificated teachers, or in central classes for the instruction of pupil-teachers under qualified teachers approved by the Department for the purposes of paragraph 5 of the Memorandum of Agreement;
and have in either of such situations obtained a favourable report from an Inspector on their skill in teaching, reading, and recitation.

(ii.) The second year's examination is open to—

(*a.*) Students who have passed the first year's examination, or have been excused such examination on account of illness or other cause accepted as satisfactory by the Department, and have subsequently completed a second year of training as specified in Article 57 (i.) (*a.*).

(*b.*) Teachers who have passed the first year's examination not less than a year previously, and have subsequently to such examination, while in situations as provisionally certificated teachers or as assistant teachers under Article 50 or 51 in inspected schools under certificated teachers, or in central classes as specified in Article 57 (i.) (*b.*), obtained a second favourable report from an Inspector on their skill in teaching, reading, and recitation.

(*c.*) Students who have completed a year of training under Article 115 (*b*).

(*d.*) Graduates, or persons qualified by examination to become Graduates, in Arts or Science of any University in the United Kingdom who have satisfied the conditions of Article 57 (i.) (*a*) or (*b*).

(*e.*) Certificated teachers who have not passed the second year's examination, *i.e.*, those who obtained certificates by passing the first year's examination before 1891.

(iii.) The third year's examination is open to students who have completed an additional year's training under Article 120.

Application for either of the reports mentioned in this article is to be made to the Inspector at his annual visit next before the examination.

58. Candidates who at the time of the examination are not teachers in schools under inspection must be recommended by the authorities of their College, or by the managers of the school in which they last served.

Notification of names.

59. The names of all candidates, for the examination in 1894, not being students in any Training College, must be notified to the Department before the 1st of October, and for the examination in 1895, before the 1st of May.

N.B.—It will be necessary in future to enforce this Article strictly.

Recognition as certificated teachers.

60. Teachers who have passed the second year's examination may be recognised as certificated teachers from the first day of the month succeeding the close of the examination.

Teachers who on or before the 1st of January 1891 would have been entitled under previous Codes to recognition as certificated teachers will continue to be similarly recognised.

No teachers, passing the second year's examination after 1896, will be recognised as certificated teachers unless, or until, they have obtained the First or Second Class Elementary Drawing Certificate.

Superintendence of pupil-teachers.

61. Lists are published showing the successful candidates in each year's examination, whether students or not, and indicating in the case of all candidates whether they are entitled to superintend pupil-teachers.

Teachers examined for a certificate before the 1st January 1891 will be permitted to superintend pupil-teachers if they passed successfully in second year's papers.

Teachers who attended a second year's examination for a certificate after the 1st January 1891 will not be permitted to superintend pupil-teachers, unless they were in their second year's examination placed in the first or second division.

62. Certificated teachers not entitled to superintend pupil-teachers may become entitled to superintend them by re-examination. Teachers who have been examined for this purpose can be examined again only after intervals of not less than two years since the last preceding examination.

The right to superintend pupil-teachers may be suspended or withdrawn if the Department, on the report of the Inspector, consider that a teacher has neglected his duty in this respect.

Teachers on probation. Parchment certificate.

63. A teacher, in order to obtain a parchment certificate, must, after passing the second year's examination, obtain, while continuously engaged in one and the same school, Training College, or central class for the instruction of pupil-teachers, two favourable reports from an Inspector at two consecutive annual visits; and if the first of these reports be not preceded by a service of at least three months since the first day of the month next succeeding the examination, a third report at a third annual visit is required. Teachers who have been allowed a third year of training under Article 120 may obtain their parchment certificate after one year less of probation.

The "three months" must be completed before the first day of the month in which the inspection is due.

64. There is only one class of certificate, but a distinction is made as regards the right to superintend pupil-teachers.

Reports of Managers and Inspector.

Managers' and Inspectors' reports.

65. The managers are required to state in their annual return whether the conduct, character, and attention to duty of all teachers engaged in the school have been satisfactory: and the Inspector reports each year on the efficiency of all the teachers engaged in a school, and particularly on the efficient discharge of their duty towards the pupil-teachers under them.

66. Teachers holding parchment certificates have no entry made thereon, but are entitled to claim from the managers free of charge a certified copy of the Inspector's annual report after it has been entered in the log-book.

Recall or Suspension of Certificates.

67. A certificate may at any time be recalled or suspended, but not until the Department have informed the teacher of the charges against him and given him an opportunity of explanation.

Additional Teachers.

68. In mixed and girls' schools, and in infant schools and classes, a woman over eighteen years of age approved by the Inspector, who is employed during the whole of the school hours in the general instruction of the scholars and in teaching needlework, is recognised as an additional teacher.

69. }
70. } [Cancelled.]

School Staff.

71. The recognised teachers employed in any school form the school staff.

No paid teachers who are members or officers of school boards can be recognised as part of the school staff.

Settlement of staff.

72. As soon as the Inspector's annual report is received a list of the school staff, as settled by the decision of the Department, must be entered in the log-book, and signed by the correspondent of the managers. This entry will show what was the school staff at the beginning of the school year. An entry must be made of any change in the staff occurring during the school year.

Minimum school staff.

73. In determining what is the minimum school staff required, the Department consider the principal certificated teacher to be sufficient for an average attendance of 60, each additional certificated teacher for an average attendance of 70, if certificated on or before 1st January 1891, or if trained for at least one year in a recognised Training College, and of 60 if certificated after 1st January 1891 and not so trained, each assistant teacher for an average attendance of 50, each additional teacher approved under Article 68 and each pupil-teacher, for an average attendance of 30, and each candidate on probation for an average attendance of 20.

In order that a school may be properly organised the number of children on the registers under the control of any teacher or teachers should not exceed by more than 15 per cent. the number for which such teacher or teachers is or are considered to be sufficient.

In the case of schools to which the grant falls due on or after 31st August 1896, the above numbers will be reduced as follows, 60 to 50, 70 to 60, and 50 to 45.

Vacancies during the school year.

74. Where vacancies in the office of any teacher, other than the principal teacher, occur in the course of a school year, and are duly reported to the Department, temporary monitors employed in place of the teachers causing the vacancies, are recognised as part of the school staff, each monitor being accepted as equivalent to a pupil-teacher, provided always that the vacancies are supplied not later than the first day of the next school year by the appointment of duly qualified teachers.

Notice of change of staff.

75. Notice should at once be given to the Department of any change in the school staff occurring during the school year; and the date of birth of the new teacher and the name of the school in which he or she was last employed, and of that (if any) in which he or she served as pupil-teacher should be specified. Teachers appointed in the course of a school year are, as a rule, recognised by the Department only from the date at which their appointment is notified to the Department.

CHAPTER IV.

Annual Grants.

General Conditions.

Conditions of annual grant.

76. The conditions required to be fulfilled by a school in order to obtain an annual parliamentary grant are those set forth in this Code. The Department's decision whether these conditions are fulfilled in any case is final and conclusive.

The terms "annual grant" and "annual Parliamentary grant" used in this Code do not include the "fee grant" payable under the Elementary Education Act, 1891.

The regulations as to the time and manner of payment of fee grants are printed in Appendix A.

School a public elementary school.

77. The school must be conducted as a public elementary school.

Children not to be refused admission.

78. No child may be refused admission as a scholar on other than reasonable grounds.

Time-table and in board schools fees to be approved.

79. The Time Table must be approved for the school by the Inspector on behalf of the Department, and must be open at any reasonable time, except the ordinary school hours, to the inspection of the parent of any scholar attending the school, who makes a written application to see it. In a school provided by a school board, the consent of the Department must be given to the weekly fee (if any) prescribed by the board (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 17).

School not to be unnecessary.

80. The school must not be unnecessary.

In a district not under a school board a school is not deemed to be unnecessary if at the date of its application for an annual grant it is recognised as a certified efficient school, and has had during the 12 months preceding such application an average attendance of not less than 30 scholars. A school will not be allowed the benefit of this provision if it is available for the same population as another school receiving a special grant under Art. 104 or Art. 105.

Not an adventure or farmed school.

81. The school must not be conducted for private profit, and must not be farmed out by the managers to the teacher. The managers must be responsible for the payment of teachers and all other expenses of the school.

Teacher certificated.

82. The principal teacher must be certificated.

Exceptions:—

(*a.*) A school with an average attendance of not more than 60 scholars may receive an annual grant if the principal teacher is provisionally certificated. In the case of a school to which the grant falls due on or after the 31st August, 1896, the number 60 will be reduced to 50.

(*b.*) [Cancelled.]

(*c.*) A school previously in receipt of annual grants may continue to receive them for an interval or intervals not exceeding three months in all (exclusive of the ordinary holidays) in any school year, between the leaving of one and the coming of another teacher qualified under this Code to have charge of it, provided the school is kept open and the registers are duly marked during the interval.

Minimum number of meetings.

83. A school must have met not less than 400 times in a year.

Exceptions:—

(*a.*) If a school claiming an annual grant for the first time has not been open for a whole year, or, if a school has been closed during the year under medical authority or for any unavoidable cause, a corresponding reduction is made from the number of meetings required by this Article.

(*b.*) If school premises are temporarily used under section 6 of the Ballot Act, 1872, for an election, or under any other statutory power, the number of meetings which would in ordinary course have been made had the school premises not been so used may, if necessary, be counted in making up the required number of meetings of the school.

Report of Inspector.

84. The school must have been visited and reported on by an Inspector, unless a continued epidemic or other cause accepted as satisfactory by the Department prevents, wholly or partially, such visit and report.

If the inspection is wholly or partially prevented, the grants in respect of subjects in which scholars are not examined, are, as a rule, paid at the same rates as those last previously paid. For any subject which was not presented for examination in the last preceding school year the grant shall be at a rate, determined by the Department, not exceeding the highest rate allowable under this Code.

The Inspector's annual visit (Art. 20) to an infant school may be omitted if he has paid to such school not less than two visits without notice (Art. 21).

Conditions relating to (*a.*) premises, staff, furniture, and apparatus.

85. The Department must be satisfied :—

(*a.*) that the school premises are healthy, are properly constructed and arranged for teaching, lighted, warmed, cleaned, drained, and ventilated, are supplied with suitable offices, and contain sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school, and that the school has a sufficient staff (Art. 73), and is properly provided with furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction.

N.B.— All new school premises and enlargements must conform generally to the rules contained in Schedule VII., and the plans must be approved by the Department before such new premises and enlargements are passed under this article. The numbers for which such new premises and enlargements are passed will be settled by the Department, and will generally be calculated in accordance with the rules in Schedule VII. Subject to the conditions laid down in the body of this Article (85 (*a*)), schools already receiving annual grants will be regarded as accommodating the number of scholars for which they have been hitherto recognised by the Department, provided that in no case there shall be less than 80 cubic feet of internal space and 8 square feet of internal area for each unit of average attendance. If in the neighbourhood of any school there is a deficiency of school accommodation, which is being supplied with due despatch, the accommodation of that school may with the consent of the Department be temporarily calculated at 80 cubic feet and 8 square feet for each unit of average attendance.

No room may be habitually used for a larger number of scholars than that for which it is passed by the Department.

(*b.*) Instruction in drawing and needlework.

(*b.*) that as part of the ordinary course of instruction (1) the girls are taught plain Needlework and cutting-out, (2) the older scholars throughout the school are taught at least one class subject (which after the 31st August 1896 must not be Needlework), and (3) the boys in a school for older scholars are satisfactorily taught Drawing either with or without other Manual Instruction. The instruction in Drawing will be required to satisfy the Science and Art Department.

The conditions of Article 85 (*b*) as to Drawing will not be enforced in schools where the Inspector certifies that means for teaching Drawing cannot readily be procured.

The examination in Drawing by the Science and Art Department will generally be held not later than the last month of the school year. If the school is not already examined in Drawing by that Department, application for such examination should be made not less than six months before the end of the school year to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, S.W.

After the 31st August 1895 object lessons and suitable occupations shall form part of the ordinary instruction given in Standards I., II., and III.

(*c.*) that, as far as relates to the grant to an infant school or class, the infants are taught suitably to their age, and so as not to interfere with the instruction of the older scholars in the same school. (*c.*) Instruction of infants.

(*d.*) that the admission and daily attendance of the scholars are carefully registered by or under the supervision of the principal teacher, and periodically verified by the managers; that accounts of income and expenditure are accurately kept by the managers and duly audited; and that all statistical returns and certificates of character are trustworthy: (*d.*) Registers, accounts, and certificates.

In the Isle of Man the accounts of every school must be audited and certified by the auditor of the Board of Education for the Island.

(*e.*) that the principal teacher is not allowed to undertake duties not connected with the school which may occupy any part whatever of the school hours, or of the time appointed for the special instruction of pupil-teachers. (*e.*) Employment of teachers.

86. The school must be efficient. A school or class is regarded as satisfying this article if the Inspector does not recommend the withholding of the grant under Article 98(*a*), Article 98(*b*), Article 101(*a*) or Article 101(*b*). The grant will not be withheld under this article until the following conditions have been fulfilled:— School must be efficient.

(1.) The Inspector must, at his annual visit, report the school or class inefficient and state specifically the grounds of such judgment, and the Department must with the report give formal warning to the managers that the grant may be withheld under this article at the next annual inspection, if the Inspector again reports the school or class to be inefficient.

(2.) The Inspector must, at his next annual visit, again report the school or class inefficient, and again state specifically the grounds of such judgment.

(3.) If the managers within fourteen days after the receipt of the second adverse report of the Inspector appeal against his decision, the school must be visited and such adverse report must be confirmed by a Chief Inspector.

87. All returns called for by the Department or by Parliament must be duly made. Managers' returns.

The annual return to be made to the Department (Art. 23) contains a form of authority, to be signed by three persons (none of whom may be a paid teacher in the school), empowering one of their number to sign the order on Her Majesty's Paymaster-General for any annual grant made to the school. In a school provided by a school board this authority is not required, but the order must be signed by the Treasurer of the Board.

88. The managers must at once comply with any notice of the sanitary authority of the district in which the school is situated, or any two members thereof acting on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, requiring them for a specified time, with a view to preventing the spread of disease, or any danger to health likely to arise from the condition of the school, either to close the school or to exclude any scholars from attendance, but after complying they may appeal to the Department if they consider the notice to be unreasonable. Compliance with order to close school.

89. Immediately on the receipt of the annual report of the Inspector, the managers must publish the last account of income and expenditure furnished to the Department by posting a copy thereof on the door of the school or in some other public place in the school district, and School accounts to be published, and report to be open to inspection.

keeping the same so posted for not less than fourteen consecutive days exclusive of Sundays and holidays. They must also publish in the same manner and for the same days a notice that the said account and the report will be, during the ensuing year, open to inspection at the school or other convenient place at any reasonable time except the ordinary school hours, and that copies or extracts may be made, and must submit the same to inspection, and permit such copies or extracts to be made accordingly.

Application of income of school.

90. The income of the school must be "applied only for the purpose "of public elementary schools" (Elementary Education Act, 1876, § 20).

This is held by the Department to allow the school accounts to include part of the salary of an organising teacher, or of a teacher of drawing, manual instruction, drill, cookery, laundry work, or any other special subject, employed by the managers of several schools at a central class or as a peripatetic teacher; but not any outlay on the premises beyond the cost of ordinary repairs, or expenditure on Sunday schools or school treats, or for other purposes not recognised by the Department as educational. Any income from endowment if spent according to the terms of the trust upon other than educational objects is not held to be income of the school.

Power to refuse inspection.

91. Before placing a school on the annual grant list the Department ascertain, so far as possible, whether the above conditions are fulfilled; and if any one of them is clearly not satisfied the Inspector is not instructed to visit the school.

Power to warn instead of withholding grant.

92. In cases where any of the conditions of annual grants set forth in this Code (except such conditions as are specially imposed by Act of Parliament) are not fulfilled, the Department have power, after considering all the circumstances, to pay the grant or a portion of the grant, and give a warning to the managers that the grant may be withheld next year.

Commencement of Grant.

93. The annual grant to a school begins to run, as a rule, from the date at which the school is placed under a teacher qualified under this Code to have charge of it; but if application for a grant is not made within six months after such date the Department may refuse to make a grant for any time previous to the receipt of the application.

Date of Payment.

94. The annual grant becomes due at the end of the school year, and is paid as soon as may be after the inspection, but an instalment of the grant may be paid when owing to a change in the month of inspection, or any other sufficient cause, the Inspector's visit is postponed for three months or more.

Where a grant is payable for a school which has been closed, the amount of such grant shall not, as a rule, exceed the amount of the nett outstanding liabilities on current account of the school at the time of its closing.

Subjects and Amounts of Grants.

95. The annual grant is made up of the several grants, which, with their amounts, are enumerated in the following articles.

96. Except where it is specially provided otherwise, the sum mentioned is the amount of a year's grant for each unit of average attendance.

A fraction of a unit, if it reaches ·5, may be counted as an additional unit.

97. If the grant is paid for a period other than a year, the year's grant is increased or diminished by one-twelfth for each month more or less than a year.

This Article does not apply to grants under Articles 101 (*g*), (*h*), and (*i*), 102 and 103.

Grants to Infant Schools or Classes.

98. Grants are made to infant schools and classes under this and the two following articles; and every school or class to which a grant is made under these articles is an infant school or class.

In an infant class in which the average attendance of scholars not presented in any standard is less than 20, the attendances of the scholars of such class will be reckoned with those of the older scholars, and the grant on the whole average attendance will be made under Article 101; but it will be necessary in this case, as in that of a grant made under this Article, that the Department should be satisfied that the infants are taught suitably to their age and so as not to interfere with the instruction of the older scholars. If the Department are not satisfied of this, they may pay the grant on the average attendance of older scholars only.

The grants made to infant schools and classes are as follows:—

Fixed grant to infant schools and classes.

(*a.*) *A Fixed Grant* of—

(i.) 9*s.* if the scholars are taught as a separate department, under a certificated teacher of their own, or as a class under a teacher not less than eighteen years of age, approved by the Inspector. In order that this grant may be made, the scholars must be taught in a room properly constructed and furnished for the instruction of infants.

(ii.) 7*s.* where the above special conditions are not satisfied.

Only one infant class will be recognised in any department.

Variable grant.

(*b.*) *A Variable Grant* of 2*s.*, 4*s.*, or 6*s.* The Department shall decide which, if any, of these grants shall be paid, after considering the report and recommendation of the Inspector, and allowing for the special circumstances of the case, and having regard to the provision made for (1) suitable instruction in the elementary subjects, (2) simple lessons on objects and on the phenomena of nature and of common life, and (3) appropriate and varied occupations.

The Inspector will recommend the highest of these grants when all three of the above requirements are thoroughly well fulfilled and the discipline is highly satisfactory. The intermediate grant will be recommended when the first of the three requirements is well, and the other two fairly, fulfilled, and the discipline is satisfactory. The lowest grant will be recommended when the teaching of the elementary subjects is fairly good, the discipline is satisfactory, and either the second or third of the requirements is fairly fulfilled.

The grant of 2*s.* is a fixed grant, and may not be reduced except under Article 92, nor may it be withdrawn unless the whole grant to the infant school or class is withdrawn (Article 86).

Needlework grant.

(*c.*) *A Grant for Needlework* of 1*s.* if the scholars are satisfactorily taught needlework according to Schedule III.

N.B.—This grant is calculated on the average attendance of girls only, unless the boys are satisfactorily taught needlework. If the boys instead of needlework are satisfactorily taught Drawing, a grant of 1*s.* for this subject may be made on their average attendance.

Singing grant.

(*d.*) *A Grant for Singing* of (i) 1*s.* if the scholars are satisfactorily taught to sing *by note*, *i.e.*, by the standard, or any other

recognised, notation; or (ii) 6*d.* if they are satisfactorily taught to sing *by ear.*

In Welsh districts, among the school songs taught during the year may be included popular Welsh airs, sung to Welsh words.

The grant of 1*s.* will not be paid unless the older scholars of the school (whether forming a separate department or not) are taught to sing by note.

Inspection and Examination of Infant Schools or Classes.

Rules of examination.

99. The following rules are to be observed at the Inspector's annual visit:—

(*a.*) All scholars whose names are on the register must, as a rule, be present at the inspection, unless there is a reasonable excuse for their absence.

(*b.*) All scholars present are liable to be examined.

(*c.*) Scholars over seven years of age must, as a rule, be examined in Standard I.

(*d.*) No scholars may be examined in any Standard above Standard I., except with the special sanction of the Inspector on behalf of the Department. A list of such scholars, with an explanation of the reasons for their retention in the infant school or class, must be submitted to the Inspector.

Teachers required for Infant Classes.

100. An infant class with an average attendance of more than 50, should be taught by a certificated teacher of its own, and an infant class with an average attendance of more than 30 should be taught by a teacher over eighteen years of age, approved by the Inspector. No grant will, as a rule, be paid for any period during which the class has been without such a teacher.

Exceptions:—

(*a.*) An infant class with an average attendance of not more than 60 scholars may receive an annual grant if it is taught by a provisionally certificated teacher of its own. This exception will not apply to any school to which the grant falls due on or after the 31st August, 1896.

(*b.*) No loss of grant will be incurred under this article if the interval or intervals between the leaving of one and the coming of another qualified teacher do not exceed three months in all (exclusive of the ordinary holidays) in any school year.

Grants to Day Schools for Older Scholars.

101. Grants are made to schools for older scholars under this Article, and every school to which a grant is made under this Article is a school for older scholars.

The grants made to schools for older scholars are as follows:—

Principal grant.

(*a.*) *A Principal Grant* of 12*s.* 6*d.* or 14*s.*

(i.) The Department shall decide which, if either, of these sums shall be paid, after considering the report and recommendation of the Inspector on the accuracy of knowledge and general intelligence of the scholars in the elementary subjects.

(ii.) The grant of 12*s.* 6*d.* is a Fixed Grant, and may not be reduced except under Article 92; nor may it be withdrawn unless the whole grant is withdrawn (Article 86).

(iii.) No school shall receive the higher of the two Principal Grants unless the Inspector reports that the scholars throughout the school are satisfactorily taught Recitation.

In order to satisfy this condition it will be required, as a rule, that the scholars shall be able to recite in Standard I. 20 lines of poetry, in Standard II. 40 lines, in Standard III. 60 lines, in Standard IV. 80 lines, in Standard V. 100 lines, and in Standards VI. and VII. 150 lines; and that the meaning and allusions shall be properly understood. The passages for repetition in

Standards V., VI., and VII. shall be chosen from Shakespeare or Milton or some other standard author.

In Welsh districts the passages chosen for all Standards shall, if the managers so desire, be taken from modern Welsh poetry.

Rules of examination.

(iv.) All scholars whose names are on the registers of the school must, as a rule, be present at the inspection, unless there is a reasonable excuse for their absence.

(v.) All scholars present are liable to be examined in the three elementary subjects according to the Standards set forth in Schedule I. The standards in which scholars are presented for examination need not be the same for each subject. The scholars examined will be examined in the classes in which they are taught.

(vi.) In ordinary circumstances, scholars should be advanced not less than one Standard in a year.

(vii.) The scholars will be examined, as a rule, by sample, not less than one third being individually examined. The Inspector will make due provision for the individual examination in the three elementary subjects of those scholars for whom a labour certificate is desired by their parent or guardian.

Discipline and organisation grant.

(*b.*) (i.) *A Grant for Discipline and Organisation* of 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Department shall decide which, if either, of these sums shall be paid after considering the report and recommendation of the Inspector.

The Inspector in recommending either the higher or the lower of these grants will have special regard to the moral training and conduct of the children, to the neatness and order of the school premises and furniture, and to the proper classification of the scholars, both for teaching and examination. But he will not interfere with any method of organisation adopted in a Training College, if it is satisfactorily carried out in the school. To meet the requirements respecting discipline, the managers and teachers will be expected to satisfy the Inspector that all reasonable care is taken, in the ordinary management of the school, to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act. The Inspector should also satisfy himself that the teacher has not unduly pressed those who are dull or delicate in preparation for examination at any time of the year. After the 31st August 1895 the higher grant for Discipline and Organisation will not be paid to any school in which provision is not made for instruction in Swedish or other drill, or suitable physical exercises.

(ii.) The grant of 1*s.* is a Fixed Grant, and may not be reduced except under Article 92; nor may it be withdrawn unless the whole grant is withdrawn (Article 86).

Needlework grant.

(*c.*) *A Grant for Needlework* of 1*s.* if the girls are satisfactorily taught needlework according to Schedule III.

N.B.—This grant is calculated on the average attendance of girls only.

Singing grant.

(*d.*) *A Grant for Singing* of (i) 1*s.* if the scholars are satisfactorily taught to sing *by note*, *i.e.*, by the standard, or any other recognised, notation; or (ii) 6*d.* if they are satisfactorily taught to sing *by ear*.

In Welsh districts, among the school songs taught during the year may be included popular Welsh airs, sung to Welsh words.

Grant on examination in class subjects.

(*e.*) *A Grant on examination in Class Subjects* of 1*s.* or 2*s.* for a first class subject, and 1*s.* or 2*s.* for a second class subject.

The Department shall decide which, if either, of these sums shall be paid, after considering the report and recommendation of the Inspector on the examination of the scholars in such of the following subjects as are taken in the school :—

1. English, or Welsh (in Wales), or French (in the Channel Islands).
2. Geography.
3. Elementary science. (To be taught in the lower standards by means of object lessons (Art. 85 *b*)).
4. History.
5. Needlework (according to Schedule III.) - } for girls
6. Domestic Economy - - - } only.

Rules of examination.

The following rules are to be generally observed :—

(i.) No more than two class subjects may be taken by any class, and the same number must be taken throughout the school.

(ii.) The subjects taken may be different for different classes, but in each class, if two subjects are taken, one of the subjects must be taken as the first, and the other as the second class subject.

(iii.) Needlework if taken as a class subject must be so taken by all the girls throughout the school, and in this case the school cannot receive the grant of 1*s.* under Article 101 (*c*).

(iv.) If the girls in a mixed school take needlework and the boys another subject, the grant may be paid on the average attendance of boys and girls separately. No payment for the girls' needlework will be made under Article 101 (*e*) unless the boys also take a corresponding class subject.

(v.) All scholars present at the inspection are liable to be examined in any class subjects that are taken in their class.

(vi.) The examination of the scholars varies according to their standards.

A scheme for examination in class subjects is set out in Schedule II. But if the managers desire, they may submit to the Inspector at his annual visit, and the Inspector may approve for the ensuing year, any progressive scheme of lessons in these subjects, having a similar scope and aim. Examples of alternative schemes which have been approved by the Department will be found in the Supplementary Schedule following Schedule II.

(vii.) Scholars presented for examination need not be in the same Standards in class subjects as in elementary subjects, nor need they be presented in the same Standards in both class subjects. All scholars should be examined in the class subjects in the classes in which they are taught, and in ordinary circumstances they should be advanced not less than one Standard in a year.

(viii.) The examination should, as a rule, be oral.

Grant on examination in specific subjects.

(*f.*) *A Grant on the examination of individual scholars in Specific Subjects* of—

2*s.* or 3*s.* for each scholar presented in any Specific Subject.

The Department shall decide which, if either, of these sums of 2*s.* and 3*s.* shall be paid after considering the

report and recommendation of the Inspector. The grant will be separately assessed in the case of each Specific Subject taken in the school.

N.B.—This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

The specific subjects which may be taken are those enumerated in Articles 15 (*b.*) (ii.) and 16.

The following rules are to be generally observed:— Rules of examination.

(i.) No scholar may be presented for examination in more than two specific subjects.

(ii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject, for the teaching of which provision is not made by name in the time-table of the school.

(iii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject who is not also presented for examination in the elementary subjects in Standard V., VI., or VII.

(iv.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject in which he has been examined within the preceding school year by the Department of Science and Art.

(v.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject which is taken as a class subject the same year.

(vi.) The examinations in specific subjects follow the stages set forth in Schedule IV. As a rule, no scholar, after being examined in one subject, may change it for another before being presented in all the stages of the first.

(vii.) Every scholar should, as a rule, be presented in a stage higher than the highest in which he has before been presented, whether in his present or in any former school. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained to the Inspector, who will determine whether the explanation justifies the exception.

(viii.) The managers may submit to the Inspector at his annual visit, and the Inspector may approve for the ensuing year, any progressive scheme of lessons in any specific subject arranged in three stages, and having a similar scope and aim to the schemes set out in Schedule IV.

(ix.) The Inspector may disapprove any specific subject proposed to be taken (whether one of those in Schedule IV. or not) if it is plainly unsuitable to the circumstances of the district.

(x.) As a rule, no scholar whose name has at the end of the school year been less than three months on the registers of the school may be presented for examination in any specific subject.

(*g.*) Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision is made for the practical teaching of Cookery by a teacher holding a certificate from some training school of cookery, recognised by the Department, a grant of 4*s.* is made on account of any girl presented for examination in the elementary subjects in Standard IV., or any higher Standard, who has attended not less than 40 hours during the school year (of which not more than eight hours may be in any one week) at a cookery class of not more than 18 scholars, and has spent not less than 20 hours in cooking with her own hands. But this grant is not made on account of any girl who is presented for examination in more than one specific subject, or who is presented in one specific subject, if a grant is also claimed on her account for Laundry Work or Dairy Work. Grant for Cookery.

The time for cookery must be entered in the time-table, and should be not less than a continuous hour and a half at any meeting. After the 30th April, 1895, a list of dishes taught during the school year, and the record of the instruction given at each lesson will have to be submitted to the Inspector.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

(i.) Where the Inspector reported before the 1st of May 1885 that special and appropriate provision was made for the practical teaching of cookery in a school by any teacher, the grant for cookery shall not be refused on the ground that such teacher does not hold a certificate from some recognised training school of cookery.

(ii.) Where the Inspector reports that there is no convenient means of obtaining a certificate, the certificate above mentioned shall not be required, but the competency of the teacher must be proved to the satisfaction of the Department.

(iii.) For the purpose of demonstration, not more than three classes of 18 scholars may be present, provided the Inspector reports that the number present may be conveniently accommodated. But for the 20 hours required for cooking with their own hands, (during which time no demonstration lesson can be given,) not more than 18 scholars shall be taught at the same time by one teacher.

Grant for Laundry Work.

(*h.*) Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision has been made for the practical teaching of Laundry Work by a teacher recognised by the Department as qualified to teach that subject, a grant of 2*s.* is made on account of any girl presented for examination in the elementary subjects in Standard IV. or any higher Standard, who has attended not less than 20 hours during the school year at a laundry class of not more than 14 scholars. But this grant is not made on account of any girl who is presented for examination in more than one specific subject, or who is presented in one specific subject, if a grant is also claimed on her account for Cookery or Dairy Work.

The time for Laundry Work must be entered in the Time Table.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

Grant for Dairy Work.

(*i.*) Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision has been made for the practical teaching of Dairy Work by a teacher holding a certificate recognised by the Department, or otherwise recognised by the Department as competent to teach Dairy Work, a grant of 4*s.* is made on account of any girl presented for examination in the elementary subjects in Standard IV., or any higher standard, who has attended for not less than 20 lessons, of at least 2 hours each, a class of not more than 14 scholars. But the grant is not made on account of any girl who is presented for examination in more than one specific subject or who is presented in one specific subject, if a grant is also claimed on her account for Cookery or Laundry Work.

The time for Dairy Work must be entered in the Time Table and should be not less than two continuous hours at any meeting.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

N.B.—If the school year is less than twelve months, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the Department that the completion of the course

of instruction in Cookery, Laundry Work, or Dairy Work has been thereby prevented, the Department may pay a part of the grants under Article 101 (*g*), (*h*), and (*i*) proportionate to the part of the course included in the school year.

Special Grants to Day Schools.

101*. Where the Department are satisfied that by reason of a notice of the Sanitary Authority under Article 88 or any provision of an Act of Parliament requiring the exclusion of certain children, the average attendance has been seriously diminished and that consequently a loss of annual grant would, but for this Article, be incurred, the Department have power to make a special grant not exceeding the amount of such loss in addition to the ordinary grant.

102. A grant according to the following scale is made in respect of each pupil-teacher required to make up the minimum staff of the school (Article 73) who has passed a good or fair examination at one of the examinations of pupil-teachers, or has obtained a place in the first or second class in the Queen's Scholarship Examination. **Pupil-teacher grant.**

——	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	Queen's Scholarship.
For good examination -	2*l.*	2*l.*	3*l.*	5*l.* (1st class).
For fair examination -	1*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.*	4*l.* (2nd class).

103. A grant of 10*l.* [or 15*l.*] is made in respect of each assistant teacher required to make up the minimum staff of the school (Article 73), who after serving in that capacity for three years in schools under the same management, and receiving during that time special instruction under arrangements approved by the Department, obtains a place in the second [or first] division at the examination for certificates, in the papers of the second year. **Assistant teachers' grant.**

No grant will be made under this Article after the 31st March 1895.

104. Where the population of the "school district" (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sections* 4 *and* 40) in which any public elementary school is situate, or the population within two miles measured according to the nearest road from the school is less than 300, and there is no other public elementary school recognised by the Department as available for that district or that population, as the case may be, the Department may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, and after considering the circumstances of the case, make a special grant, in addition to the ordinary grants, amounting, if the said population exceeds 200, to 10*l.*, and if it does not exceed 200, to 15*l.* (*Elementary Education Act*, 1876, *sec.* 19). **Grants to schools for small populations.**

105. Where the population of the "school district" (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sections* 4 *and* 40) in which the school is situate, or the population, within two miles measured according to the nearest road from the school is less than 500, and there is no other public elementary school recognised by the Department as available for that district or that population, the Department may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, and after considering the circumstances of the case, make in addition to all other grants due under this Code a special grant to the amount of 10*l.* (*Education Code* (1890) *Act*, 1890, *sec.* 2). No grant will be made under this Article, unless the Inspector reports that

the fees charged, if any, are suitable to the population, and that the school has been provided with an efficient and sufficient staff and is well taught. For the purposes of this Article the Department consider the principal teacher (Article 82) to be sufficient for an average attendance of 40 scholars, an additional certificated teacher for an average attendance of 40, an assistant teacher for an average attendance of 30, a pupil-teacher, or additional teacher (Article 68), for an average attendance of 20, and a candidate on probation for an average attendance of 10.

The grant under this Article will, as a rule, be reduced by one twelfth for every month during which the staff has not satisfied the above requirements, subject to the provisions of Articles 74 and 82 (*c*) as to vacancies in the course of a school year.

N.B.—The grants under the last five articles are not calculated on the average attendance.

106. [Cancelled.]

Limitation to Amount of Grant.

107. The total annual grant, exclusive of any special grant made under Article 104 or 105, may not exceed the greater of the two sums named below, viz. :—

(*a.*) A sum equal to 17*s.* 6*d.* for each unit of average attendance. A fraction of a unit if it reaches ·5 may be counted as an additional unit.

(*b.*) The total income (Article 90) of the school from all sources whatever other than the grant (*see Elementary Education Act*, 1876, *sec.* 19 *and Elementary Education Act*, 1891, *sec.* 1 (3)).

Reduction of Grant.

108. The annual grant, exclusive of the Fixed Grants, may be reduced at the rate of not more than 10*s.* per annum for every unit of annual average attendance above the number for which the school staff is sufficient (Article 73).

The reduction will, as a rule, be one-twelfth of 10*s.* for every month during which the staff has been insufficient for the annual average attendance.

109. Where it is provided—in Articles 82 (*a*), 85 (*a*), 100, 105, 108—that the grant shall or may be withheld or reduced, if the average attendance exceeds a certain number, such withholding or reduction shall not take effect if the excess of average attendance has arisen during the period for which the grant is paid.

PART II.—TRAINING COLLEGES.

Residential and Day Training Colleges.

110. A Training College is an institution either for boarding, lodging, and instructing, or for merely instructing students who are preparing to become certificated teachers in elementary schools. The former are called Residential, the latter Day Training Colleges. A Residential College may receive day students. Training Colleges are required to include, either on their premises or within a convenient distance, a practising school in which the students may learn the practical exercise of their profession.

Training Colleges must be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Training Colleges.

111. A Day Training College must be attached to some University or College of University rank.

112. The authorities of a Day Training College must be a local committee, who will be held responsible for the discipline and moral supervision of the students, and for their regular attendance at professorial or other lectures.

Conditions of grant.

113. No grant is made to a Training College unless the Department are satisfied with the premises, management, staff, curriculum, and general arrangements, and recognise it as a Training College.

Admission into Training Colleges.

Queen's Scholars.

114. The recognised students in a Training College are called Queen's Scholars.

Qualifications for admission.

115. The authorities of a Training College may propose to the Department for admission as Queen's Scholar—

(*a.*) any candidate who has obtained a place in the first or second class at the last preceding Queen's Scholarship Examination (Articles 46 and 47);

(*b.*) without examination any certificated teacher who has not previously been trained during two years, and who wishes to enter the College for a year's training, in the course prescribed for students of the second year, or any Graduate, or person qualified by examination to become a Graduate, in Arts or Science of any University in the United Kingdom.

Number of day students.

116. The number of day students to be admitted to each Training College will be fixed by the Department upon receipt of an application from the authorities of such College dated not later than the 1st of June in each year and stating the number of students that they desire to admit.

Conditions of admission.

117. Before candidates are admitted—

(*a.*) The medical officer of the College must certify that the state of their health is satisfactory, and that they are free from serious bodily defect or deformity; and,

(*b.*) They must sign a declaration that they intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in a Public Elementary School or Training College, or in the Army or Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial or Day Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

118. In other respects the authorities of each College settle their own terms of admission.

Non-fulfilment of conditions.

119. Upon proof by the authorities of any College that candidates have not fulfilled the conditions signed by them on admission into the College, the Department may refuse to grant parchment certificates to such candidates, or to recognise them as certificated teachers.

Period of training.

120. The period of training is ordinarily two years, except for students admitted under Article 115 (*b.*). But an additional year's training may be allowed on the application of the authorities of the College proposing to admit the student to such training. The consent of the Department will only be given in the case of students of special merit, for whom special educational facilities are offered. Such additional year's training may with the like application and consent be taken, in whole or in part, at the College itself or elsewhere.

Students who pass successfully through two or three years of training receive special mention thereof on their certificates.

Examination of Students in Training Colleges.

121. Students who are Queen's Scholars and are qualified to attend the examinations for certificates (Article 57 (i.) (*a.*), 57 (ii.) (*a.*) and (*c.*), and 57 (iii.)) are required to attend such examinations, unless prevented by illness or other cause approved by the Department.

Grants to Training Colleges.

Grants for teachers trained two years.

122. Grants are placed to the credit of each Residential College of 100*l.* for every master, and of 70*l.* for every mistress, who, having been trained in such College as a resident Queen's Scholar, and of 20*l.* for every master and every mistress, who, having been trained in such College as a day Queen's Scholar, during two years, is recognised as a certificated teacher, and—

(*a.*) completes the prescribed period of probation and obtains a parchment certificate (Article 63);

or (*b.*) is reported by the proper department in each case to have completed a like period of good service as an elementary teacher in the Army or Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial or Day Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

An additional grant of half of each of the above amounts is placed to the credit of the College on account of each such master or mistress who has received an additional year's training under Article 120.

For teachers trained one year.

123. Teachers who have been trained for one year only may, if they satisfy the requirements of Article 60, obtain parchment certificates after probation, or may be reported by the proper department, upon the same terms as others; and grants, of half the amounts specified in Article 122, may be placed to the credit of the College in which they were trained, provided they entered the College as Queen's Scholars for training in the course prescribed for students of the second year under Article 115 (*b*) of this Code or 118 (*b*) of any previous Code.

124. The annual grant to each Residential College is paid out of the sums standing to its credit (Articles 122, 123) at the beginning of the year, after the adjustment under Article 126 (*c*).

Exception:—

In the case of a new College, or (subject to the approval of the Department) of a extension of a College, the grants for the first five years are paid without reference to the sums standing to the credit of the College.

The annual expenditure of the College in respect of such extension must be approved by the Department and certified in such a manner as the Department may require.

Limitation of grant to Residential Colleges.

125. The annual grant to a Residential College must not exceed—

(*a.*) 75 per cent. of the expenditure of the College for the year, approved by the Department and certified in such manner as the Department may require.

(*b.*) 50*l.* for each man, and 35*l.* for each woman, in residence, as a Queen's Scholar, and 10*l.* for each day student enrolled, for continuous training as a Queen's Scholar throughout the year for which it is being paid.

126. The annual grant to each Residential College is paid as follows:—

Instalments of grant.

(*a.*) An instalment of 12*l.* (men), or 8*l.* (women) is paid on 1st March, 1st June, and 1st September, in respect of every Queen's Scholar in residence for continuous training throughout the year.

(*b.*) Part of the instalment of the 1st of September may be suspended, if payment of the full amount then due would cause the limit under Article 124 or Article 125 (*a.*) to be exceeded.

Adjustment.

(*c.*) The balance is adjusted as soon as the College accounts for the year have been closed, audited, and approved by the Department.

Grants to Day Colleges.

127. (*a.*) In Day Training Colleges, a grant will be made annually, through the local committee of 25*l.*, to each man, and of 20*l.* to each woman Queen's Scholar, and a grant of 10*l.* to the committee in respect of each Queen's Scholar enrolled for contiuuous training throughout the year.

N.B.—Grants of corresponding amounts will be made to day Queen's Scholars who attend a Residential College, but the grant to the authorities of a Residential College in respect of such day Queen's Scholars will be made under Articles 124 and 125, and not under this Article.

(*b.*) These grants will be paid to the local committee in three instalments, upon a certified list of the Queen's Scholars enrolled for continuous training throughout the year, and attending lectures at the University or College to which the Day Training College is attached, viz.:—

(i.) an instalment of 11*l.* (men), or 9*l.* (women), on the 1st October, or as soon as the certified list of the Queen's Scholars has reached the Department, and on the 1st February;

(ii.) an instalment of 13*l.* (men), or 12*l.* (women), on the 1st May.

Out of these sums the committee will pay to each Queen's Scholar on the 1st October, or as soon as the grant has been received, and the 1st February, 8*l.* (men), or 6*l.* (women), and on the 1st May, 9*l.* (men), or 8*l.* (women).

N.B.—The grants to day Queen's Scholars attending a Residential Training College will be paid through the committee under this Article.

(*c.*) The local committee will be required to produce to the Department, as soon as possible after the 31st July in each year, an account of their income and expenditure in such form as may be prescribed by the Department. The accounts shall (*inter alia*) include the grants for the Queen's Scholars, and the payments by the committee to them.

Grants to practising schools.

128. Annual grants are made to the practising schools (Article 110) of Training Colleges on the same conditions as to other schools.

129. Teachers may obtain their parchment certificates by service in Training Colleges on completing a like term and obtaining like reports to those required by Article 63.

PART III.

Pensions.

130. A limited number of pensions will be granted to teachers who were employed in that capacity, or were recognised students in any Training College, at the date (9 May 1862) when the Minutes* relating to pensions were cancelled:

(1.) An applicant for a pension must—

(*a.*) Be as a rule a certificated teacher employed in a public elementary school, Training College, or Central Class for the instruction of pupil-teachers, or as an Organising Teacher, at the time when the pension is applied for.

(*b.*) Have become incapable, from age or infirmity, of continuing to teach a school efficiently.

(*c.*) Have, as a rule, been employed continuously since the 9th of May 1862, as principal or assistant teacher in elementary schools, Training Colleges, or Central Classes for the instruction of pupil-teachers, or as an Organising Teacher.

(*d.*) Be recommended by the Inspector, and the managers of the schools served in.

* Minutes of 25th August and 21st December 1846, and 6th August 1851.

(*e.*) Be 60 years of age (if a man), or 55 (if a woman), unless the pension is applied for on the ground of failure of health.

(2.) As a rule, pensions will be granted to those teachers only who have been, during the seven years preceding the application on their behalf, employed in schools or colleges, under inspection.

(3.) Applications for a pension will be received only from the managers of the school or Training College in which the teacher is serving at the date of retirement.

(4.) These applications will be collected for decision, on their comparative merits, twice a year, about Lady Day and Michaelmas.

(5.) Teachers who entered on the charge of a school before 1851 will be regarded, *cæteris paribus*, as having the first claim.

(6.) The maximum number and value of pensions receivable at one time, in England and Wales, will be as follows:—

		£
453	33 pensions of 30*l.* each	990
	170 pensions of 25*l.* each	4,250
	250 pensions of 20*l.* each	5,000
		10,240
	Donations or special gratuities (*each year*)	340
		10,580

But this limit of the number of pensions will not affect the claims of teachers who were employed or were recognised students in any Training College before August 1851.

(7.) The pension will be paid half yearly, on certificates proving identity and good behaviour.

PART IV.

Revision of Code.

131. The Department, as occasion requires, may cancel or modify articles of the Code, or may establish new articles, but may not take any action thereon until the same shall have lain on the Table of both Houses for at least one calendar month.

132. The Code shall be printed each year, in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled, modified, or established since the last edition, and shall be laid on the Table of both Houses within one calendar month from the meeting of Parliament.

133. The schedules annexed to the Code have the same effect as the Articles of the Code, and are subject to the provisions of Articles 131 and 132.

(Signed) ROSEBERY,
Lord President of the Council.

ARTHUR H. D. ACLAND,
Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

G. W. KEKEWICH,
Secretary.
Education Department,
19th March, 1894.

SCHEDULES.

I. Standard Subjects.
II. Class Subjects.
III. Needlework.
IV. Specific Subjects.
V. For Pupil Teachers.
VI. Memorandum of Agreement.
VII. Rules for Building.

SCHE-

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION IN THE

The scheme marked S. is intended for small Schools

—	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
*Reading - - -	To read a short passage from a book not confined to words of one syllable.	To read a short passage from an elementary reading book.*	To read a passage from a reading book.*
†Writing - - -	Copy in manuscript characters a line of print, commencing with a capital letter. Copy books (large or half text hand) to be shown.	A passage of not more than six lines, from the same book, slowly read once, and then dictated word by word. Copy books (large and half text hand) to be shown.	Six lines from one of the reading books of the Standard, slowly read once and then dictated. Copy books (capitals and figures, large and small hand) to be shown.
	In the Second and Third Standards the examination in Spelling may be separated from the exercise in Writing, and an examination in word-building leading to correct spelling may be substituted if the managers wish.		
††Arithmetic (Scheme A.)	Notation and numeration up to 1,000. Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than three figures. In addition not more than five lines to be given. The multiplication table to 6 times 12.	Notation and numeration up to 100,000. The four simple rules to short division. The multiplication table and the pence table to 12*s*.	The former rules, with long division. Addition and subtraction of money.
	Short exercises in mental arithmetic may be given in the examination of all quantities, and should be preparatory to the work of the next higher Standard. In intelligence of the teaching may be tested by sums worked orally by the class with		
	[After 1st April 1894 scholars may be presented		
Do. (Scheme B.)	The four simple rules. Divisors and multipliers not exceeding 6. No number higher than 99 to be employed in the questions or required in the answers.	Reduction and compound rules (money). Divisors and multipliers not exceeding 12. Sums of money in the questions and answers not to exceed 10*l*.	Simple rules and compound rules (money). Divisors and multipliers not exceeding 99. No number higher than 99,999 to be employed in the question or required in the answer. Sums of money in the questions and answers not to exceed 99*l*.
Do. (Scheme S.)	- - - - -	STAGE I. To include Standards I. and II. The four simple rules; the multipliers and divisors not to exceed 12. The numbers employed in the processes and in the answers not to exceed 999.	- - - - -

N.B.—In Welsh districts—

(a.) Bi-Lingual reading books and copybooks may be used and the instruction
(b.) Translation into English of an easy piece of Welsh written on the black- Composition.
(c.) In the Arithmetic set to Standards I.-IV. inclusive the problems should
(d.) Historical reading books should relate to the History of England and

* Reading with intelligence will be required in all the Standards, and increased fluency and expression in successive years. Two sets of reading books must be provided for Standards I. and II., and three, one of which should relate to English history, for each Standard above the second. The Inspector may examine from any of the books in use in the Standard, and in Standard III. and upwards, from any book or passage suitable for the purpose which he may select. The intelligence of the reading will be tested partly by questions on the meaning of what is read.

† The writing and arithmetic of Standards I. and II. may be on slates or paper, at the discretion of the Managers; in Standard III. and upwards it must be on paper.

‡ The Inspector may examine scholars in the work of any Standard lower than that in which they are presented, and in arithmetic should require the scholars of the Fourth Standard and upwards to add columns of pounds, shillings, and pence within a specified time in order to show readiness and accuracy.

DULE I.

ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS, Article 101 (*a*).

in which the average attendance of older scholars does not exceed 60.

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
To read a passage from a reading book, or history of England.* Eight lines of poetry or prose, slowly read once, and then dictated. Copy books to be shown.	To read a passage from some standard author, a reading book, or a history of England.* Writing from memory the substance of a short story read out twice; spelling, handwriting, and correct expression to be considered. Copy books to be shown.	To read a passage from one of Shakespeare's historical plays, or from some other standard author, or from a history of England.* A short theme or letter on an easy subject; spelling, handwriting, and composition to be considered. Copy books to be shown.	To read a passage from Shakespeare or Milton, or from some other standard author, or from a history of England.* A theme or letter. Composition, spelling, and handwriting to be considered. Note books and exercise books to be shown.
	An exercise in dictation may, at the discretion of the Inspector, be substituted for composition in Standards V., VI., VII.		
Compound rules (money) and reduction of common weights and measures.§	Practice, bills of parcels, and single rule of three by the method of unity. Addition and subtraction of proper fractions, with denominators not exceeding 12.	Fractions, vulgar and decimal; simple proportion, and simple interest. [Questions involving recurring decimals will not be put to girls.]	Averages, per-centages, and stocks.

Standards. These should not involve large numbers, should from the first deal with concrete as well as abstract **Standards I. to III.** the accuracy and neatness of the Arithmetic may be judged by the worked exercises, and the **the** aid of the blackboard, if the managers wish.

for examination in arithmetic according to the following alternative scheme.]

Reduction and compound rules applied to the following weights and measures (length, weight, capacity, time). In length, yards, feet, and inches; in weight, tons, cwts., qrs., lbs., ozs.; in capacity, gallons, quarts, pints; in time, days, hours, minutes, seconds—are the only terms that will be required. Divisors and multipliers not to exceed 99.	Vulgar fractions (simple fractions only). Practice. Bills of Parcels. Common weights and measures.§ Mensuration of rectangles.	Decimal fractions (excluding recurring decimals). Simple proportion or single rule of three by the method of unity. Calculation of simple interest upon a given principal. Mensuration of rectangular solids.	Vulgar and decimal fractions. Averages and per-centages. Investments of savings. Consols.

STAGE II.	STAGE III.	
To include Standards III. and IV.	To include Standards V., VI., and VII.	
The four simple rules, the compound rules (money and tables of weight, time, and capacity). The multipliers and divisors not to exceed 99. The numbers employed in the processes and in the answers not to exceed 9,999.	Vulgar fractions (simple fractions only). Decimal fractions (not recurring). Compound rules (tables of length and area). Practice, bills of parcels. Single rule of three by the method of unity. Calculation of simple interest on a given principal.	

generally may be bi-lingual.
board, or of a story read twice, shall, if the Managers so desire, be substituted for

be in both English and Welsh.
Wales.

§ The tables to be learned include those weights and measures only which are in ordinary use, viz.:—
Weight.—The ton, hundredweight, quarter, stone, pound, ounce, and drachm.
Length.—The mile, furlong, rod or pole, chain, yard, foot, and inch.
Area.—The square mile, acre, rood, square pole or perch, the yard, foot, and inch. (Boys only.)
Capacity.—Quarter, bushel, peck, gallon, quart, and pint.
Time.—Year, month, week, day, hour, minute, and second.
The Inspector should satisfy himself that the principles of arithmetic are properly taught in the school.
The work of girls will be judged more leniently than that of boys, and, as a rule, the sums set will be easier.
The scholars in Standards V., VI., and VII. should know the principles of the metric system, and be able to explain the advantages to be gained from uniformity in the method of forming multiples and sub-multiples of the unit. As a preparation for this it will be useful to give in Standard IV. elementary lessons on the notation of decimal fractions.

SCHE-

Class Subjects.

Managers are not restricted to the use of any of the schemes given in Schedule II. or in the Supplement. They for a year's work in each standard, such as will divide the school into not less than three groups. Materials for

—	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
I. English - -	Pointing out nouns - -	Pointing out nouns and verbs.	Pointing out nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and personal pronouns, and forming simple sentences containing them.
" " taught bi-lingually" (for Welsh districts). This subject may be taken up by degrees, the lower standards taking it, while the upper standards continue to take English or some other subject.	To give English names for Welsh names of common objects of school or home. A list of 40 such to be prepared by the teacher for the inspector to choose from. A similar list of 10 common adjectives to be prepared. The inspector to connect any one of the adjectives with any suitable noun in the list, and to ask for a translation.	(*a.*) The list learnt in Standard I. to be extended to include 50 names of common objects of daily life, 15 common adjectives, and 15 verbs denoting common actions. (*b.*) The inspector to form simple sentences, each containing not more than four or five words, combining the above elements, and to ask for a translation.	(*a.*) The preceding lists to be extended to include 75 nouns, 25 common adjectives, 25 common verbs, and 15 of the simple prepositions. All to be selected from the bi-lingual (literary) reading book. (*b.*) To fill in elliptical sentences framed by the inspector, in each of which any one, but not more, of the above elements is left blank, and to give a translation of the same.
II. Geography - -	A plan of the school and playground. The four cardinal points. The meaning and use of a map.	The size and shape of the world. Geographical terms simply explained, and illustrated by reference to the map of England. Physical geography of hills and rivers.	Physical and political geography of England, with special knowledge of the district in which the school is situated.
III. Elementary Science	Thirty lessons on common objects, *e.g.*, A postage stamp; the post; money; a lead pencil; a railway train; Foods and clothing materials, as bread, milk, cotton, wool; Minerals; natural phenomena, as gold, coal, the day, the year.	Thirty lessons on common objects, such as animals, plants, and substances employed in ordinary life, *e.g.*,— Horse, Leaves, Sparrow, Candles, Roots, Soap, Stems, Cork, Buds, Paper.	Simple principles of classification of plants and animals. Substances used in the arts and manufactures. Phenomena of the earth and atmosphere.
IV. History - -	Simple stories relating to English History - -		Twelve stories from Early English History, *e.g.*, the Ancient Britons, the introduction of Christianity, Alfred the Great, Canute, Harold, The Norman Conquest.
V. Domestic Economy (for Girls).	Thirty object lessons on materials used for food, *e.g.*,— Flour. Meat. Vegetables. Tea. Coffee. Milk. Fruits. Salt.		Chief materials used in clothing and washing, *e.g.*,— Silk. Linen. Wool. Cotton. Fur. Leather. Washing materials.

N.B.—In districts where Welsh is spoken the intelligence of the children examined requiring them to explain in Welsh the meaning of passages read, and

DULE II.

—Article 101 (*e*).

may, if they desire to do so, prepare for the sanction of the Inspector a similar scheme, that is a course providing such courses may be readily gathered from the Syllabus of the Science and Art Department.

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
Parsing easy sentences, and showing by examples the use of each of the parts of speech.	Parsing and analysis of simple sentences. The method of forming English nouns, adjectives, and verbs from each other.	Parsing and analysis of a short complex sentence. The meaning and use of the most common Latin prefixes in the formation of English words.	Analysis of sentences. The most common prefixes and terminations generally.
(*a.*) Extended vocabulary, including simple personal pronouns, the adverbs formed from adjectives in the vocabulary, a few common adverbs of time and place, and four or five of the more common conjunctions, all to be selected from the bi-lingual (literary) reading book. (*b.*) To form simple English sentences, each containing not more than two (or three) words chosen by the inspector from the full vocabulary, and to name the parts of speech for each word in a sentence so formed. *The children to be examined orally.*	(*a.*) A knowledge of English prefixes and of their Welsh equivalents. *The more simple and common forms* ONLY *to be required.* (*b.*) To analyse simple sentences selected from the bi-lingual reading book in ordinary use in the class. To have a knowledge of the number and gender of nouns and pronouns, and the voice and tense of verbs. *The children to be examined orally.*	(*a.*) Word building as illustrated by the English and Welsh terminations which mark the gender and number of nouns. (*b.*) To analyse and parse simple sentences selected from the bi-lingual reading book in ordinary use in the class.	(*a.*) Extended word building as illustrated by the more common English and Welsh methods of marking the number of nouns by vowel changes; and the use of terminations in forming adjectives from nouns. (*b.*) To analyse and parse short complex English sentences selected from the bi-lingual reading book in ordinary use in the class.
Physical and political geography of the British Isles, and of British North America or Australasia, with knowledge of their productions.	Geography of Europe, physical and political. Latitude and longitude. Day and night. The seasons.	The British colonies and dependencies. Interchange of productions. Circumstances which determine climate.	The United States. Tides and chief ocean currents.
A more advanced knowledge of special groups of common objects, such as,— (*a*) Animals, or plants, with particular reference to agriculture; or (*b*) Substances employed in arts and manufactures; or (*c*) Some simple kinds of physical and mechanical appliances, *e.g.*, the thermometer, barometer, lever, pulley, wheel and axle, spirit level.	(*a*) Animal or plant life; or (*b*) The principles and processes involved in one of the chief industries of England; or (*c*) The physical and mechanical principles involved in the construction of some common instruments, and of some simple forms of industrial machinery.	(*a.*) Animal and plant life; or (*b.*) The commonest elements, and their compounds; or (*c.*) The mechanical powers.	(*a.*) Distribution of plants and animals, and of the races of mankind; or (*b.*) Properties of common gases; or (*c.*) Sound, or light, or heat, or electricity, with applications.
Twenty stories and biographies from 1066 to 1485, *e.g.*, Hereward, Becket, Richard I. and the Crusades, John and Magna Charta, Montfort and the House of Commons, the Black Prince, Caxton.	The Tudor period, with biographies of leading persons, *e.g.*, the Protector Somerset, Queen Elizabeth, Shakespeare, Raleigh, Cecil, Drake, Mary Queen of Scots.	The Stuart period, with special reference to the Civil War, and to the constitution and functions of Parliament. Biographies of six leading persons.	The Hanoverian period, with special reference to the acquisition and growth of the colonies and foreign possessions of Great Britain. Biographies of six eminent writers or statesmen.
Food; its composition. Clothing and washing.	Food and beverages; their properties and nutritive value and functions. The skin and personal cleanliness.	Food, its preparation and culinary treatment generally. The dwelling: Warming. Ventilation. Cleaning.	Food; simple dishes. Rules for health. Common ailments and their remedies. Management of a sick room.

in any elementary or class subjects shall, if the Managers so desire, be tested by bi-lingual books may be used for the purpose of instructing the scholars.

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE II. ALTERNA-

The scheme marked S. is intended for small Schools

ENG-

—	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
Course A. - -	Pointing out the subject in an easy sentence.	Pointing out the subject and predicate in an easy sentence.	Modifications of subject and predicate by single words. Formation of illustrative sentences.
Course B. - -	Answering questions orally in whole sentences.	Oral composition. Answering questions about familiar scenes and objects in whole sentences.	Pointing out nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Making simple sentences containing them.
Course C. - - -	Pointing out nouns -	Pointing out nouns, adjectives, and verbs.	Pointing out the parts of speech, and making sentences containing them.

—	Standards I. and II.	Standard III.
Course S. - - - - - - -	Pointing out nouns and verbs and their use as subjects and predicates.	Pointing out the parts of speech, and showing by the addition of single words, the modifications of subject and predicate.

TIVE COURSES.—CLASS SUBJECTS. (Article 101 (*e*) (vi.).)

in which the average attendance of older scholars does not exceed 60.

LISH.

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
Modifications of subject, predicate, and object by words and phrases. Simple analysis. Formation of illustrative sentences.	Modifications of subject, predicate, and object by words, phrases, and sentences. Exercises in the transposition of words in poetry into the order of prose. Easy parsing.	Parsing and analysis of complex sentences. Paraphrase of simple poetical extracts.	Paraphrase of simple poetical passages. Parsing. Making sentences illustrating the right use of given words and phrases.
The parts of speech. Making simple sentences containing them. Exercise in the transposition of words in simple poetry into the order of prose.	Parsing. Paraphrase of simple poetical passages. Correction of sentences containing common faults in speech.	Parsing and simple analysis. Commercial correspondence. Correction of common errors in the use of words and in the formation of sentences.	Analysis of complex sentences. Précis or abridgment of a document or statement showing its most important contents. Exercises in the right use of commercial terms.
Easy parsing. Making sentences containing given words so as to illustrate the use of each of the parts of speech. Formation of nouns, verbs, and adjectives from each other.	Parsing and analysis of simple sentences. Word building. Knowledge of English prefixes and terminations.	Composition and analysis of complex sentences. Knowledge of the prefixes and terminations most commonly used in the formation of English words.	Analysis. Paraphrase of simple poetical extracts. Formation of words derived from familiar roots.

Standards IV. and upwards.	
Analysis of a simple sentence and parsing of easy words. Formation of simple sentences containing given parts of speech.	

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE II. ALTERNATIVE

The scheme marked S. is intended for small Schools

GEO-

—	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
Course A. - - -	Plan of school and playground. Meaning and use of a map. The cardinal points.	Size and shape of the world. Geographical terms simply explained. Physical geography of hills and rivers, illustrated by reference to the map of England.	Physical, political, and industrial geography of England, with special knowledge of the district in which the school is situated.
Course B. - - -	Plan of school and playground. Meaning and use of a map. The cardinal points.	Home geography, *e.g.*, roads, rivers, and chief buildings of the district, illustrated by a map, and by the map of England.	General geography of England and Wales, and means of communication by land and water. Chief industries and productions of the district in which the school is situated.
Course C. Geography and History combined.	Plan of school and playground. Meaning and use of a map. The cardinal points.	The size and shape of the world. Geographical terms simply explained and illustrated by reference to the map of England. Physical geography of hills and rivers.	Physical and political geography of England, with special knowledge of the district in which the school is situated.
		STANDARDS I. AND II.	STANDARD III.
Course S. - - - - - - - -		The cardinal points. Use of a plan and map, with illustrations of geographical definitions.	Geography of England, with special knowledge of the district in which the school is situated.

COURSES.—CLASS SUBJECTS. (Article 101 (*e*) (vi.).)—*continued.*

in which the average attendance of older scholars does not exceed 60.

GRAPHY.

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
Physical and political geography of Scotland and Ireland and of the United States of America. Day and night. The air, mists, fogs, clouds, rain, frost, wind, and the special circumstances which determine climate and rainfall in the British Islands.	Physical and political geography of Europe. Industries and productions of its several countries. Latitude and longitude. The seasons.	Physical and political geography of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the South African colonies, India and Ceylon. Climate as affected by latitude, altitude, rainfall, forests, nearness to the sea, ocean currents, and prevailing winds.	The general arrangement of the planetary system. The sun. The moon and its phases. The tides. Eclipses.
General geography of Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and the United States, with special reference to the interchange of productions between those countries and England.	General geography of Europe, with special reference to the commercial relations between the countries of the Continent and Great Britain.	General geography of Australia and British India, with special reference to the industries of those countries, and to their commercial relations with Great Britain. Colonisation.	General geography of Asia and Africa, with special reference to their productions and trade. Colonisation and the conditions of successful industry in British possessions generally.
Geography of Europe generally, and of either Canada or Australia.	Ten stories and biographies from English History before the 16th century. The Tudor period. The constitution and functions of Parliament.	The Stuart period. Acquisition of territory during this period. Constitution and functions of Courts of Justice. Taxation.	The Hanoverian period, with special reference to— (1.) Acquisition and loss of territory during this period. (2.) Chief legislative Acts. (3.) Biographies of six distinguished writers.

Standards IV., V., VI., VII.
Outlines of the world, with special knowledge of neighbouring countries or commercial and colonial interests.

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE II.
ELEMENTARY

Any of the following alternative courses may be chosen in schools in which the same subject is not taken up as a
in the lower Standards and more systematic instruction with the aid of text-books in the higher Standards.
The object lessons given in Standards I. and II. should include in mechanics, botany, and physics, some lessons
in agriculture, on food substances, familiar animals, and common plants; in domestic economy, on the
If two Standards are grouped together, the portion given to the lower Standard may be taken one year, and that
relation between the two portions; or, the two portions may be taken in outline one year, and more fully
It is intended that the instruction in elementary science shall be given mainly by experiment and illustration.
own powers of observation, they will be worthless as means of education. The examinations by the
they have formed of what they have seen.

—	Standards I. and II.	Standard III.
Course A. Mechanics -	Thirty object lessons, *e.g.*,— A pair of scales. A pair of bellows. A hammer. A clock. Carriage-wheel. Building of a house. Iron and steel. Gold.	Matter in three states: solids, liquids, and gases.
Course B. Animal Physiology.	Thirty object lessons, *e.g.*, on the external structure and the habits of common animals.	The build of the human body.
Course C. Botany - -	Thirty object lessons; *e.g.*,— Tea. Sugar. Coffee. Cabbage. Carrot. Potato.	Characters of the root, stem, and leaves of a plant, illustrated by common flowering plants.
Course C.* Horticulture -	Thirty object lessons on common garden plants, tools, watering, effect of frost and heat.	Seeds and their requirements. Nature and composition of soils.
Course D. Principles of Agriculture.	Thirty object lessons, *e.g.*,— The usefulness of the various animals kept on a farm, and how they repay kindness and care. Bees. Earthworms. A grain of wheat. Hay. Work in a forge. The work to be done on a farm in the different seasons. Gardening. Garden tools.	The supply of plant food in the soil.
Course E. Chemistry -	Thirty object lessons on familiar objects, *e.g.*, of the inorganic world.	Properties of the common gases, such as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and chlorine.
Course F. Sound, Light, and Heat.	Thirty object lessons; *e.g.*,— Bell. Trumpet. Tuning fork. Sunlight. Primary colours. Candle. A fire. Boiling water. Red hot poker.	The three modes in which heat may be conveyed from place to place.
Course G. Magnetism and Electricity.	Thirty object lessons; *e.g.*,— Amber. Glass. Sealing-wax.	Attraction, repulsion, and polarity, as illustrated by the magnet. Mariner's compass.
Course H. Experimental Arithmetic, Physics, and Chemistry. N.B.—*Instruction in this subject should be experimental*, the experiments being carried out by the scholars.	Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers *experimentally* ascertained by measurement of lines in inches and *centimetres*, the number of squares in a given area of squared paper ascertained by counting.	Decimals. Inch and centimetre rulers to be used, the inches and centimetres being divided into ten parts. Addition and subtraction, *the same method to be used as in Standards I. and II.* Results in each case to be recorded in columns. Multiplication and division of above by whole numbers.
	STANDARDS I., II., AND III.	
Course I. Science of Common things in reference to the care of health and the conduct of life.	Thirty object lessons on the chief tribes of animals and their habits, on common plants and their growth, and on common inorganic substances and their properties.	

ALTERNATIVE COURSES—CLASS SUBJECTS—*continued.*

SCIENCE.

specific subject. The courses should be taught throughout the school by means of conversational object lessons

on the phenomena of nature and of common life; in physiology, on the external structure and habits of animals principal substances used for food and for clothing. Specimens of a few such topics are given.
assigned to the higher Standard in the next year, in cases where this is practicable and consistent with the in the next year.
If these subjects are taught by definition and verbal description, instead of by making the children exercise their Inspectors will be directed so as to elicit from the scholars, as far as possible in their own language, the ideas

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
The mechanical properties peculiar to each state. Matter is porous, compressible, elastic.	Measurement as practised by the mechanic. Measures of length, time, velocity, and space.	Matter in motion. The weight of a body, its inertia and momentum.	The lever; the wheel and axle; pulleys; the inclined plane; the wedge; the screw. The parallelogram of velocities. The parallelogram of forces. Examples commonly met with illustrating the mechanical powers.
Names and positions of the chief internal organs of the human body.	The properties of muscle. The mechanism of the principal movements of the limbs and of the body as a whole.	The organs and functions of alimentation, circulation, and respiration. The use and abuse of foods and drinks.	The general arrangement of the nervous system. The properties of nerve. Sensation.
Characters of the parts of the flower, illustrated by common flowering plants.	The formation of different kinds of fruits. Cells and vessels.	Functions of the root, leaves, and different parts of the flower. Food of plants and manner in which a plant grows.	The characters of the larger groups and most important families of flowering plants. The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant.
Nature and functions of roots. Stems and branches. Leaves.	Buds and tubers. Flowers and fruit. Operations connected with the land. Preparation of seed bed. Potting and planting.	Propagation. Cuttings. Budding. Grafting. Layering.	Branch and root pruning. Fruit, flower, and vegetable culture. Fungus and insect pests.
The necessity for cultivation, and the circumstances making tillage more or less effective.	The principles regulating the more or less perfect supply of plant food.	Manures as supplemental sources of plant food, and recapitulation of the course for Standard V.	The principles regulating the growth of crops, and the variation in their yield and quality.
The chemical character and constituents of pure air and the nature of the impurities sometimes found in it.	The chemical character and constituents of pure water and the nature of the impurities sometimes found in it.	The properties of carbon and its chief inorganic compounds. Non-metallic bodies.	Metallic bodies. Combination by weight and volume. The use of symbols and chemical formulæ.
Effects of heat on solids, liquids, and gases. Expansion by heat. The thermometer.	Propagation of light. Intensity, shadows. Reflection, mirrors, refraction, lenses.	Elementary explanation of the microscope, camera obscura, and magic lantern. Reflecting and refracting telescopes.	Propagation of sound. Elementary notions of vibrations and waves. Reflection of sound, echoes.
Attraction of light bodies by rubbed sealing wax and glass. Experimental proof that there are two forms of electricity. Attraction and repulsion.	Gold-leaf electroscope. Construction of electrophorus, electrical machines, and Leyden jar.	Voltaic battery and notions of a current. Magnetic effect of a current. Galvanometer. Electromagnets.	Terrestrial magnetism. Chemical effect of a current. Electrolysis. Induced currents. The electric telegraph.
Metre, its sub-divisions. Addition and subtraction of lengths containing them. Results to be recorded in columns as in Standard III. The gramme and its sub-divisions treated similarly. Application of above to numbers generally.	Measurement of length, area, volume, and weight. English and French systems, relative weights of liquids and solids. Barometer. Thermometers, graphic representation. Distillation. Filtration.	Evaporation. Wet and dry bulb thermometer. Solubility. Chalk and lime, their properties. Heat and acids on chalk, limestones, &c. Chalk = lime + chalk-gas. Chalk-gas on lime and lime-water. Chalk-gas in the air. Mortar.	Substances burnt in air, such as coal, sugar, &c., also metals such as iron, copper, &c. Investigation into the increase in weight of certain metals when burnt. Rusting of iron. Candle, phosphorus, sulphur burnt in air confined over water. Active and inactive parts of air. Composition of air.
		Dilute acids on zinc and iron. Inflammable air and the formation of water therefrom. Inflammable air over heated red lead. Composition of water. Steam over heated iron filings. Hard and soft water.	
Simple mechanical laws in their application to common life and industries. Pressure of liquids and gases.	Simple chemical laws in their application to common life and industries.	Outlines of physiology in its bearing on health and work.	Familiar illustrations of applied science: *e.g.*, the dwelling; fabrics and clothing; food; warming; lighting, &c.

SCHEDULE III.

NEEDLEWORK.

See also Appendix I. of Revised Instructions.

N.B.—The materials and the stitches of the exercises performed before the Inspector or in the garments shown to him, should not be so fine as to strain the eyesight of the children.

GIRLS' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

Below Standard I.

1. Needle drill.—Position drill.
2. Strips (18 inches by 2 inches) in simple hemming with coloured cotton, in the following order, viz.:—1. Black. 2. Red. 3. Blue.
3. Knitting-pin drill.
4. A strip knitted (12 inches by 3 inches) in cotton or wool, or four small squares (3 inches by 3 inches).

Standard I.

1. Hemming, seaming (top-sewing), felling. A small untrimmed garment or other useful article showing these stitches.
2. Knitting. 2 needles, plain, *e.g.*, a strip or a comforter.

Standard II.

1. The work of the previous Standard with greater skill. A small untrimmed garment or other useful article.
2. Knitting. 2 needles, plain and purled, *e.g.*, cuffs or any simple knitted article, vests, strips for petticoats, &c.

Standard III.

1. The work of the previous Standards, stitching on coarse material, pleating, and sewing on strings. A simple untrimmed garment, *e.g.*, a pinafore, an apron, a petticoat.
2. Herring-bone stitch on single thread canvas or on cheese cloth.
3. Darning (simple) on single thread canvas or on cheese cloth.
4. Knitting. 4 needles, plain and purled, *e.g.*, cuffs, welts of socks, &c.

Standard IV.

1. The work of the previous Standards, and gathering, and setting-in. An untrimmed garment, *e.g.*, a chemise, child's overall, &c.
2. Darning, plain (as for thin places), on stocking-web material.
3. Knitting, 4 needles, a simple knitted garment.
4. Patching on coarse flannel (herring-bone stitch).
5. Cutting out, in paper, a child's chemise or plain pinafore (two sizes) to be cut out by some simple scale of proportion.

Standard V.

1. The work of the previous Standards, and button-holing and sewing on buttons. A simple garment to be cut out by the maker.
2. Knitting. 4 needles. A simple knitted garment.
3. Plain darning of a hole in stocking-web material.
4. Cutting out, in paper and in material, a garment suitable for making up in Standard III.

Standard VI.

1. The work of previous Standards and tuck running. Any garment (showing the stitches of this and previous Standards) to be cut out by the maker.
2. Patching in calico and print.
3. Cutting out in paper and in material, a garment suitable for making up in Standard IV.

STANDARD VII.

1. The work of previous Standards and gusset making. Garment cut out by the maker.
2. Darning on coarse linen (diagonal cut) and on woollen material (hedge tear).
3. Cutting out in paper a reduced and an enlarged pattern of the garment selected for the year's work (paragraph I.).

SCHEME OF NEEDLEWORK FOR SMALL SCHOOLS.

GROUP A.—(STANDARDS I. AND II.)

1. Hemming, seaming, felling. Any garment or other useful article showing these stitches.
2. Knitting. 2 needles, plain and purled, *e.g.*, a strip, or comforter or cuffs.

GROUP B.—(STANDARD III.)

1. The work of the previous group, stitching, pleating, and sewing on strings. Garments showing these stitches.
2. Herring-bone stitch. The stitch only on single thread canvas or on cheese cloth. Darning, simple, on canvas.
3. Knitting. 4 needles, plain and purled, *e.g.*, cuffs, welts of socks, &c.

GROUP C.—(STANDARD IV. AND UPWARDS.)

1. The work of the previous groups, gathering, setting-in, button-hole, sewing on button. Any garment showing these stitches.
2. Darning stocking-web material (thin places and holes).
3. Patching in calico, print and flannel.
4. Knitting. 4 needles, a sock, stocking, or simple knitted garment.
5. Cutting out two simple garments.

Children in Standards IV., V., and VI. respectively are not expected to do work in advance of that assigned by the General Scheme to their Standard.

NOTES.

1. Garments must be shown in each standard, but not necessarily those specified in this Schedule, which are mentioned merely as examples. They must be presented in the same condition as when completed by the scholars.

2. At least half as many garments as there are children on the books in Standards I., II., and III. should be shown, one-third of these may be knitted articles. Each garment must be entirely made by its own Standard. In Standard IV. each girl must (if she has attended school six months or upwards) present a small and simple garment made by herself. In Standards V., VI., and VII., each girl must (if she has attended school six months or upwards) present a small garment cut out and made by herself or she may present a larger garment tacked together and partly worked in each detail.

3. The garments made by children in the lower standards should (as a rule) be cut out by girls in Standards V., VI., and VII. In Standards IV. and upwards the children must fix their own work; in the three lower standards they should be taught to fold and tack hems and seams, but they will not be required to fix the work in the garments made by them. Those above Standard I. (or, in small schools, those above Group A.) will be required to "fix" and "cast on" in the exercises performed before the Inspector.

4. Girls attending cookery classes during any of the hours devoted to needlework shall be allowed to present to H.M. Inspector simpler garments than those required in their respective standards or garments (according to their standards) tacked together and partly worked in each detail.

Girls who have passed the standards fixed by the byelaws for half-time exemption from attendance at school and are beneficially employed, shall be exempt from presenting a garment to H.M. Inspector.

PUPIL-TEACHERS (GIRLS).

First Year.

1. A chemise or a nightshirt, showing all the stitches required in Standards IV. and V.
2. A hole correctly mended (common method) in stocking-web material.
3. A whipped frill.
4. Paper patterns (cut out and tacked together) of a small nightgown and a woman's cooking apron.

Second Year.

1. An infant's nightgown or a child's frock, showing the stitches required in Standards VI. and VII.
2. A patch in calico, one in print, and one in flannel.
3. Pattern of a boy's shirt drawn to scale (¼ size) on sectional paper or cut out by means of folding and proportion.
4. A knitted sampler showing the intakes at the back of a stocking, the turning of a heel, and the decreasings and finishing off of a toe.

Third Year.

1. A tucked flannel petticoat or an infant's long flannel.
2. A three-cornered (or hedge-tear) darn, and a cross-cut (or diagonal) darn, on coarse linen.
3. Paper patterns (cut out and tacked together) of a pair of child's drawers and child's frock.

Whenever a child's garment or the pattern of a child's garment is made, the age of the child for whom the garment is intended should be stated.

Fourth Year.

1. A sampler in calico, showing all the stitches required in the making and mending of calico garments.
2. A sampler in flannel, showing the stitches used in the making and mending of flannel garments.
3. Diagrams on sectional paper drawn to scale (¼ size) of a woman's chemise and a man's nightshirt, or the same garments marked out on lined paper according to the folding system.

NOTES.

1. In all cases the specimens, garments, and drawings shown to the Inspector must be done without assistance and presented as they left the worker's hands. All garments must have been cut out by the makers.
2. The garments should be of plain simple patterns, showing intelligence and good workmanship, but without elaborate detail.

SCHEDULE IV.

Table of Specific Subjects of Secular Instruction.

SCHE-

TABLE of SPECIFIC SUBJECTS OF

*	1. Algebra.	2. Euclid.	3. Mensuration.	4. Mechanics.	5. Latin.	6. French or German. [Fair correctness of pronunciation is required in all stages.]	7. Animal Physiology.
1st stage.	Notation, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division.	Euclid, book I., to proposition 26, inclusive.	Triangles and parallelograms.	Matter in three states; solids, liquids, and gases. The mechanical properties peculiar to each state. Matter is porous, compressible, elastic. Measurement as practised by the mechanic. Measures of length, time, velocity, and space.	Grammar to the end of regular verbs; with simple exercises in translation.	Grammar to end of regular verbs. Some knowledge of common conversational phrases and sentences.	The build of the human body. Names and positions of the internal organs. The properties of muscle.
2nd stage.	The same, with G.C.M., L.C.M., and easy simple equations involving one unknown quantity.	Euclid, book I.	The same and the circle.	Matter in motion. The weight of a body, its inertia and momentum. Measures of force and work.	Irregular verbs and first rules of syntax. Knowledge of Delectus or other first Latin reading-book. Translation of simple sentences of English (three or four words) into Latin.	Grammar to end of irregular verbs, and translation into English of easy narrative sentences. Ten pages of a French or German conversation or reading book approved by Inspector.	The mechanism of the principal movements of the limbs and of the body as a whole. The organs and functions of alimentation, circulation, and respiration. The use and abuse of foods and drinks.
3rd stage.	The same with simple equations involving two unknown quantities, and easy quadratic equations.	Euclid, books I. and II.	The parallelopiped. sphere, right cone, cylinder.	The simple mechanical powers, viz., (1.) The lever; (2.) the wheel and axle; (3.) pulleys; (4.) the inclined plane; (5.) the wedge; (6.) the screw. Liquid pressure; the hydrostatic press; liquids under the action of gravity. The parallelogram of velocities. The parallelogram of forces. Examples commonly met with illustrating the mechanical powers. N.B. — *Instruction in this subject should be purely descriptive and experimental.*	The Latin Grammar. Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English into Latin.	Grammar, and knowledge of some easy French or German book.† Translation of conversational sentences into French or German.	The general arrangement of the nervous system. The properties of nerve. Reflex action. Sensation. The organs and functions of touch, taste, smell, hearing, and sight. N.B. — *Instruction in this subject should be illustrated by diagrams or models only.*

* The three stages of such of these subjects as admit of it may be taken in any order. Any other subject it is submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector.

† The books will be in 1894 and 1895—*French*, Saintine's Picciola or 12 fables of La Fontaine or Florian. *German*, Hauff's Die Karavane.

DULE IV.

SECULAR INSTRUCTION. (See ARTICLE 101 (*f*).)

(Continued.)

8. Botany.	9. Principles of Agriculture.	10. Chemistry.	Physics. 11. Sound, Light, and Heat.	Physics. 12. Magnetism and Electricity.	13. Domestic Economy. (*Girls.*)
Characters of the root, stem, leaves, and parts of the flower, illustrated by specimens of common flowering plants.	The principles influencing the supply of plant food in the soil, the necessity for cultivation, and the circumstances making tillage more or less effective.	Elementary and compound matter. Illustrations of combination and decomposition in such bodies as hydrochloric acid, water, oxide of mercury, and rust of iron.	The three modes in which heat may be conveyed from place to place. Effects of heat on solids, liquids, and gases. Expansion by heat. The thermometer. Latent heat. Elementary notions of specific heat. Heat produced by mechanical, chemical, and vital action.	Attraction, repulsion and polarity, as illustrated by the magnet. Terrestrial magnetism, and the mariner's compass.	Food; its composition and nutritive value. Clothing and washing.
Structure of wood, bark, and pith. Cells and vessels. Food of plants, and manner in which a plant grows. Functions of the root, leaves, and different parts of the flower.	The principles regulating the more or less perfect supply of plant food; manures as supplemental sources of plant food.	Preparation and properties of the common gases, such as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and chlorine. The chemical character and constituents of pure air, and pure water, and the nature of the impurities sometimes found in both. Effects of plants and animals on air.	Sources and propagation of light. Intensity, shadows, shadow photometer. Reflection, mirrors. Refraction, lenses. Elementary explanation of the microscope, camera obscura, and magic lantern. Dispersion, prisms. The rainbow. Reflecting and refracting telescopes.	Attraction of light bodies by rubbed sealing wax and glass. Experimental proof that there are two forms of electricity. Attraction and repulsion. Gold-leaf electroscope. Construction of electrophorus, electrical machine, and Leyden jar. Explanation of atmospheric electricity.	Food; its functions. The dwelling; warming, cleaning, and ventilation.
The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant. The formation of different kinds of fruits. The structure of a bean and of a grain of wheat or barley. The phenomena of germination.	The principles regulating the growth of crops, and the variations in their yield and quality.	The properties of carbon and its chief inorganic compounds. Differences between metallic and non-metallic bodies. Combination by weight and volume. The use of symbols and chemical formulæ.	Propagation of sound. Elementary notions of vibrations and waves. Reflection of sound, echoes. Musical notes, simple instruments. Simple explanation of beats and nodes.	Voltaic or chemical electricity. The voltaic battery and notions of a current. Chemical effect of a current. Electrolysis. Magnetic effect of a current. Galvanometer. Induced currents. Electro magnets. The electric telegraph.	Food; its preparation and culinary treatment. Rules for health; the management of a sick room.

sanctioned by the Department may be taken as a specific subject, provided that a graduated scheme for teaching

SCHEDULE IV.—*continued.*

TABLE of SPECIFIC SUBJECTS of SECULAR INSTRUCTION. (See ARTICLE 101 (*f*).)—*continued.*

*	14. Shorthand.	15. Horticulture.	16. Navigation.	17. Book-keeping.	18. Welsh.
1st stage.	To write from slow dictation (at the rate of at least 30 words a minute) a passage from a First or Second Reader, not used in the school, or from some book of equal difficulty, and also some separate words and short phrases. The shorthand notes to be subsequently transcribed or read.	*Plant Life.* Seeds, nature of and germination. Requirements, water, heat, air. Soils, nature and composition. What they do and how, what helps, what hinders them. Roots, nature and functions. Branches, fibrils, and root hairs. Stems and branches; their nature, work, and uses; helps and hindrances. Leaves. What they are, what they do. Helps and hindrances. Buds and tubers. Leaf buds, flower buds, tubers. Growth. Increase in size, and changes of composition. Formation and storage of food materials. Flowers; their component parts. What they do. Fruit; changes and development during ripening. Forms and varieties, as apple, strawberry, plum, &c.	Definitions and explanations of the terms used in mathematical geography. Construction and use of charts. The compass. Conversion of magnetic into true bearings and the reverse. Plane sailing. Traverse sailing.	Explanation of ordinary commercial terms. 1. From a given set of *simple* transactions to show how to keep a— Cash Book Purchases Book Sales Book. 2. Double Entry, its meaning and advantages. 3. Explanation of Personal and other Accounts.	1. 2. 3.
2nd stage.	As above, but dictation to be at the rate of at least 40 words a minute, from a Fourth or Fifth Standard Reader, not used in the school, or from some book of equal difficulty. Some examples of phrases will be required.	*Elementary Operations.* Description and use of implements under each head. Operations connected with the land, with explanations of good and bad [illegible] Digging and trenching. Draining, hoeing, stirring the soil and weeding. Watering. Preparation of seed bed, rolling, and raking, sowing, transplanting and thinning. Potting. Planting—positions and shelter. Staking. Earthing and blanching. Propagation, elementary principles. Cuttings. Budding. Grafting. Layering. Insect and fungus pests.	Recapitulation. The log. Day's work. Mercator's sailing.	1. Bills of Exchange. Bills receivable Book. Bills payable Book. 2. The Journal, its intentions and uses. 3. From a given set of transactions to show the method of keeping a record of simple commercial transactions by Double Entry, with illustrations of necessary Ledger Accounts.	1. 2. common verbs. 3. (*a.*) To translate and write from dictation a short passage from a Welsh book approved by H.M. Inspector (25 pages to be prepared). (*b.*) To recite 20 lines of Welsh poetry with knowledge of meaning and allusions.
3rd stage.	As above, but dictation to be at the rate of at least 60 words a minute, from any ordinary book or newspapers. Accuracy will be specially considered throughout the stages; and the shorthand characters and outlines must be clearly and correctly formed.	*Advanced Practice.* Budding. Grafting and stocks used. Layering. Division. Branch pruning. Root pruning. Old and young trees and bushes. Fruit culture. Open air and under glass. Small fruits. Apples and pears. Stone fruits. Gathering and storing. Packing and marketing. Vegetable culture. Tubers and roots. Green vegetables. Fruits and seeds (peas, beans, &c.). Rotation of crops. Flower culture. Open air and under glass. Manures and application. Treatment of insect pests. Treatment of fungus pests. General knowledge of fruits.	Recapitulation. Latitude by meridian observation. Explanation of method of determining the error of the compass by an amplitude, and the longitude by the chronometer. Deviation of the compass. Description and use of the sextant.	1. Bad Debts; Consignments; Discounts. 2. The Journal, its relation to other Books. Journalising. 3. From a given set of transactions to— (*a.*) Construct a Journal (*b.*) Post this into Ledger (*c.*) To arrange a trial Balance (*d.*) To close Ledger by preparing Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.	1. (*a.*) Conjugation of irregular verbs, conjunctions, compound and pronominal prepositions. (*b.*) A knowledge of the chief prefixes and affixes of Welsh words. (*c.*) To answer questions on Welsh grammar generally, or, to parse a complex sentence. 2. To write a short theme or letter in Welsh on a familiar subject. 3. (*a.*) To translate and write from dictation a short passage from a Welsh book approved by H.M. Inspector (25 pages to be prepared). (*b.*) To recite 40 lines of Welsh poetry with knowledge of meaning and allusions. N.B.—The matter prepared for translation and recitation must be different in the several stages; and the scholars may be required to give written as well as oral answers to all questions (including those set in translation).

* The three stages of such of these subjects as admit of it may be taken in any order. Any other subject mentioned by the Department may be taken as a specific subject, provided that a graduated scheme for teaching it is submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector.

SCHEDULE V.

Certificates and Curriculum of Pupil-Teachers at Admission and during their Engagement.

SCHEDULE V.—CERTIFICATES AND CURRICULUM OF PUPIL-

Candidate probatio gagemen out probe				
Candidate engagem ter proba				
		tress.		
First Year -	Certificate from managers as above.	Same as above -	To read with fluency, ease, and just expression, and to repeat 50 lines of poetry. In Welsh districts to read with fluency, ease, and just expression in Welsh and English, and to repeat 50 lines of Welsh (or English) poetry.	Parsing and analysis of simple sentences, with knowledge of the ordinary terminations of English words. Writing from memory the substance of a passage of simple prose read with ordinary quickness. Penmanship. In Welsh districts parsing and analysis of simple sentences, with knowledge of the ordinary terminations of Welsh words. Writing in Welsh the substance of a short story read once. Penmanship.
Second Year -	Certificate from managers as above, together with a certificate *from a medical practitioner in a form prescribed by the Department.*	Same as above -	To read as above, and to recite 80 lines of poetry, with knowledge of meanings and allusions. In Welsh districts to read as above and to recite 60 lines of Welsh (or English) poetry, and to give the English (or Welsh) equivalents for words or short phrases in the piece selected.	Parsing and analysis of sentences, with knowledge of the chief Latin prefixes and terminations. Paraphrase of a short passage of poetry. Penmanship. In Welsh districts parsing and analysis of sentences, with knowledge of the ordinary terminations of English words. Translation from Welsh into English of a short easy passage. Penmanship.
Third Year -	Certificate from managers as above.	Same as above -	To read as above, and to recite 100 lines of poetry, with knowledge of meanings and allusions. In Welsh districts to read as above and to recite 80 lines of poetry (half of which must be in English), with translation of words and phrases.	Parsing, analysis, and paraphrase of complex sentences. Prefixes and affixes generally. Knowledge of the simple tests by which English words may be distinguished from those of foreign origin. Penmanship. In Welsh districts parsing and analysis, with knowledge of Welsh and English prefixes and affixes generally. Translation from Welsh into English of a short passage. Penmanship.
Fourth Year -	Certificate from managers as above.	Same as above -	To read as above, and to recite 100 lines of Shakespeare or Milton with clearness and force, and knowledge of meanings and allusions. N.B.—The passages for repetition must be of a secular character, and taken from some standard English writer approved by Her Majesty's Inspector.	Fuller knowledge of grammar and analysis, and of the common Latin roots of English words. Outline of the history of the language and literature. Penmanship. In Welsh districts Welsh and English grammar. Knowledge of the chief Latin roots of English words with their cognates

** Scrofula, fits, asthma, deafness, great imperfections of the sight or voice, the loss of an eye from constitutional disease, or the loss of an arm or leg, or the permanent disability of either arm or leg, curvature of the spine, hereditary tendency to insanity, or any constitutional infirmity of a disabling nature, is a positive disqualification

TEACHERS AT ADMISSION AND DURING THEIR ENGAGEMENT.

—	Arithmetic and Mathematics.*		7. Geography.	8. History.	9. Teaching.§
	5. Boys.	6. Girls.	In Geography and History the examination of all pupil-teachers will be, in 1895 in the 1st Division, in 1896 in the 2nd, and in 1897 in the 3rd.		
Candidates for probation or engagement without probation. Candidates for engagement after probation.			[In Welsh districts in the 1st Division one question will be set on the divisions of Britain in the 8th century, in the 2nd Division one question on the physical and political geography of Wales at the present time; and in the 3rd Division one question on the commercial geography of Wales at the present time.		[In Welsh districts additional credit will be given (in the class teaching lesson) for ability shown in utilising the children's knowledge of Welsh for the acquisition of English, or the fuller understanding of the English lesson.]
First Year - -	Vulgar and decimal fractions, with their applications.	Practice, tradesmen's and household accounts. Measures and multiples, with addition and subtraction of vulgar fractions.	1st Division. Physical, political and commercial geography of the British Islands, British North America, and Australia. Maps of the British Isles.	1st Division. Outlines of British history to death of Edward I. In Welsh districts one question will be set on history of Wales between 1100 and 1300.	To conduct a class in one of the elementary subjects.
Second Year -	Proportion, with its applications to interest, averages, per-centages, and stocks. Euclid, Book I., to Prop. 26, with simple deductions.	Vulgar fractions, with their applications to money, weights, and measures. Reduction of vulgar fractions to decimals.	2nd Division. Europe and Asia (including British India). Maps of France, Italy, and British India.	2nd Division. From accession of Edward II. to Revolution of 1688. In Welsh districts one question will be set on history of Wales from 1300 to 1536 (Union of Wales with England).	To conduct a class in one of the elementary subjects, and to answer simple questions on the mode of teaching those subjects.
Third Year - -	Arithmetic generally, including the extraction of the square root. Euclid, Book I., with simple deductions. Mensuration of triangles and parallelograms. Algebra to simple equations (inclusive).†	Decimals and simple proportion.	3rd Division. Africa, America, and Polynesia. Maps of Australia, North America.	3rd Division. From accession of William and Mary to the present time. In Welsh districts one question on history of Wales generally.	To conduct a class in arithmetic or in any class subject taught in the school; in an infant school on form, colour, number, or some familiar object; to prepare notes of a lesson, and to answer questions as above.
Fourth Year -	Arithmetic, Euclid, Book II., with simple deductions. Mensuration of plane surfaces. Algebra to quadratic equations (inclusive).‡	Application of fractions and proportion to interest, discount, per-centages, averages, and stocks.	4th Division. Geography generally.	4th Division. British history generally, including, in Welsh districts, one question on the history of Wales.	To give a collective or class lesson on any subject taught in the school. To prepare notes of a lesson, and to answer questions as above.

* The papers on arithmetic may contain questions requiring the reasons of the several rules to be explained and demonstrated as to a class of scholars.

† Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, greatest common measure, least common multiple, fractions, square root, and simple equations of one unknown quantity, with easy problems which lead to them.

‡ The same as for the previous year, and cube root, simultaneous equations of the first degree of two unknown quantities, and quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity, with easy problems leading to them.

§ On the occasion of Her Majesty's Inspector's visit to the school, female pupil-teachers must be prepared to afford evidence of their skill in teaching needlework, by a lesson given in his presence in their first year to the third Standard; advancing a standard in each successive year of their engagement. The scheme for their yearly examination in this subject is given in Schedule III.

N.B.—Wherever in this Schedule an alternative scheme is mentioned for Welsh districts, it is to be understood that the alternative is optional for the pupil teacher.

SCHEDULE V.—Certificates and Curriculum of Pupil-Teachers at Admission and during their Engagement—*continued.*

—	10. Music.¶ Where suitable Means of Instruction exist.		11. Drawing.‖
	(*a.*) Theory of Music.	(*b.*) Practical Music.	
First Year	*Staff Notation.* Notes, their shape and relative value. The treble and bass staves. The scales of C, G, and F major. Intervals found in the major scale. Minims, crotchets, quavers, and equivalent rests, $\frac{2}{4}\ \frac{3}{4}\ \frac{4}{4}\ \frac{2}{2}\ \frac{3}{2}\ \frac{4}{2}$ time. *Tonic Sol-fa Notation.* The common major scale, its structure and intervals. The standard scale of pitch. Mental effects, and how they are modified. Accent. Two, three, and four pulse measure. Whole pulse notes, half pulse notes and continuations, and rests of the same value.	Tests same as for School Division III. in the syllabus of the examination for schools (*See* Appendix IV. of Revised Instructions to H.M. Inspectors). Five songs to be presented. One to be sung.	i. Pupil-teachers may during their engagement work papers in freehand, model, light and shade, and perspective drawing, and, at the May examination only, in geometrical drawing. ii. The papers may be worked in any order. iii. Examinations are held— (1.) Annually at elementary schools in which drawing is taught. (2.) In May at the Schools of Art and Art Classes connected with the Department of Science and Art. iv. Pupil-teachers in schools at which drawing is taught by a qualified teacher should be examined at their own schools. Pupil-teachers in schools at which no examination in drawing is held, and pupil-teachers attending Schools of Art, or Art Classes, may be examined in May. They cannot be examined in the same subject both at their own schools and at the May examination in the same calendar year, nor on the occasion of Her Majesty's Inspector's visit to their school. v. Pupil-teachers will not be examined in blackboard drawing during the term of their apprenticeship, but should prepare themselves for examination in that subject as students in Training Colleges.
Second Year	*Staff Notation.* All the major scales and signatures. Dotted notes. Tied notes. Semiquavers, Triplets, $\frac{3}{8}\ \frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{9}{8}$ time. *Tonic Sol-fa Notation.* First removes of key. Bridge notes. Six and nine pulse measure. Quarter pulse notes and rests. Thirds of a pulse.	Tests same as for School Division IV. (*See* Appendix IV. of Revised Instructions to H.M. Inspectors). Five songs to be presented. One to be sung.	
Third Year	*Staff Notation.* Various forms of the minor scale. The scales and signatures of C minor, D minor, E minor, and G minor. Intervals found in the minor scale. Common musical terms. *Tonic Sol-fa Notation.* The minor scale and the intervals found in it. Names of chromatic notes. Relative pitch of keys. Common musical terms.	Tests combining the time and tune of the requirements for School Division IV. (*See* Appendix IV. of Revised Instructions to H.M. Inspectors), and others founded upon the complete minor scale. Five songs to be presented. One to be sung.	
Fourth Year	*Staff Notation.* All the minor scales and signatures. Chromatic intervals. Easy transposition. Syncopation. Compass of voices. *Tonic Sol-fa Notation.* Chromatic intervals. Syncopation. Compass of voices. N.B.—Candidates may work the paper in either Notation, but not in both Notations.	Graded tests in tune, time, and ear training, based upon the requirements for the various school divisions. The highest marks will be given to candidates able to sing at sight passages combining the time and tune required above, and to tell ear exercises freely. N.B.—1. The tests can be sung from the staff notation or from the tonic sol-fa notation at the option of the candidate. 2. As the application of every test (song, note, time, and ear) to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year pupil-teachers may occupy more time than can be given, it will suffice if each candidate is examined in time (the third year in combined time and tune) and one other point.	

‖ For detailed information respecting the means of instruction, and the places and times of examination, apply by letter to "The Secretary, Department of Science and Art, London, S.W."

¶ Candidates may take Theory of Music without also taking Practical Music.

SCHEDULE VI.

I.—Form of Memorandum of Agreement (Article 36).

(For a Voluntary School.)

[1] Names, &c. in full of a quorum of the managers.

[2] Name in full of the pupil-teacher.

[3] Name, &c. in full of father or other surety of the pupil-teacher.

[4] Father, or as the case may be.

[5] His or her.

[6] The month defined by Article 20, or January.

[7] Preceding month.

[8] Four full years; or any less number of years, not under two, provided (*a*) that the candidate has passed for admission the examination fixed for a later year in proportion to the reduced term of service; and provided also (*b*) that the end of the reduced term of service fall beyond the candidate's 18th year (completed).

[9] The wages may be weekly, or as the parties agree: they should be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages, and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.

The agreement may be in the following form:—

_____ per _____ in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by _____ per _____ in each subsequent year of the engagement, but such increase may be stopped at the discretion of the managers of the said school for the time being for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Education Department that the pupil-teacher has failed to pass the examination, or to fulfil the other conditions of a pupil-teacher according to the standard of the preceding year as prescribed in the Articles of the Code of the said Department applicable to the case.

[10] One year later than the second date in paragraph 2.

Memorandum of Agreement between[1] _____

_____

_____

_____ herein-after called *the managers*, on behalf of the managers of the _____ School,[2] _____ herein-after called *the pupil-teacher*, and[3] _____ herein-after called *the surety*, the[4] _____ of the pupil-teacher.

The managers, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns, agree with the pupil-teacher, and with the surety, h[5]_____ executors, administrators, and assigns, and the pupil-teacher and the surety, for himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, agree with the managers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, as follows:

1. The pupil-teacher is engaged to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours in keeping and teaching the said school, but so that the pupil-teacher shall not serve therein less than three or more than six hours upon any one day, nor more than 25 hours in any one week. Sunday is expressly excluded from this engagement.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of[6] _____ 18____, and, subject to the proviso in paragraph 4, shall end on the last day of[7] _____ 18____,[8] but if the pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, enter a Training College as a Queen's Scholar before the last-mentioned date, or such later date as shall be fixed by an extension of the engagement under paragraph 4, this engagement shall thereupon end.

3. The managers shall pay to the pupil-teacher as wages[9]

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. *Provided* always, that (1) if the pupil-teacher fails to pass the examination prescribed by the Code for any year, this engagement shall, with the consent of the managers and the Education Department, be extended so as to end on the last day of _____ 18__,[10] and (2) if the pupil-teacher defers the Queen's Scholarship Examination for a year in accordance with the Code, this engagement shall, with the consent of the managers, be extended so as to end on the last day of the month in which such deferred examination takes place.

When this engagement is so extended, the course of study of the pupil-teacher in the remainder of the year succeeding that in respect of which the pupil-teacher failed shall be the same as in the last-mentioned year; and that year shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 6 of this agreement.

5. The managers shall cause the pupil-teacher to receive, without charge, from a certificated teacher, or other qualified teacher approved by the Department, special instruction during at least five hours per week, of which hours not more than three shall be part of the same day. Such special instruction, and any instruction, in secular subjects, given to the pupil-teacher during school hours, shall be in the subjects in which the pupil-teacher is to be examined during this engagement, pursuant to the Code.

6. The pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct of a gross kind respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable by the managers or by the surety by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice by the payment on either side of [11] _____; such payment to be recoverable as liquidated damages by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

[11] The following words may be inserted:—
3*l.* in the first year, 4*l.* in the second, and an additional pound in each succeeding year of the engagement, but never exceeding 6*l.* in the whole.

7. The pupil-teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h[12] ____ own part, and with the privity and consent of the surety.

8. The surety shall clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the pupil-teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a proper manner.

[12] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

Signed [13] this _____ day of _____

_____ in the presence of _____

_____ in the presence of _____

_____ in the presence of _____

_____

N.B.—1. This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it, viz.*:—
Managers.
Surety.
Pupil-teacher.

2. If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

3. The memorandum, when executed, should be deposited with the school papers (Article 8 (*b*)). The surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp), or a certified copy. If any of the managers are changed (*by removal, or otherwise*), a new agreement in the following form should be executed.

II.—Form of New Agreement on Change of Managers.

(*To be endorsed on the Memorandum of Agreement.* Form I.)

[1] The Managers in the original Memorandum, and the Executors of any of them who are deceased.

[2] The present Managers, including the new Manager or Managers.

[3] The pupil-teacher.

[4] *The surety* in the existing Memorandum.

Memorandum of Agreement between [1] _____

_____

the persons described in the within-written agreement as *the Managers*; [2] _____ _____

_____

herein-after called *the Managers*, [3] _____

herein-after called *the pupil-teacher*, and [4] _____

_____

herein-after called *the surety*.

1. The said [1] _____ the pupil-teacher and the surety hereby rescind the within-written Agreement, and mutually agree that the same shall be henceforth determined and of no further force as regards the future.

2. The Managers, the pupil-teacher, and the surety hereby mutually agree to adopt and enter into an agreement in the same words, and to the same effect as the within-written agreement for the unexpired term thereof; and that the like obligation and responsibility shall exist and be of force between them in like manner and to all intents and purposes as if the name of the said [5] _____ had been inserted therein and signed thereto, instead of the name of the said [6] _____

Signed [7] this _____ day of _____, 18__,
_____ in the presence of _____
_____ in the presence of _____
_____ in the presence of _____
_____

[5] The new Manager or Managers.

[6] Deceased or outgoing Manager or Managers.

[7] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

N.B.—This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it, viz.*:—

Managers.
Surety.
Pupil-teacher.

If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

III.—Form of Memorandum of Agreement (Article 36).

(*For a Board School.*)

Memorandum of Agreement between the School Board of [1] _____ herein-after called *the Board* [2] _____ herein-after called *the pupil-teacher*, and [3] _____ herein-after called *the surety*, the [4] _____ of the pupil-teacher _____

The Board, for themselves and their successors, covenant with the pupil-teacher, and with the surety, h[5] _____ executors and administrators and assigns, and the pupil-teacher and the surety for himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant with the Board and their successors, as follows:—

1. The pupil-teacher is engaged to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours in keeping and teaching the [6] _____ school of the said Board, but so that the said pupil-teacher shall not serve therein less than three or more than six hours upon any one day, nor more than 25 hours in any one week. Sunday is expressly excluded from this engagement.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of [7] _____ 18____, and subject to the proviso in paragraph 4, shall end on the last day of [8] _____ 18____[9], but if the pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, enter a Training College as a Queen's Scholar before the last-mentioned date, or such later date as shall be fixed by an extension of the engagement under paragraph 4, this engagement shall thereupon end.

3. The Board shall pay to the pupil-teacher as wages[10] _____

[1] Name of the School Board.

[2] Name in full of the pupil-teacher.

[3] Name, description, and address in full, of father or other person who is to be the surety of the pupil-teacher.

[4] Father, or other relation or friend of the pupil-teacher as the case may be.

[5] His or her.

[6] Name of the School.

[7] The month defined by Article 20, or January.

[8] Preceding month.

[9] Four full years; or any less number of years, not under two, provided (*a*) that the candidate has passed for admission the examination fixed for a later year in proportion to the reduced term of service; and provided also (*b*) that the end of the reduced term of service fall beyond the candidate's 18th year (completed).

[10] The wages may be weekly, or as the parties agree: they should be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages, and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.

The agreement may be in the following form:—

_____per_____in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by_____per_____in each subsequent year of the engagement, but such increase may be stopped at the discretion of the Managers of the said School for the time being for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Education Department that the pupil-teacher has failed to pass the examination, or to fulfil the other conditions of a pupil-teacher according to the standard of the preceding year as prescribed in the Articles of the Code of the said Department applicable to the case.

[11] One year later than the second date in paragraph 2.

4. *Provided* always, that (1) if the pupil-teacher fails to pass the examination prescribed by the Code for any year, this engagement shall, with the consent of the Board and the Education Department, be extended so as to end on the last day of_____18_____[11], and (2) if the pupil-teacher defers the Queen's Scholarship Examination for a year in accordance with the Code, this engagement shall, with the consent of the managers, be extended so as to end on the last day of the month in which such deferred examination takes place.

When this engagement is so extended, the course of study of the pupil-teacher in the remainder of the year succeeding that in respect of which the pupil-teacher failed shall be the same as in the last-mentioned year; and that year shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 6 of this agreement.

5. The Board shall cause the pupil-teacher to receive without charge, from a certificated teacher, or other qualified teacher approved by the Department, special instruction during at least five hours per week, of which hours not more than three shall be part of the same day. Such special instruction, and any instruction in secular subjects, given to the pupil-teacher during school hours shall be in the subjects in which the pupil-teacher is to be examined during this engagement, pursuant to the Code.

6. The pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct of a gross kind, respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable by the Board or by the surety by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice, by the payment on either side of [12]_____

[12] The following words may be inserted:—

3*l.* in the first year, 4*l.* in the second, and an additional pound in each succeeding year of the engagement, but never exceeding 6*l.* in the whole.

such payment to be recoverable as liquidated damages by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

7. The pupil-teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h[13]_____ own part, and with the privity and consent of the surety.

[13] His or her.

8. The surety shall clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the pupil-teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a proper manner.

Sealed and delivered[14] by the said Board this_____day of_____18_____, by_____ in the presence of_____ Seal.

Seal.

and by_____in the presence of_____

Seal.

[14] All the parties named must execute it by sealing and delivering it, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by the signature of a witness who sees it made.

The same witness may attest more than one execution.

N.B.—1. This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it, viz.*:—

The School Board.
Surety.
Pupil Teacher.

2. If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

3. The memorandum, when executed, should be deposited with the School papers [Article 8 (*b*)]. The surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp) or a certified copy.

IV.—Form for Cancelling Engagements of Pupil-Teachers.

(i.) For a Voluntary School.

(*To be endorsed on the original Memorandum.*)

The within-written Memorandum of Agreement is cancelled by the undersigned parties, being the same parties by whom it was executed.

Witness our hands, this day of 18 .

_____

_____

_____

(ii.) For a Board School.

(*To be endorsed on the original Memorandum.*)

The within-written Memorandum of Agreement is cancelled by the undersigned parties, being the same parties by whom it was executed.

Witness the seal of the said Board, and the hands and seals of the other parties, this day of 18

SCHEDULE VII.

☞ Article 85(*a*) of the Code provides as follows :—"All new school premises and "enlargements must conform generally to the rules contained in Schedule VII., "and the plans must be approved by the Department before such new premises "and enlargements are passed under this Article."

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN PLANNING AND FITTING UP PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School planning is the science of thoroughly adapting every part of a building, even the minutest detail, to the work of school teaching. Convenience of plan, suitable lighting, proper sub-division into classes, and thorough ventilation, with *warmth but* without *draughts, are its leading essentials. Attention to small points is of extreme importance. Sanitary laws are here as vital as in a hospital. The school-architect is recommended first to perfect his plan. His own skill should then enable him to clothe it with form, proportion, character, and colour.*

These Building Rules are intended to assist School Boards and their Architects to produce the most compact, convenient, and economical plans of School Buildings.

The cost of maintenance should be kept in view as much as the capital expense.

It is desirable that, before instructing an architect, the teaching staff of a school should be well considered, so that the number of rooms and the accommodation of each may be approximately settled before the expense of building is incurred.

REQUIREMENTS.

School Boards and School Promoters are requested to note that the Education Department require the following Plans, and that inattention to such requirement entails delay:—

I.—A BLOCK PLAN of the SITE, drawn to a scale of 20 feet to an inch. This plan must indicate—

(*a.*) The position of the school buildings.
(*b.*) Out-buildings.
(*c.*) Playground.
(*d.*) Drains (collateral and main), with their fall and depth below ground.
(*e.*) Entrances.
(*f.*) Boundary walls, or fences, and their nature.
(*g.*) Roads.
(*h.*) The points of the compass.
(*i.*) The levels of the ground at the principal points.

II.—A PLAN OF EACH FLOOR OF THE SCHOOLROOMS (AND TEACHER'S OR CARETAKER'S RESIDENCE, if any) drawn to a scale of 8 feet to an inch. The internal fittings of the rooms (*fire-places, groups of desks, benches, &c.*) must be accurately shown. The plan should also state whether the rooms are intended for boys, girls, or infants. In cases of enlargement, a plan showing the buildings as they exist is needed.

III.—SECTIONS and at least four ELEVATIONS, also drawn to a scale of 8 feet to an inch. The ceiling, the positions of window-heads in relation thereto, and the mode of ventilation must be shown.

N.B.—(a.) *Pencil drawings cannot be received, but coloured tracings in ink may be submitted while plans are in the preliminary stage of pencil, so that suggested alterations can be adopted without difficulty or expense.*
(b.) *Tracings should be on cloth.*
(c.) *In the case of enlargements, the whole site and the existing building should be accurately shown.*
(d.) *All plans should be dated, the scales drawn on, and dimensions figured.*

IV.—A DETAILED SPECIFICATION separated under the several branches of the Building Trade.

Building Rules.

1. Planning and Accommodation.

1. In planning a school, the first thing is to seat the children in the best manner for being taught. The accommodation of each room depends not merely on its area, but also on its shape (especially in relation to the kind of desk proposed), the positions of the doors and fireplaces, and its proper lighting. The second point is to group the rooms together in a compact and convenient manner.

2 & 3. Schoolrooms.

2. Every school must have a schoolroom as hereunder or a central hall as under Rule 8. The proper width for a schoolroom is 18 to 20 feet for long desks, or 22 feet for dual desks. If the width does not exceed 20 feet, groups of long desks, three or four in number, according to the width, must be used; if the width is 22 feet, dual desks, five rows deep, are most suitable. (For class-rooms, see Rule 7.)

(*a.*) Accommodation in schoolrooms for elder children is calculated by the number of children seated at desks and benches, subject to a minimum of 10 square feet per child being provided. For the mode of calculating accommodation in class-rooms see Rule 7, in infant schools see Rule 16 (*f*).

(*b.*) Double bank schools (now almost obsolete) require rooms 32 feet wide, walls left clear for three rows of desks, and ample lighting from windows on both sides extending to ceiling.

(*c.*) Wasted space cannot be considered.

3. The doors and fireplaces in schoolrooms must be so placed as to allow of the whole of one side of the schoolroom being left free for the groups of benches and desks.

(*a.*) No schoolroom lighted from one side only can be approved. The gable ends should be fully utilised for light. (See also Rules 9 and 9(*b*).)

4. Walls, Floors, and Roofs.

4. The walls of every schoolroom and class-room, *if ceiled at the level of the wall-plate*, must be at least 12 feet high from the level of the floor to the ceiling; and, if the area contain more than 360 superficial square feet, 13 feet, and, if more than 600, then 14 feet.

(*a.*) The walls of every schoolroom and class-room, *if ceiled to the rafters and collar beam*, must be at least 11 feet high from the floor to the wall-plate, and at least 14 feet to the ceiling across the collar beam.

(*b.*) Great care should be taken to render the roofs impervious to cold and heat.

(*c.*) Roofs open to the apex are not approved. They can only be permitted where the roofs are specially impervious to heat and cold, and where apex-ventilation is provided. Iron tie-rods are least unsightly when placed horizontally.

(*d.*) The whole of the external walls of the school and residence must be solid. *If of brick*, the thickness must be at least one brick and a half; and *if of stone*, at least 20 inches.

(*e.*) All walls, not excepting fence walls, must have a damp-proof course just above the ground line.

(*f.*) The whole area of the building should have concrete 6 inches thick under the ground floor, and air bricks for ventilation to joists.

(*g.*) Timber should be protected from mortar and cement by asphalte or tar.

5. Entrances.

5. Entrances should be separate for each department. In large schools more than one entrance to each department is desirable. The principal entrances should never be through the cloak-room. Entrance doors should open outwards. A porch should be external to the schoolroom.

6. Cloak-rooms.

6. Cloak-rooms must be external to schoolrooms and class-rooms with gangways at least 4 feet wide, amply lighted from *the end*. Hat-pegs should be 12 inches apart, numbered, and of two tiers. The hanging-space necessary to provide a separate peg for each is thus 6 inches lineal per child.

7. Class-rooms.

7. Class-rooms are calculated at 10 square feet if not providing accommodation for more than 60 children. Six rows of dual desks or four rows of long-length desks are permissible in such class-rooms. When the front of a class is narrowed, but the area of the room is not reduced, a seventh row of dual desks or a fifth row of longs desks may be allowed. Rule 2 applies to all rooms providing accommodation for more than 60, or being more than 24 feet 8 inches deep from the window wall.

(*a.*) The minimum size of class-room is 18 feet × 15 feet. If desks are placed longitudinally the width should not be less than 16 feet. This latter width is also allowed in schoolrooms of very small size.

(*b.*) The class-rooms should never be passage-rooms from one part of the building to another nor from the schoolrooms to the playground or yard, and should be on the same level as the schoolroom. Each should be easily cleared without disturbance to any other room.

(*c.*) The number of class-rooms should, where practicable, equal the number of classes in the schoolroom.

(*d.*) The excessive use of movable partitions should be avoided.

8. Halls.

8. Large schools are sometimes planned with a central hall, from which the class-rooms are entered, and which is not, as a rule, calculated in the accommodation.

But in the case of mixed schools an exception is made, one class being necessary in the hall in order to secure a teacher's supervision of the separate exits to the latrines (see Rule 13 (*a*)), the hall must, therefore, be suitable for teaching such class, it must be fully lighted, warmed, and ventilated, and must contain a floor space of not less than 1,200 square feet, and the position of the class should be marked on the plan.

9. Windows.

9. Every part and corner of a school should be fully lighted. The light should, as far as possible, and especially in class-rooms, be admitted from the left side of the scholars. [This rule will be found greatly to influence the planning.] All other windows in class-rooms should be regarded as supplementary, or for summer ventilation. In cases where left light is impossible, right light is next best. Windows full in the eyes of teachers or scholars are not approved. In rooms 14 feet high any space beyond 24 feet from the window wall is insufficiently lighted.

(*a.*) Windows should never be provided for the sake merely of external effect. All kinds of glazing which diminish the light and are troublesome to keep clean and in repair should be avoided. A large portion of each window should be made to open for ventilation and for cleaning.

(*b.*) The sills of the main lighting windows should be placed about 4 feet above the floor. And the tops of some should always reach nearly to the ceiling. The ordinary rules respecting hospitals should here be remembered. Large spaces between the window heads and the ceiling are productive of foul rooms.

(*c.*) Skylights are objectionable and should never be resorted to where windows are possible. Plans needlessly involving their use cannot be approved, except in the case of central halls having ridge, or apex, ventilation.

10. Staircases.

10. A staircase like a porch must be external to the schoolroom. No triangular steps or "winders" should be used. Each step should be about 13 inches broad and not more than 6 inches high. The flights should be short, and the landings unbroken by steps. The number of staircases should be sufficient, not only for daily use, but for rapid exit in case of fire or panic.

11. Ventilation.

11. Apart from open windows and doors, there should be provision for copious inlet of fresh air; also for outlet of foul air at the highest point of the room; the best way of providing the latter is to build to each room a separate air chimney carried up in the same stack with smoke flues. An outlet should have motive power by heat or exhaust or it will frequently act as a cold inlet. The principal point in all ventilation is to prevent stagnant air. Particular expedients are only subsidiary to this main direction. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ superficial inches per child for outlets, and rather more for inlets is desirable.

(*a.*) Although lighting from the left hand is considered so important, ventilation in summer demands also the provision of a small swing window as far from the lighting as possible, and near the ceiling.

12. Warming.

12. The warming should be moderate and evenly distributed so as to maintain a temperature of from 56° to 60°. When a corridor or lobby is warmed, the rooms are more easily dealt with, and are less liable to cold draughts. Where schools are wholly warmed by hot water, the principle of direct radiation is recommended. In such cases open grates in addition are useful for extra warming occasionally, and their flues for ventilation always.

(*a.*) A common stove, with a pipe through the wall or roof, can under no circumstances be allowed. Stoves are only approved, when

(i) provided with proper chimneys (as in the case of open fires);

(ii) of such a pattern that they cannot become red-hot, or otherwise contaminate the air;

(iii) supplied with fresh air, direct from the outside, by a flue of not less than 72 inches superficial, and

(iv) not of such a size or shape as to interfere with the floor space necessary for teaching purposes.

(*b.*) A thermometer should always be kept hung up in a school.

13. Sanitary Arrangements.

13. Water-closets within the main school building are not desirable, and are only sanctioned for women teachers. All others should be at a short distance and completely disconnected from the school.

(*a.*) The doors, staircases, and passages leading from the schoolroom to the latrines (whether in mixed or in other schools), and the latrines themselves, must be separate for the two sexes, and constructed entirely apart from each other. In the case of a mixed school this rule especially affects the planning. Where passages or corridors are *unavoidably* used by both sexes, there must be complete supervision from the class-rooms by sheets of clear glass.

(*b.*) Each closet must be separate, fully lighted and ventilated and properly screened or supplied with a door. More than one seat is not allowed in any closet.

(*c.*) The children must not be obliged to pass in front of the teacher's residence in order to reach their latrines.

(*d.*) The following table shows approximately the number of closets needed:—

——	For Girls.	For Boys.	For Infants.
Under 30 children - -	2	1	2
„ 50 „ - -	3	2	3
„ 70 „ - -	4	2	3
„ 100 „ - -	5	3	4
„ 150 „ - -	6	3	5
„ 200 „ - -	7	4	6
„ 300 „ - -	8	5	7
		Urinals in proportion.	

(*e.*) Cesspools and privies should only be used where unavoidable, and should be at a distance of at least 20 feet from the school. Earth or ash closets of an approved type may be employed in rural districts, but drains for the disposal of slop and surface water are still necessary. The proximity of drinking-wells should be carefully avoided.

(*f.*) Soil-drains must always be laid outside the building (on a hard even bottom or concrete) in straight lines with glazed stoneware pipes, carefully jointed in cement and made absolutely water-tight. A diameter of 4 inches is sufficient unless for drains receiving the discharge of more than 10 closets. Above this number the diameter should be 6 inches. The fall should never be less than 1 in 30 for 4-inch, and 1 in 40 for 6-inch drains. An inspection opening or chamber should be provided at each change of direction so as to facilitate cleansing the drain without opening the ground. Every soil-drain must be disconnected from the main sewer by a properly constructed trap placed on the line of drain between the latrines and the public

sewer. This trap must be thoroughly ventilated by at least two untrapped openings; one being the 4-inch soil pipe carried up full size above the roof, and the other an inlet pipe connected with the side of the trap furthest from the public sewer. Automatic flushing tanks are desirable where trough closets are used.

(*g.*) Urinals must in all cases have a sufficient supply of water for flushing.

(*h.*) Waste pipes from sinks or lavatories should be first trapped inside and then made to discharge direct through the wall over a trapped gulley.

14. Desks.

14. Benches and desks, graduated according to the ages of the children, should be provided for all the scholars, and placed at right angles to the light. (See also Rules 3 (*a*) and 9.)

An allowance of 18 inches per scholar at each desk and bench will suffice (except in the case of the dual desk), and the length of each group should therefore be some multiple of 18 inches, with gangways of 18 inches between the groups and at the walls. In the case of the dual desk the usual length is 3′ 4″, and the gangways 1 4″.

(*a*) The desk should be *very slightly* inclined. An angle of 15° is sufficient. The objections to the inclined desk are, that pencils, pens, &c. are constantly slipping from it, and that it cannot be conveniently used as a table. The objection to the flat desk is, that it has a tendency to make the children stoop. A raised ledge in front of a desk interferes with the arm in writing.

(*b.*) As a general rule, no benches and desks should be more than 12 feet long. And no group of long desks, in a schoolroom providing for more than 60 children, should contain more than four rows of benches and desks (or three, if the width is less than 20 feet) *because in proportion as the depth is increased, the teacher must raise his voice to a higher pitch; and this becomes exhausting to himself, while at the same time it adds inconveniently to the general noise. With the use of the dual desk the space between seat and desk disappears, as the children stand in the gangways.*

15. Sites and Playgrounds.

15. Every school should have an open airy playground proportioned to the size and needs of the school. The minimum size of site is, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, a quarter of an acre for every 250 children. If the school is of more than one story this area may be proportionally reduced. The minimum open space is 30 square feet per child.

(*a.*) In the case of a mixed school, playgrounds must be separate for the boys and girls.

(*b.*) All playgrounds should be properly levelled, drained, inclosed, and fitted with some simple appliances. A portion should be covered, having one side against a wall. A covered-way should never connect the offices with the main building. Buttresses and corners should be avoided.

(*c.*) An infant school should have its playground on the same level as the school.

16. Infant Schools.

16. Infants should not, except in very small schools, be taught in the same room with older children, as the noise and the training of the infants disturb and injuriously affect the discipline and instruction of the other children.

(*a.*) There must be no opening wider than an ordinary doorway between an infants' and any other schoolroom, because of the sound of the infant teaching.

(*b.*) An infant school and playground should always be on the ground floor, and if more than 80 scholars are admitted, should have one gallery and a small group of benches and desks for the occasional use of the elder infants.

(*c.*) No infant gallery should hold more than 80 or 90 infants. It should be well lighted from one side. The light for object lessons is as good from the right as from the left.

(*d.*) The width of an infant schoolroom should be in proportion to its size, but not more than 24 feet. A covered marching-ground is desirable.

(*e.*) The babies' room should always have an open fire, or be maintained at a temperature of about 65°.

(*f.*) The accommodation of an infant school is calculated at 8 sq. ft. for each child, after deducting wasted or useless space, but a larger area should be allowed wherever practicable. Care should be taken that the numbers are conveniently seated and that space is left for marching. Where a Second Standard is taught in an infant school the accommodation for it is calculated at 10 square feet per child.

17. Cookery Centres and Class-rooms.

17. A cookery centre should be capable of accommodating at least one class of 24 at practice and not more than 72 at demonstration at one time. A cookery class-room should contain at least 400 superficial feet, and be approached by a separate entrance in the girls' playground. A small scullery is necessary, and a bonnet-room.

18. Workshops and Laundries.

18. Workshops and laundries are best entirely apart from the school.

19. Teacher's House, &c.

19. The *Residence for the Master or Mistress* should contain a parlour, a kitchen, a scullery, and three bed-rooms; and the *smallest* dimensions which their Lordships can approve are—

For the parlour -	- 12 ft. by 12 ft.	of	8 feet in height to wall-plate.
„ „ kitchen -	- 12 ft. by 10 ft.	super-	8 feet in height to wall-plate.
„ one of the bed-rooms	12 ft. by 10 ft.	ficial	8 feet if ceiled at wall-plate; or 7 feet wall-plate, and 9 feet to ceiling.
„ two other bed-rooms	9 ft. by 8 ft.	area;	8 feet if ceiled at wall-plate; or 7 feet wall-plate, and 9 feet to ceiling.

(*a.*) The residence must be so planned that the staircase is immediately accessible from an entrance-lobby and from the parlour, kitchen, and each bed-room, without making a passage of any room.

(*b.*) Each bed-room must be on the upper story, and must have a fireplace.

(*c.*) The parlour must not open directly into the kitchen or scullery.

(*d.*) There must be no internal communication between the residence and the school.

(*e.*) Windows should be carried up as nearly to the ceilings as practicable.

(*f.*) There must be a separate and distinct yard, with offices.

(*g.*) A caretaker's house need not be quite so large.

(*h.*) All houses should be separate from and not built as part of the schoolhouse.

20 & 21. Loans.

20. No loan of money can be obtained from the Public Works Loan Commissioners unless the whole cost of the school, exclusive of site, legal expenses, extra rooms for instruction authorised by the Code, and residences (if any), is kept within the sum of 10*l.* per child accommodated. An allowance will also be made in reference to the cost of a Central Hall not calculated in the accommodation (Rule 8). Rooms for extra subjects recognised by the New Code, such as drawing, chemistry, &c., will have an allowance varying from 15*s.* to 20*s.* per square foot. From 275*l.* to 400*l.* will be allowed for a caretaker's house. From 275*l.* to 500*l.* will be allowed for a cookery centre. Whether the necessary loan be borrowed in the open market or not, extravagant plans cannot be approved.

21. The Department do not entertain applications for loans when the expenditure has been incurred without their previous sanction.

APPENDIX A.

Regulations as to the time and manner of payment of fee grants.

(Elementary Education Act, 1891, sec. 1 (1).)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 26th day of August 1891.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers vested in them under the Elementary Education Act, 1891, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations be observed :—

(1.) Fee grants in aid of public elementary schools in England and Wales shall be calculated at one twelfth of the rate prescribed by section 1, sub-section (1), of the Act for each month which shall have elapsed since the date, not being earlier than the 1st September 1891, at which the school began to satisfy the conditions of the Act.

(2.) Fee grants shall be paid by—

(*a*) *quarterly instalments* for each three months completed during the school year for which the grant is payable;

(*b*) *a final payment* with the annual grant payable to the school.

(3.) An *instalment* of fee grant shall not exceed three twelfths of the rate prescribed by section 1, sub-section (1), of the Act multiplied by the number of children over 3 and under 15 years of age in average attendance, as defined by section 10 of the Act, during the last preceding school year.

Exceptions—

(*a*) Until the first final payment of fee grant has been made, the instalments of fee grant shall be calculated upon the total average attendance during the last preceding school year.

(*b*) If no school year has been completed before the 1st September 1891, the instalments of fee grant, previous to the first final payment, shall be calculated upon the average attendance for such period as the Education Department may determine in each case.

(4.) A *final payment* of fee grant shall be the difference between the total fee grant payable for the year (section 1, sub-sections (1) and (2),

and section 4, sub-section (3)), and the total of the instalments (if any) previously paid for that year.

(5) *Instalments* of fee grants shall be paid—

(*a*) In the case of schools not provided by a school board, to the correspondent;

(*b*) In the case of schools provided by a school board, to the treasurer.

(6.) In the case of a school which does not satisfy the conditions of the Act from the 1st September 1891, but which at any subsequent date satisfies such conditions, the instalments of fee grant shall be payable from such last-mentioned date, if the first day of any month, and if not the first day of any month, then from the first day of the month next succeeding that date.

APPENDIX B. - - -

SHOWING separately (for 1894) all ARTICLES

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

3. * * *

The ordinary payment * * * treated as a fee.

It is provided by the Education Code (1890) Act, 1890, that "so much of the "definition of the term 'elementary school' in section 3 of the Elementary Educa- "tion Act, 1870, as requires that elementary education shall be the principal part "of the education given in an elementary school shall not apply to evening schools."

Wherever the word "school" occurs in this Code, it is to be held to include "department of a school."

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12. (*c.*) during one hour in the case of an evening scholar.

(*f.*) * * *

Suitable physical exercises.

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13. No attendance * * * recognised (*a*) in a day school for * * * fourteen years of age; (*b*) in an evening school for any scholar under 14 or over 21 years of age, but children under 14, who are by the Department deemed to be exempt from the legal obligation to attend school, are recognised as scholars in an evening school.

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15. (*a*) * * *

Needlework. (For girls in day schools.) * * *

* * *

One of the "Class Subjects" mentioned in Art. 15 (*b.*) (i.) for grants falling due on or after the 31st August 1893 (Art. 86).

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17. Instruction may be given in other secular subjects, and in * * *

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22. * * * Inspector's annual visit.

In evening schools for which separate and distinct accounts are kept the school year ends on the 30th of April.

APPENDIX B.

modified, and all NEW ARTICLES.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

3. * * *

The ordinary payment * * * treated as a fee.

3*a*. [NEW.] *Wherever the word "school" occurs in this Code it is to be held to include "department of a school." For the purposes of this Code the Department have power to decide whether a part of a school is or is not a department.*

8. (*f*.) [NEW.] *A book for recording Minutes of Managers' meetings.*

12. (*c*.) Cancelled.
(*e*.) [ADDITION to ARTICLE.]—*A meeting of two hours or more must include an interval for recreation of not less than 10 minutes.*
(*f*.) * * *
Suitable physical exercises, *e.g.*, *Swimming, Gymnastics, Swedish Drill, &c.*
* * *

13. No attendance * * * recognised for * * * fourteen years of age.
(*b*.) Cancelled.

15. (*a*.) * * *
Needlework. (For girls.) * * *
* * *
One of the "Class Subjects" mentioned in Art. 15 (*b*.) (i.)
(*b*.) (i.) [ADDITION.] *Domestic Economy* (*for girls*).
(ii.) [ADDITION.] *Hygiene.*

16. [ADDITION to ARTICLE.]—*The Schedules of the Evening Continuation School Code may be found useful for suggestions.*

17. Instruction may be given in other secular subjects *approved by the Department*, and in * * *

22. * * * Inspector's annual visit.

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

25. The managers of any school to which annual inspection has already been promised may apply in writing, before the 1st of January, to the Inspector for an examination of their evening scholars. The application must be renewed annually before the 1st of January to the Inspector, and not to the Department. The number to be presented must be stated in the managers' annual application to the Inspector.

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26. Only one such examination is held each year in any school, and it may be held on any day, between the 1st of January and 30th of April, that may be arranged with the Inspector, provided that the school has met 45 times since the date of the last examination.

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27. The Inspector may make arrangements for the collective examination, at some convenient centre, of the evening scholars of several schools.

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28. The Inspector will not, as a rule, visit any evening school for inspection unless 20 scholars are to be presented for examination. If less than 20 scholars are to be presented, they may be examined either at a collective examination, together with the evening scholars of other schools, or at the same time with the day scholars of the same school, or their examination may be conducted by the managers or other responsible persons in accordance with the regulations from time to time prescribed by the Department. In the latter case the examination will be held on the third Tuesday in March, and managers desiring to hold such an examination must give one calendar month's notice to the Department.

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29. The Inspector may either hold the examination himself, or entrust it to an assistant approved by the Department.

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30. At the Inspector's * * * child over 10 years of age and under 14, whether * * * * proficiency.

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31. The teachers recognised * * *
(*f*) additional female teachers approved by the Inspector;
(*g*) evening school teachers.

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32. Lay persons * * * teachers in day schools.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

25. Cancelled.

26. Cancelled.

27. Cancelled.

28. Cancelled.

29. Cancelled.

30. At the Inspector's * * * child over *eleven* years of age and under fourteen, whether * * * proficiency, *and for whose examination elsewhere due provision is not made by the Inspector.*

31. The teachers recognised * * *
(*f*) *women* approved by the Inspector as additional teachers.
(*g*) Cancelled.

32. Lay persons * * * teachers.

34. [ADDITION to ARTICLE.]—*Central or other classes for the instruction of pupil-teachers must be open at all times to the inspection of any of Her Majesty's Inspectors, and the Department must be satisfied with the premises and general arrangements.*

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

37. * * *

Where a female pupil-teacher is engaged in a school * * * given.

Female pupil-teachers are not, as a rule, recognised in a boys' school, nor male pupil-teachers in a girls' or infants' school.

41. (*d.*) The collective examinations of pupil-teachers are held in April and October. In 1893 the days will be 15th April and 14th October.

46. An examination of candidates for admission into Training Colleges called "The Queen's Scholarship Examination," is annually held, commencing at 10 A.M., on the first Wednesday after the 2nd July (5 *July* 1893), at each College, and at such other centres as are necessary.

The names of all candidates must be notified to the Department before the 1st of May preceding the examination.

47. The examination * * * and the Notes thereto.

Application for the report on the teaching, reading, and recitation of teachers employed in inspected schools is to be made to the Inspector at his annual visit next before the Queen's Scholarship Examination.

52. * * *

Additional female teachers (Article 68) who have been recognised for * * * in the first class * * *

56. Examinations are held annually in the month of December (11*th December* 1893) at each Residential Training College, and at such other times and places as may be necessary.

The subjects of examination are different for male and female candidates and for first, second, and third years. A syllabus may be had on application to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall, S.W., after the 1st of January in each year.

59. The names of all candidates, not being students in any Training College, must be notified to the Department before the 1st of October preceding the examination.

66. Teachers * * * are entitled to claim from the managers a certified copy * * * as soon as it has * * *

68. * * * - an additional female teacher.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

37. * * *

Where a *girl* is engaged as a pupil-teacher in a school * * * given.

Girls are not, as a rule, recognised as pupil-teachers in a boys' school, nor *boys* in a girls' or infants' school.

41. (*d.*) The collective examinations of pupil-teachers are held in April and October.

46. *The* examination of candidates for admission into Training Colleges called "the Queen's Scholarship Examination," is held at each College, and at such other centres as are necessary. *There will be two examinations this year; one on the 4th July and following days, the other on the 19th December and following days. In future years there will be one examination only, which will be held in December.*

The names of all candidates *for the July examination* must be notified to the Department before the 1st of May, *and for the December examination before the 1st of October.*

47. The examination * * * and the Notes thereto.

A syllabus may be had on application to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall, S.W.

52. * * *

Women who have been recognised as additional teachers (Article 68) in the first class * * *

56. *The* examination *will be* held *on the 10th* December *1894* at each Residential Training College, and at such other times and places as may be necessary. *In future years it is intended to hold these examinations in June or July.*

The subjects of examination are different for men and women and for first, second, and third years. A syllabus may be had on application to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall, S.W.

59. The names of all candidates *for the examination in 1894*, not being students in any Training College, must be notified to the Department before the 1st of October, *and for the examination in 1895, before the 1st of May.*

N.B.—It will be necessary in future to enforce this Article strictly.

66. Teachers * * * are entitled to claim from the managers *free of charge* a certified copy * * * *after* it has * * *

68. * * * an additional teacher.

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

69. Any person over eighteen years of age approved by the Inspector may be recognised as teacher of an evening school.

70. The teachers of evening schools need not be lay persons.

71. The recognised * * * form the school staff.

No paid * * * as part of the school staff.

This rule is not held to apply to superintendents or secretaries of evening schools under school boards.

73. In estimating * * * attendance of 20.

79. The time-table must be approved * * * Department; and, in a school * * * fee prescribed * * *

82. (*b.*) An evening school may receive an annual grant if the principal teacher is over eighteen years of age and approved by the Inspector.

83. A day school * * * in a year; an evening school not less than 45 times.

84. * * *

If the inspection is wholly or partially omitted under this Article, the grants * * * under this Code.

This Article does not apply to small evening schools where the examination is conducted without the presence of the Inspector (Article 28).

85. (*a.*) * * * properly constructed, lighted * * *

N.B. * * * rules in Schedule VII. Schools already * * * average attendance.

(*b.*) * * * instruction in a day school, the girls * * * cutting-out, and the boys * * *

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

69. Cancelled.

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70. Cancelled.

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71. The recognised * * * form the school staff.

No paid * * * as part of the school staff.

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73. In *determining* * * * attendance of 20.

In order that a school may be properly organised the number of children on the registers under the control of any teacher or teachers should not exceed by more than 15 per cent. the number for which such teacher or teachers is or are considered to be sufficient.

In the case of schools to which the grant falls due on or after 31st August 1896, the above numbers will be reduced as follows, 60 to 50, 70 to 60, and 50 to 45.

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79. The Time-table must be approved * * * Department, *and must be open at any reasonable time, except the ordinary school hours, to the inspection of the parent of any scholar attending the school, who makes a written application to see it.* In a school * * * fee (*if any*) prescribed * * *

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82. (*b.*) [ADDITION to EXCEPTION (*a*).]—*In the case of a school to which the grant falls due on or after the 31st August 1896, the number 60 will be reduced to 50.*

(*b.*) Cancelled.

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83. A school * * * in a year.

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84. * * *

If the inspection is wholly or partially *prevented*, the grants * * * under this Code.

The Inspector's annual visit (Art. 20) to an infant school may be omitted if he has paid to such school not less than two visits without notice (Art. 21).

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85. (*a.*) * * * properly constructed *and arranged for teaching*, lighted * * *

N.B. * * * rules in Schedule VII. *Subject to the conditions laid down in the body of this article* (85(*a*)), schools already * * * average attendance.

No room may be habitually used for a larger number of scholars than that for which it is passed by the Department.

(*b.*) * * * instruction (*1*) the girls * * * cutting-out, (*2*) *the older scholars throughout the school are taught at least one class subject (which after the 31st August 1896 must not be needlework)* and (3) the boys * * *

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

86. * * * or Article 101 (*b.*) **After the 31st** August 1893 a school will not be regarded as efficient unless at least one Class Subject is satisfactorily taught to the older scholars throughout the school. The grant will not * * *

88. * * * spread of disease, either to close * * *

99. The following rules are to be observed :—

101. (*e.*) * * *

3. Elementary science.

* * *

5. Needlework for girls (according to Schedule III).

(*g.*) * * * not more than 24 scholars * * *

The time for cookery * * * at any meeting,

(*g.*) (iii.) * * * classes of 24 scholars *

* * not more than 24 scholars * * *

In the case of any grant falling due after 31st March 1894 the number of scholars at a Cookery class will be required not to have exceeded 18.

105. * * * No grant will be made * * * provided with an efficient and sufficient staff. For the purposes * * *

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

85. (*b.*) [ADDITION to ARTICLE.]—*After the 31st August 1895 object lessons and suitable occupations shall form part of the ordinary instruction given in Standards I., II., and III.*

86. * * * or Article 101 (*b*). The grant will not * * *

88. * * * spread of disease, *or any danger to health likely to arise from the condition of the school*, either to close * * *

99. The following rules are to be observed *at the Inspector's annual visit*:—

100. [ADDITION to EXCEPTION (*a*).]—*This exception will not apply to any school to which the grant falls due on or after the 31st August 1896.*

101. (*b.*) (i.) [ADDITION TO ARTICLE.]—*After the 31st August 1895 the higher grant for Discipline and Organisation will not be paid to any school in which provision is not made for instruction in Swedish or other drill or suitable physical exercises.*

101. (*e.*) * * *

3. Elementary science. (*To be taught in the lower standards by means of object lessons* (*Art. 85 (b.)*)).

* * *

5. Needlework (according to Schedule III.) } for girls only.
6. *Domestic Economy* - - - }

(*g.*) * * * not more than 18 scholars * * *

The time for cookery * * * at any meeting.

After the 30th April 1895 a list of dishes taught during the school year, and the record of the instruction given at each lesson, will have to be submitted to the Inspector.

(*g.*) (iii.) * * * class of *18* scholars * * * not more than *18* scholars * * *

105. * * * No grant will be made * * * provided with an efficient and sufficient staff *and is well taught*. For the purposes * * *

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

Grants to Evening Schools.

106. The grants to evening schools are as follows:—

(*a.*) *A Fixed Grant* of—

(i.) 4*s.*, if the school has met not less than 45 nor more than 60 times since the last examination;

(ii.) 6*s.*, if the school has met not less than 61 times since the last examination.

(*b.*) *A Grant on the examination of individual scholars in any of the Elementary or Special* (i.e., *Class or Specific*) *Subjects* of 2*s.* for each scholar reported by the Inspector or ascertained by the Department to have passed in any subject.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

(i.) No scholar may be presented for examination who has not attended the school for eight weeks, and made at least 24 attendances, since the last examination.

(ii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in a Standard lower than Standard III.

(iii.) The Standards in which scholars are presented need not be the same for all subjects.

(iv.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any subject for the teaching of which provision is not made by name in the time-table of the school.

(v.) No scholar may be presented for examination in the special subjects alone or in less than three elementary subjects, unless such scholar at the time of presentation produces a certificate that, having been a scholar in a Public Elementary School, he has passed Standard V. or a higher Standard in the elementary subjects.

(vi.) No scholar, who is presented for examination in any of the elementary subjects, may be presented in more of the special subjects than will make the total number of subjects amount to five; and no scholar, who is not presented for examination in elementary subjects, may be presented in less than two or more than four of the special subjects.

(vii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any subject in which he has been examined within a year by the Department of Science and Art.

(viii.) Every scholar should, as a rule, be advanced not less than one Standard or one stage of a specific subject in a year. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained to the Inspector, who will determine whether the explanation justifies the exception.

(*c.*) *A Grant of* 2*s. for each girl presented in Standard IV. or any higher Standard or in the special subjects alone* (*Article* 106 (*b*) v) *who has received instruction in Cookery*, and has satisfied the conditions set forth in Article 101 (*g*), provided that not more than 20 hours of attendance at the cookery class shall be required of each girl, which should be in addition to the 24 attendances required by Article 106 (*b*) (i), nor more than 10 hours required to be spent in cooking with her own hands, and that each cookery lesson shall not be required to be longer than

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

106. Cancelled.

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

a continuous hour. Provided also, that for the purposes of Article 106 (*b*) (vi) Cookery shall be considered as a special subject.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

N.B.—Any scholar reported by the Inspector to have passed in any year's work mentioned in the Minute of 31st May 1892, is held to have passed in a subject, and any girl presented in any year's work higher than the first is held to have been presented in Standard IV. or a higher Standard.

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115. * * *

(*b*.) * * * in the United Kingdom.

Any such Graduate, or person qualified by examination to become a Graduate, will be required to spend not less than 150 hours during the year in the practising schools under proper superintendence.

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120. The period of training * * * But an additional year's training may, in any case, be allowed on the application of the authorities of the College proposing to admit the student to such training, and with the consent of the Department. Such additional * * *

124.

Exception :—

This Article is not applied to a College, or, subject to the approval of the Department, to an extension of a College, for the first five years during which grants are made to it, or for the first five years after its number of recognised students has been increased.

The annual expenditure * * *

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125. (*b*.) 50*l*. for each male, and 35*l*. for each female, Queen's Scholar, in residence, and 10*l*. for each day Queen's Scholar enrolled, for continuous training throughout the year for which it is being paid.

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130. (1.) (*a*.) Be as a rule a certificated teacher in a public elementary school, or Training College, at the time when the pension is applied for.

(*c*) * * * elementary schools, or Training Colleges.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

110. [ADDITION to ARTICLE.]—*Training Colleges must be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Training Colleges.*

115. * * *

(*b*) * * * in the United Kingdom.

120. The period of training * * * But an additional year's training may be allowed on the application of the authorities of the College proposing to admit the student to such training. *The consent of the Department will only be given in the case of students of special merit, for whom special educational facilities are offered.* Such additional * * *

124.

Exception:—[RECAST]

In the case of a new College, or (subject to the approval of the Department) of an extension of a College, the grants for the first five years are paid without reference to the sums standing to the credit of the College.

The annual expenditure * * *

125. (*b.*) 50*l.* for each *man*, and 35*l.* for each *woman*, in residence as a Queen's Scholar, and 10*l.* for each day *student* enrolled for continuous training as a Queen's Scholar throughout the year for which it is being paid.

130. (1.) (*a.*) Be, as a rule, a certificated teacher *employed* in a public elementary school, Training College, *or Central Class for the instruction of pupil-teachers, or as an Organising teacher*, at the time when the pension is applied for.

(*c.*) * * * elementary schools, Training Colleges, *or Central Classes for the instruction of pupil-teachers, or as an Organising teacher.*

SCHEDULE I.

Writing:—[ADDITION, under Standards II. and III.]

In the Second and Third Standards the examination in Spelling may be separated from the exercise in Writing, and an examination in word-building leading to correct spelling may be substituted if the managers wish.

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

Arithmetic (Scheme A.) [ADDITION.]—*In Standards I. to III. the accuracy and neatness of the Arithmetic may be judged by the worked exercises, and the intelligence of the teaching may be tested by sums worked orally by the class with the aid of the blackboard, if the managers wish.*

SCHEDULE II.

English taught bi-lingually (for Welsh districts). [ADDITION.]—*This subject may be taken up by degrees, the lower standards taking it, while the upper standards continue to take English, or some other subject.*

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE II.

Course B. Animal Physiology [ADDITION to Standard VI.] *The use and abuse of foods and drinks.*

[NEW COURSES.]

——	Standards I. and II.	Standard III.
Course C. Horticulture.	*Thirty object lessons on common garden plants, tools, watering, effect of frost and heat.*	*Seeds and their requirements. Nature and composition of soils.*
Course H. Experimental arithmetic, physics, and chemistry. *N.B.—Instruction in this subject should be experimental, the experiments being carried out by the scholars.*	*Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers experimentally ascertained by measurement of lines in inches and centimetres, the number of squares in a given area of squared paper ascertained by counting.*	*Decimals. Inch and centimetre rulers to be used, the inches and centimetres being divided into 10 parts. Addition and subtraction, the same method to be used as in Standards I. and II. Results in each case to be recorded in columns. Multiplication and division of above by whole numbers.*

(*continued*)

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
Nature and functions of roots. Stems and branches. Leaves.	*Buds and tubers. Flowers and fruit. Operations connected with the land. Preparation of seed bed. Potting and planting.*	*Propagation. Cuttings. Budding. Grafting. Layering.*	*Branch and root pruning. Fruit, flower and vegetable culture. Fungus and insect pests.*
Metre, its subdivisions. Addition and subtraction of lengths containing them. Results to be recorded in columns as in Standard III. The gramme and its sub-divisions treated similarly. Application of above to numbers generally.	*Measurement of length, area, volume, and weight — English and French systems. Relative weights of liquids and solids. Barometer. Thermometers. Graphic representation. Distillation. Filtration.*	*Evaporation. Wet and dry bulb thermometer. Solubility. Chalk and lime, their properties. Heat and acids on chalk, limestones, &c. Chalk = lime + chalk-gas. Chalk-gas on lime and lime-water. Chalk-gas in the air. Mortar.*	*Substances burnt in air, such as coal, sugar, &c., also metals such as iron, copper &c. Investigation into the increase in weight of certain metals when burnt. Rusting iron. Candle, phosphorus, sulphur burnt in air confined over water. Active and inactive parts of air. Composition of air. Dilute acids on zinc and iron. Inflammable air and the formation of water therefrom. Inflammable air over heated red lead. Composition of water. Steam over heated iron filings. Hard and soft water.*

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

SCHEDULE III.

NEEDLEWORK.

GIRLS' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

BELOW STANDARD I.

* * *

A strip knitted (15 inches by 3 inches) in cotton or wool.

STANDARD I.

1. Hemming, seaming, felling. Any garment or other useful article, showing these stitches, *e.g.*, a child's pinafore, pillow-case, or pocket-handkerchief.

STANDARD II.

1. * * * greater skill. Any garment or other useful article as above.
2. * * * cuffs.

STANDARD III.

1. * * * sewing on strings. Garment, a pinafore, shift, or apron.
   Herring-bone stitch. The stitch only on canvas or flannel.
   Darning, simple. On canvas.
2. Knitting. * * * cuffs.

STANDARD IV.

1. * * * Standards, gathering, setting-in, button-hole, sewing on button. Garment, a plain nightshirt, night-gown, or petticoat, or any garment showing these stitches.
2. Darning, plain (as for thin places), in stocking-web material.
3. Knitting, 4 needles, a sock.
4. Herring-bone, a patch (at least 3 inches square) on coarse flannel.
5. Cutting out, in paper, an infant's shirt and a simple pinafore.

STANDARD V.

1. * * * Standards, and the running of a tuck. Garment as in Standard IV., to be * * *
2. Knitting. 4 needles, a sock or stocking, ribbed or plain.
3. * * * material.
4. Patching in calico.
5. Cutting out, * * * material, garments suitable for making up in Standard III.
6. Marking, simple, on canvas.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

SCHEDULE III.

NEEDLEWORK.

GIRLS' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

Below Standard I.

* * *

4. A strip knitted (*12* inches by 3 inches) in cotton or wool, *or four small squares* (*3 inches by 3 inches*).

Standard I.

1. Hemming, seaming (*top-sewing*), felling. A *small untrimmed* garment or other useful article showing these stitches.

Standard II.

1. * * * greater skill. A *small untrimmed* garment or other useful article.
2. * * * cuffs, *or any simple knitted article, vests, strips for petticoats, &c.*

Standard III.

1. * * * sewing on strings. A *simple untrimmed* garment, *e.g.*, a pinafore, an apron, *a petticoat.*
2. Herring-bone stitch on *single thread* canvas or *on cheese cloth.*
3. Darning (simple) on *single thread* canvas or *on cheese cloth.*
4. Knitting. * * * cuffs, *welts of socks, &c.*

Standard IV.

1. * * * Standards, and gathering, and setting-in. An *untrimmed* garment, *e.g.*, a *chemise, child's overall,* &c.
2. Darning, plain (as for thin places), *on* stocking-web material.
3. Knitting, 4 needles, a *simple knitted garment.*
4. Patching on coarse flannel (herring-bone stitch).
5. Cutting out, in paper, *a child's chemise or plain* pinafore (*two sizes*) *to be cut out by some simple scale of proportion.*

Standard V.

1. * * * Standards, *and button-holing and sewing on buttons.* A *simple* garment to be * * *
2. Knitting. 4 needles. *A simple knitted garment.*
3. * * * material.
4. Cutting out * * * material, a garment suitable for making up in Standard III.

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

SCHEDULE III.—NEEDLEWORK—*cont.*

STANDARD VI.

1. * * * Standards. Garment, a baby's night-gown, or child's frock, or any garment showing the stitches of the previous Standards, to be cut out by the maker.
2. Darning, plain, on coarse linen.
3. Patching in print.
4. Knitting. 4 needles, a stocking or sock.
5. Cutting out, in paper and in material, any under-garment for making up in Standard IV.

STANDARD VII.

1. The work of Standard VI., and whip-stitch and setting-on frill.

SCHEME OF NEEDLEWORK FOR SMALL SCHOOLS.

GROUP B.—(STANDARD III.)

2. * * * The stitch only on canvas or flannel.
Darning, * * *
3. * * * *e.g.*, cuffs.

GROUP C.—(STANDARD IV. AND UPWARDS.)

4. Knitting. 4 needles, a sock or stocking.
5. * * *

NOTES.

2. At least half as many garments should be shown as there are children on the books in Standards I., II., and III. * * * In Standard IV. and upwards each girl must (if she has attended school six months or upwards) present a garment made by herself.

3. Girls should be encouraged to cut out garments for the lower standards at least and to fix their own work in the garments shown. Those above * * *

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

SCHEDULE III.—NEEDLEWORK—*cont.*

STANDARD VI.

1. * * * Standards *and tuck running. Any* garment (showing the stitches of *this and* previous Standards), to be cut out by the maker.

2. Patching in *calico and* print.

3. Cutting out, in paper and in material, *a garment suitable* for making up in Standard IV.

STANDARD VII.

1. The work of *previous* Standards and *gusset-making. Garment cut out by the maker.*

2. *Darning on coarse linen (diagonal cut) and on woollen material (hedge-tear).*

3. *Cutting out, in paper, a reduced and an enlarged pattern of the garment selected for the year's work (paragraph 1).*

SCHEME OF NEEDLEWORK FOR SMALL SCHOOLS.

GROUP B.—(STANDARD III.)

2. * * * The stitch only on *single thread* canvas or *on cheese cloth.* Darning, * * *

3. * * * *e.g.*, cuffs, *welts of socks, &c.*

GROUP C.—(STANDARD IV. AND UPWARDS.)

4. Knitting. 4 needles, a sock, stocking, or *simple knitted garment.*

5. * * *

Children in Standards IV., V., and VI. respectively are not expected to do work in advance of that assigned by the general scheme to their Standard.

NOTES.

2. At least half as many garments as there are children on the books in Standards I., II., and III. should be shown, *one-third of these may be knitted articles,* * * * In Standard IV. each girl must (if she has attended school six months or upwards) present a *small and simple* garment made by herself. *In Standards V., VI., and VII. each girl must (if she has attended school six months or upwards) present a small garment cut out and made by herself, or she may present a large garment tacked together and partly worked in each detail.*

3. *The garments made by children in the lower standards should (as a rule) be cut out by girls in Standards V., VI., and VII. In Standards IV. and upwards, the children must fix their own work; in the three lower standards they should be taught to fold and tack hems and seams,* but they will *not* be required to fix the work in the garments made by them. Those above * * *

Articles in the Code in 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

SCHEDULE III.—NEEDLEWORK—*cont.*

PUPIL-TEACHERS (GIRLS).

First Year.

2. * * * in stocking material.

3. Paper patterns (cut out and tacked together) of two of the garments prescribed in this Schedule for children in Standards III. and IV.

4. A sock.

Second Year.

1. * * * frock, in mull muslin or print showing all the stitches * * *

3. Patterns of a boy's shirt and a woman's nightgown drawn to scale (¼ size) on sectional paper; quantity and quality of material to be stated.

4. A stocking.

Fourth Year.

3. Diagrams on sectional paper drawn to scale (¼ size) of a chemise (full size) and a nightshirt (full size).

SCHEDULE IV.

Col. 6. French or German. Footnote.—(†) The books will be in 1893 and 1894—*French*, Saintine's Picciola. *German*, Hauffe's Die Karavane.

Not more than one half of these books will be required before 1st September 1893; on and after that date the whole will be required.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

SCHEDULE III.—NEEDLEWORK—*cont.*

PUPIL-TEACHERS (GIRLS).

First Year.

2. * * * in stocking-*web* material.
3. *A whipped frill.*
4. Paper patterns (cut out and tacked together) of *a small nightgown and a woman's cooking apron.*

Second Year.

1. * * * frock, showing the stitches * * *
2. Pattern of a boy's shirt drawn to scale (¼ size) on sectional paper *or cut out by means of folding and proportion.*
4. *A knitted sampler showing the intakes at the back of a stocking, the turning of a heel, and the decreasings and finishing off of a toe.*

Fourth Year.

3. Diagrams on sectional paper drawn to scale (¼ size) of a *woman's* chemise and a *man's* nightshirt, *or the same garments marked out on lined paper according to the folding system.*

SCHEDULE IV.

Col. 6. French or German. Footnote (†)—The books will be in 1894 and 1895—French, Saintine's Picciola *or 12 fables of La Fontaine or Florian.* German, Hauff's Die Karavane.

Col. 7. Animal Physiology. 2nd Stage.

[ADDITION.] *The use and abuse of foods and drinks.*

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

SCHEDULE V.

—	7. Geography.	8. History.	11. Notes as to Queen's Scholarship Examination.
	[In Welsh districts in the first year special questions will be set on the physical geography of Wales, and in the second year on the Industries of Wales, and maps will be required to illustrate the answers given.]		1. The examination extends to all the subjects specified in this Schedule (Art. 47). 2. A paper of questions on domestic economy is also given to the female candidates. 3. Marks will be given to candidates who have obtained a report from H.M. Inspector (Art. 47) while employed as teachers in inspected schools for practical skill in teaching, and, in Welsh districts, in teaching English through Welsh. *Optional Subjects.* 4. *Music.*—See column 10 of Schedule. 5. *Languages.*—A paper will be set in— (i.) Latin. (iv.) German. (ii.) Greek. (v.) Hebrew. (iii.) French. (vi.) Welsh. This paper will contain grammatical questions and easy passages for translation into English.¶ 6. *Sciences.*—Marks will also be given to any candidate at this examination who, at one of the examinations held in May of each year by the Department of Science and Art,‖ has passed the elementary stage, or passed in the advanced stage, of one of the following subjects, viz. :— (i.) (*a.*) Mechanics of Solids. (v.) Magnetism. (*b.*) Mechanics of Fluids. Electricity. (ii.) Chemistry. (vi.) Physiography. (iii.) Animal Physiology. (vii.) Botany. (iv.) (*a.*) Sound. (viii.) Principles of Agriculture. (*b.*) Light. (ix.) Hygiene. (*c.*) Heat. (x.) Physics. Candidates may obtain marks for any one language and science, but not more than one. 7. *Drawing.*‖ *Where suitable Means of Instruction exist.* i. Pupil-teachers who during their engagement successfully work papers in freehand, model, geometrical, and perspective drawing are credited with marks in any future examination under Articles 46 or 56. ii. The papers may be worked in any order. iii. Examinations are held— (1.) Annually at elementary schools in which drawing is taught. (2.) In May at the Schools of Art and Art Classes connected with the Department of Science and Art. iv. Pupil-teachers in schools at which drawing is taught by a qualified teacher should be examined at their own schools. Pupil-teachers in schools at which no examination in drawing is held, and pupil-teachers attending Schools of Art, or Art Classes, may be examined in May. They cannot be examined *both* at their own schools and at the May examination; nor on the occasion of Her Majesty's Inspector's visit to their school. v. Pupil-teachers will not be examined in blackboard or light and shade drawing during the term of their apprenticeship, but should prepare themselves for examination in those subjects as students in Training Colleges or Acting Teachers. 8. Marks will also be given to Candidates who shall present University Extension Certificates awarded by the University of Cambridge, the University of Oxford, the Victoria University, and the Universities Joint Board of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, provided that the Certificates shall have been awarded (after examination) during the year preceding the Queen's Scholarship Examination on a course of study including not less than twenty-four lectures and classes (of which the Candidates must have attended not less than twenty) in one of the following subjects:— (i.) A period of English literature, with special reference to the work of a standard author. (ii.) A special aspect of British history, *e.g.*, the history of Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Colonies or India, or some period of the economic history of England. (iii.) A special aspect of Geography, *e.g.*, the history of discovery. (iv.) The elements of English Architecture, with special reference to ancient buildings visited by the Candidate. (v.) Geology. (vi.) Astronomy. (vii.) Meteorology.
1st year -	The British Islands, Australia, and British North America. Physical geography of mountains and rivers. Maps of the British Isles.	Outlines of British History to the Norman Conquest.	
2nd year -	Europe and British India. Latitude and longitude. Climate and productions of the British possessions. Maps of France, Italy, and the Spanish peninsula.	From the Conquest to the accession of the Tudors. In Welsh districts Welsh History to the death of Owen Glyndwr.	
3rd year -	Asia and Africa. Winds and ocean currents. Maps of India, South Africa, and the Mediterranean Sea.	From the accession of the Tudors to 1688. In Welsh districts Outlines of English History from the Norman Conquest to the Tudor accession.	
4th year -	America and Polynesia. The seasons, the sun, moon, and planetary system. The tides. Maps of the United States and Australia.	From 1688 to the present time. In Welsh districts General Outlines of English History from the Tudor accession to the present time, with special knowledge of the History of Wales during that period.	

‖ For detailed information respecting the means of instruction, and the places and times of examination, apply by letter to "The Secretary, Department of Science and Art, London, S.W." After the present year marks will not be given at any examination for a pass at any examination held more than a year previously.

¶ In 1893 and 1894 passages from Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I.; Xenophon Anabasis, Book I.; La Jeune Sibérienne, by Le Maistre; Hauff, Die Karavane.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

SCHEDULE V.

7. Geography.	8. History.	11. Drawing.‖
In Geography and History the examination of all pupil-teachers will be in 1895 in the 1st Division, in 1896 in the 2nd, and in 1897 in the 3rd.		
In Welsh districts in the *1st Division one question will be set on the divisions of Britain in the 9th century; in the 2nd Division, one question on the physical and political geography of Wales at the present time; and in the 3rd Division, one question on the commercial geography of Wales at the present time.*		i. Pupil-teachers may during their engagement work papers in freehand, model, *light and shade*, and perspective drawing, *and, at the May examination only, in geometrical drawing.* ii. The papers may be worked in any order. iii. Examinations are held— (1.) Annually at elementary schools in which drawing is taught. (2.) In May at the Schools of Art and Art classes connected with the Department of Science and Art. iv. Pupil-teachers in schools at which drawing is taught by a qualified teacher should be examined at their own schools. Pupil-teachers in schools at which no examination in drawing is held, and pupil-teachers attending Schools of Art, or Art Classes, may be examined in May. They cannot be examined *in the same subject* both at their own schools and at the May examination *in the same calendar year*; nor on the occasion of Her Majesty's Inspector's visit to their school. v. Pupil-teachers will not be examined in blackboard drawing during the term of their apprenticeship, but should prepare themselves for examination in that subject as students in Training Colleges.
1st Division.—Physical, political, and commercial geography of the British Islands, British North America, and Australia. *Maps of the British Islands.*	*1st Division.—Outlines of British History to death of Edward I.* *In Welsh districts one question will be set on history of Wales between 1100 and 1300.*	
2nd Division.—Europe and Asia (including British India). *Maps of France, Italy, and British India.*	*2nd Division.—From accession of Edward II. to Revolution of 1688.* In Welsh districts *one question will be set on history of Wales from 1300 to 1536 (Union of Wales with England).*	
3rd Division.—Africa, America, and Polynesia. *Maps of Australia, North America.*	*3rd Division.—From accession of William and Mary to the present time.* In Welsh districts *one question on history of Wales generally.*	
4th Division.—Geography generally.	*4th Division.—British History generally, including, in Welsh districts, one question on the history of Wales.*	

‖ For detailed information respecting the means of instruction, and the places and times of examination, apply by letter to "The Secretary, Department of Science and Art, London, S.W."

[ADDITION.] *N.B.—Wherever in this Schedule an alternative scheme is mentioned for Welsh districts, it is to be understood that the alternative is optional for the pupil-teacher.*

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

SCHEDULE VII.

Rules to be observed in Planning and Fitting up Public Elementary Schools.

[School planning * * * character, and colour.

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2. * * * five rows deep must be used. * * *

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5. * * * In large schools more than one entrance is desirable * * *

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6. * * * The hanging-space should be six inches lineal per child so as to provide a separate peg for each.

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7. * * * permissible in such class-rooms. Rule 2 * * *

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8. * * * central hall, which is not calculated in the accommodation.

In the case * * * 1,200 square feet, and the fittings must be marked on the plan.

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9. The light should * * *

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11. * * * An outlet should be warmed in some manner or it will frequently * * * this main direction.

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13. (*b.*) Each closet must be separate, having a door and ventilation to each. More than one seat is not allowed in any closet. A good light should be provided.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

SCHEDULE VII.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN PLANNING AND FITTING UP PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School planning * * * character, and colour.

These Building Rules are intended to assist School Boards and their architects to produce the most compact, convenient, and economical plans of school buildings.

The cost of maintenance should be kept in view as much as the capital expense.

It is desirable that, before instructing an architect, the teaching staff of a school should be well considered, so that the number of rooms and the accommodation of each may be approximately settled before the expense of building is incurred.

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2. * * * Five rows deep *are most suitable.* * * *

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5. * * * In large schools more than one entrance *to each department* is desirable. * * *

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6. * * * The hanging space *necessary* to provide a separate peg for each *is thus* six inches lineal per child.

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7. * * * permissible in such class-rooms. *When the front of a class is narrowed, but the area of the room is not reduced, a seventh row of dual desks or a fifth row of long desks may be allowed.* Rule 2 * * *

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8. * * * central hall *from which the class-rooms are entered and* which is not, *as a rule*, calculated in the accommodation.

But in the case * * * 1,200 square feet, and the *position of the class should* be marked on the plan.

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9. *Every part and corner of a school should be fully lighted.* The light should * * *

(*b.*) [ADDITION TO RULE.] *Large spaces between the window heads and the ceiling are productive of foul rooms.*

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11. * * * An outlet should *have motive power by heat or exhaust* or it will frequently * * * this main direction. *About 1½ superficial inches per child for outlets, and rather more for inlets is desirable.*

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13. (*a.*) [ADDITION TO RULE.] *Where passages or corridors are unavoidably used by both sexes, there must be complete supervision from the class-rooms by sheets of clear glass.*

(*b.*) Each closet must be separate, *fully lighted* and *ventilated, and properly screened or supplied with* a door. More than one seat is not allowed in any closet.

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

SCHEDULE VII.—*continued.*

(*d.*) The following table shows approximately the number of closets needed :—

——	For Girls.	For Boys.
Under 50 children - -	3	2
„ 70 „ - -	4	2
„ 100 „ - -	5	3
„ 150 „ - -	6	3
„ 200 „ - -	7	4
„ 300 „ - -	8	5
		Urinals in proportion.

(*e.*) Cesspools and privies should only be used where unavoidable. Earth or ash closets of an approved type may be employed in rural districts, but drains for the disposal of slop and surface water are still necessary.

16. (*e.*) * * * open fire.
(*f.*) * * * but a larger area should be allowed wherever practicable. Where a Second Standard is taken in an infant school * * *

17. * * * A cookery class-room should contain about 400 superficial feet, * * * necessary.

New, or modified, Articles in Code of 1894.

SCHEDULE VII.—*continued.*

(*d*) The following table shows approximately the number of closets needed:—

——	For Girls.	For Boys.	*For Infants.*
Under 30 children - -	2	1	2
„ 50 „ - -	3	2	3
„ 70 „ - -	4	2	3
„ 100 „ - -	5	3	4
„ 150 „ - -	6	3	5
„ 200 „ - -	7	4	6
„ 300 „ - -	8	5	7
		Urinals in proportion.	

(*e.*) Cesspools and privies should only be used where unavoidable, *and should be at a distance of at least 20 feet from the school.* Earth or ash closets of an approved type may be employed in rural districts, but drains for the disposal of slop and surface water are still necessary. *The proximity of drinking wells should be carefully avoided.*

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14. (*b*) [ADDITION TO RULE.]—*With the use of the dual desk the space between seat and desk disappears, as the children stand in the gangways.*

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16. (*d.*) [ADDITION to RULE.]—*A covered marching ground is desirable.*

(*e.*) * * * open fire, *or be maintained at a temperature of about 65°.*

(*f.*) * * * but a larger area should be allowed wherever practicable. *Care should be taken that the numbers are conveniently seated and that space is left for marching.* Where a Second Standard is *taught* in an infant school * * *

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17. * * * A cookery class-room should contain *at least* 400 superficial feet, * * * necessary, *and a bonnet-room.*

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19. (*e.*) [NEW.]—*Windows should be carried up as nearly to the ceiling as practicable.*

MINUTE OF THE 17TH NOVEMBER 1893, BY THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, CANCELLING CERTAIN ARTICLES OF THE DAY SCHOOL CODE SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO EVENING SCHOOLS.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 17th day of November 1893.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Their Lordships having considered the Code of Regulations for Evening Continuation Schools established by the Minute of the 18th May 1893, and the Articles of the Code of Regulations for Day Schools, expressed or intended to be applicable to Evening Schools:—

Resolved,—

1. That the Code of Regulations for Evening Continuation Schools, as modified by the Minute of the 24th July 1893, shall henceforth regulate all grants to be made to Evening Schools until such Code is duly altered.

2. That the Articles of the Code of Regulations for 1893, for Day Schools, so far as they are set out below, shall be cancelled as from the date of this Minute, so far as relates to Evening Continuation Schools, but this cancelling shall not operate so as to prevent payment of a grant, under Article 106, to an Evening School, the scholars of which have been already examined under the Articles hereby cancelled.

Article 12. "An attendance" means attendance at secular instruction—

(*c*) during one hour in the case of an evening scholar.

Article 13. No attendance is, as a rule, recognised—

(*b*) in an evening school for any scholar under 14 or over 21 years of age, but children under 14, who are by the Department deemed to be exempt from the legal obligation to attend school, are recognised as scholars in an evening school.

Article 25. The managers of any school to which annual inspection has already been promised may apply in writing, before the 1st of January, to the Inspector for an examination of their evening scholars. The application must be renewed annually before the 1st of January to the Inspector, and not to the Department. The number to be presented must be stated in the managers' annual application to the Inspector.

Article 26. Only one such examination is held each year in any school, and it may be held on any day, between the 1st of January and 30th of April, that may be arranged with the Inspector, provided that the school has met 45 times since the date of the last examination.

Article 27. The Inspector may make arrangements for the collective examination, at some convenient centre, of the evening scholars of several schools.

Article 28. The Inspector will not, as a rule, visit any evening school for inspection unless 20 scholars are to be presented for examination. If less than 20 scholars are to be presented, they may be examined either at a collective examination, together with the evening scholars of other schools, or at the same time with the day scholars of the same school, or their examination may be conducted by the managers or other responsible persons in accordance with the regulations from time to time prescribed by the Department. In the latter case the examination will be held on the third Tuesday in March, and managers desiring to hold such an examination must give one calendar month's notice to the Department.

Article 29. The Inspector may either hold the examination himself, or entrust it to an assistant approved by the Department.

Article 69. Any person over 18 years of age approved by the Inspector may be recognised as teacher of an evening school.

Article 70. The teachers of evening schools need not be lay persons.

Article 82. The principal teacher must be certificated.

Exception :—

(*b.*) An evening school may receive an annual grant if the principal teacher is over 18 years of age and approved by the Inspector.

Article 83. A day school must have met not less than 400 times in a year; an evening school not less than 45 times.

Article 106. The grants to evening schools are as follows :—

(*a.*) *A Fixed Grant* of—

(i.) 4*s.*, if the school has met not less than 45 nor more than 60 times since the last examination;

(ii.) 6*s.*, if the school has met not less than 61 times since the last examination.

(*b.*) *A Grant on the examination of individual scholars in any of the Elementary or Special* (i.e., *Class or Specific*) *Subjects* of 2*s.* for each scholar reported by the Inspector or ascertained by the Department to have passed in any subject.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

(i.) No scholar may be presented for examination who has not attended the school for eight weeks, and made at least 24 attendances, since the last examination.

(ii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in a Standard lower than Standard III.

(iii.) The Standards in which scholars are presented need not be the same for all subjects.

(iv.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any subject for the teaching of which provision is not made by name in the time-table of the school.

(v.) No scholar may be presented for examination in the special subjects alone or in less than three elementary

subjects, unless each scholar at the time of presentation produces a certificate that, having been a scholar in a Public Elementary School, he has passed Standard V. of a higher Standard in the elementary subject.

(vi.) No scholar, who is presented for examination in any of the elementary subjects, may be presented in more of the special subjects than will make the total number of subjects amount to five; and no scholar, who is not presented for examination in elementary subjects, may be presented in less than two or more than four of the special subjects.

(vii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any subject in which he has been examined within a year by the Department of Science and Art.

(viii.) Every scholar should, as a rule, be advanced not less than one Standard or one stage of a specific subject in a year. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained to the Inspector, who will determine whether the explanation justifies the exception.

(*c.*) *A grant of 2s. for each girl presented in Standard IV. or any higher Standard or in the special subjects alone* (*Article* 106 (*b*) (v)), *who has received instruction in Cookery*, and has satisfied the conditions set forth in Article 101 (*g*), provided that not more than 20 hours of attendance at the cookery class shall be required of each girl, which should be in addition to the 24 attendances required by Article 106 (*b*) (i), nor more than 10 hours required to be spent in cooking with her own hands, and that each cookery lesson shall not be required to be longer than a continuous hour. Provided also, that for the purposes of Article 106 (*b*) (vi) Cookery shall be considered as a special subject.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

N.B.—Any scholar reported by the Inspector to have passed in any year's work mentioned in the Minute of 31st May 1892, is held to have passed in a subject, and any girl presented in any year's work higher than the first is held to have been presented in Standard IV. or a higher Standard.

MINUTE OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, DATED 17TH APRIL 1894, MODIFYING ARTICLE 73 OF THE DAY SCHOOL CODE (1894).

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 17th day of April 1894.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Their Lordships having considered representations made to the Education Department with respect to the provisions of Article 73 of the Day School Code (1894):—

Resolved,—

To modify that Article as follows:—

Article of the Day School Code (1894).	Article as Modified.
73. In determining what is the minimum school staff required, the Department consider the principal certificated teacher to be sufficient for an average attendance of 60, each additional certificated teacher for an average attendance of 70, if certificated on or before 1st January 1891, or if trained for at least one year in a recognised Training College, and of 60 if certificated after 1st January 1891 and not so trained, each assistant teacher for an average attendance of 50, each additional teacher approved under Article 68 and each pupil-teacher, for an average attendance of 30, and each candidate on probation for an average attendance of 20. In order that a school may be properly organised the number of children on the registers under the control of any teacher or teachers should not exceed by more than 15 per cent. the number for which such teacher or teachers is or are considered to be sufficient. In the case of schools to which the grant falls due on or after 31st August 1896, the above numbers will be reduced as follows, 60 to 50, 70 to 60, and 50 to 45.	73. In determining what is the minimum school staff required, the Department consider the principal certificated teacher to be sufficient for an average attendance of 60, each additional certificated teacher for an average attendance of 70, if certificated on or before 1st January 1891, or if trained for at least one year in a recognised Training College, and of 60 if certificated after 1st January 1891 and not so trained, each assistant teacher for an average attendance of 50, each additional teacher approved under Article 68 and each pupil-teacher, for an average attendance of 30, and each candidate on probation for an average attendance of 20. In order that a school may be properly organised, *it should be arranged that* the number of children *habitually present at any one time*, under the *instruction* of any teacher or teachers, should not exceed by more than 15 per cent. the number for which such teacher or teachers is or are considered to be sufficient. In the case of schools to which the grant falls due on or after 31st August 1896, the above numbers will be reduced as follows, 60 to 50, 70 to 60, and 50 to 45.

REVISED INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS, AND APPLICABLE TO THE CODE OF 1894,

IN RESPECT OF—

1. The Examination and Inspection of Schools generally;
2. The Examination in Needlework of
   (1) Scholars and (2) Pupil-Teachers (Appendix I.)
3. The Registration of Scholars (Appendix II.);
4. Half-time Scholars (Appendix III.);
5. Examination in Singing (Appendix IV.);
6. Thrift (Appendix V.);
7. The Training of Pupil-Teachers (Appendix VI.);
8. The Instruction of Infants (Appendix VII.).
9. The Instruction of Lower Standards in Schools for Older Scholars (Circular 332) (Appendix VIII.).

Education Department, Whitehall,
19th March 1894.

SIR,

Introduction.

1. A FEW changes have been made in the Revised Instructions for the present year. The paragraphs that have been altered or added are marked with asterisks.

General summary of changes effected in recent Codes.

2. The objects of the alterations made in recent Codes have been:—

(i.) To give, by means of a liberal fixed grant (Art. 101*a*), greater financial stability to schools.

(ii.) To provide, in the case of inefficient schools, that unless improvement is made the whole grant may be withheld (Art. 86); but to afford to the managers of such schools time and due warning, in order that they may adapt themselves to the required conditions.

(iii.) To discontinue the system of computing one part of the grant according to the per-centage of passes in the elementary subjects, and to substitute for it (Art. 101*a*), the method heretofore adopted in awarding the grant for Class Subjects, keeping in view especially the quality of the work done.

(iv.) To give (Art. 101 (*a*) v.) freedom of classification according to the attainments, abilities, and opportunities of the scholars.

(v.) To emphasize, by means of a special and graduated grant for Discipline and Organisation (Art. 101*b*), the importance of conduct and moral training as essential factors of the success and usefulness of a public elementary school.

(vi.) To give further encouragement to the teaching of Drawing and Elementary Science and to Manual Training (Arts. 12*f*, 15, and 101*e*).

(vii.) To offer (Art. 101(*e*) vi.) greater liberty in the choice and treatment of Class Subjects, and to suggest (Supplement to Schedule II.) alternative courses adapted to the needs of particular districts, to the circumstances of small rural schools, and to the special aptitudes and preferences of the teachers.

(viii.) To secure more efficient training for pupil-teachers (Art. 41) by making success at the Queen's Scholarship Examination a necessary condition of having satisfactorily completed their apprenticeship, and by reserving until the last year a special grant (Art. 102) designed to assist the candidate to defray the charges necessary on entering a Training College.

(ix.) To offer new facilities for the systematic training of teachers (Arts. 110–29) by recognising day students, either (*a*) in Universities and Colleges of university rank provided with special and satisfactory arrangements for instruction in the art of teaching; or (*b*) in existing Training Colleges.

(x.) To diminish the proportion of teachers who have not passed through a Training College, and to raise the standard of qualification among such teachers by providing (Arts. 55 and 61) that in future they shall be required to pass both examinations corresponding to the two years of normal training, and by ceasing to recognise those who fail to pass in the First or Second Division at the final examination as entitled to receive or train pupil-teachers.

(xi.) To provide for the continuation of the teaching given to scholars who have left the day schools, by giving greater variety and attractiveness to the course of instruction in evening schools, and by withdrawing the condition that all evening scholars shall necessarily be examined in the standard subjects.

(xii.) To call attention to physical conditions necessary for health both for teachers and scholars. *

General rules relating to inspection.

3. My Lords would again remind you that all hurry or undue haste on the day of examination is incompatible with the proper discharge of your main duty—that of ascertaining, verifying, and reporting the facts on which the parliamentary grant is administered. An early attendance at the school is absolutely indispensable, not only on account of the greater length of time available for work, but in the interests of the children, who are far more capable of sustained exertion in the early part of the day. It is especially necessary to avoid the attempt to do two things at once, *e.g.*, giving out dictation or sums while hearing the reading of another class; retaining children in school in the dinner hour, and thereby not allowing sufficient time for the meal; prolonging the examination to a late hour in the afternoon; and embarrassing young scholars by want of clearness in dictation or in asking questions. As far as possible it should be arranged that during your visit of inspection no class shall be left unemployed. Infants should not be detained beyond the ordinary hour for dismissal; and other children whom it is proposed to examine later should be relieved by a short interval for recreation * before that time. It is very desirable that in the inspection of every school a short time should be devoted to conference with the Managers, if their presence can be secured, as well as with the Head Teachers. And, in reporting on a school, special care and discrimination will be needed to apportion praise or blame equitably, especially when the staff * is composed of several teachers, all of whom are not equally responsible for the condition and conduct of the school.

Uniformity of standard.

4. Arrangements will continue to be made for periodical conferences of the Chief Inspectors, whose duty it will be to see that the rules approved

by the Department are uniformly observed in their respective divisions. Other conferences will be held between the Chief Inspector and the district Inspectors of each division. The general object of these conferences is to concert measures whereby full effect may be given to the provisions of the Code, and to these Instructions, in such a way as to secure substantial uniformity of judgment and of practice throughout the divisions, without unduly interfering with the methods and with the personal responsibility of individual Inspectors. Uniformity of standard will also be further secured by the special training and probation of all Inspectors who may hereafter be appointed. If any complaint of real or apparent hardship should be laid before the Department, the case will be referred by their Lordships to the Chief Inspector of the division or to the Senior Chief Inspector for personal inquiry and report, whenever the facts alleged seem to justify such a reference.

INFANT SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

5. The infant school contemplates in the length, variety, and character of its lessons the training of scholars whose delicate frames require very careful treatment. It is essential, therefore, that the length of the lesson should not in any case exceed 30 minutes, and should be confined in most cases to 20 minutes; and that the lessons should be varied in length according to the section of the school, so that in the babies' room the actual work of the lesson should not be more than a quarter of an hour. Each lesson should be followed by intervals of rest and singing; the subjects of lessons should be varied, beginning in the lowest section with familiar objects and animals, and interspersed with songs and stories appropriate to the lesson; the spontaneous and co-operative activity of the scholars should form the object and animate the spirit of each lesson. It is evident, therefore, that for institutions of this character boys and girls of developed frames and habits cannot be considered suitable pupils merely on the ground of their ignorance. Though the methods of teaching are similar, such children require a somewhat stricter discipline and lessons of greater length. They do not find the songs and games of the infant school attractive, and they are not fit companions for very young scholars in the playground. Though no rigid rule as to age can be applied, especially in the cases of delicate and afflicted children, it may be safely laid down that scholars of advanced age would make more progress in knowledge and form better habits in the schools for older scholars than in an infant school.

The expression "as a rule" in Art. 99(*c*) of the Code is not to be interpreted as prescribing that any definite number of the children over seven years of age should be presented in Standard I. A scholar of ordinary capacity who has entered school at five years of age or soon after, may reasonably be expected to be fit for examination in Standard I. at seven years of age. But you should take into account any exceptional circumstances which may have interfered with the progress of the child, as well as the age at which he first attended school. A child over seven years of age may not be fit to be classified for any of the subjects in Standard I., or he may be classified in that standard for one or two subjects only. The like freedom of classification should be extended to all the classes of infant schools.

It has been decided that Infant Schools should no longer be, in every case, subjected to a formal annual examination, and the Code of 1894 (Art. 84) provides accordingly for the assessment of the grant after * not less than two visits without notice. There should be a reasonable interval between these visits. In order to enable you to form a just opinion upon such visits, it will be necessary for you to employ some part, or the whole (if necessary), of a meeting of the school in observing its general conduct and arrangements, and in hearing lessons given. It is

often more useful in an infant school to invite the teachers to show you what they have done, than to apply any formal test to the results of their work.

It will be desirable (when travelling arrangements permit) that the officer who pays the visit should be, on one occasion at least, early at the * school that he may note before the arrival of the scholars whether the room is properly cleaned, warmed, and aired, the furniture in good condition, the inkwells stowed away out of the dust, and the water supply properly laid on. On the arrival of the staff and the children he should note whether the scholars march into school in an orderly manner, * and take their places quietly, and if the morning is unfavourable, whether they are admitted as they arrive, and whether discipline is maintained. After the school is opened he should proceed to inquire into its general organisation He will note especially what part of the instruction is taken by the principal teacher, and what supervision she exercises over the various members of the staff, and will ask for the * record of examinations, which should show that examinations have been held at least once a quarter.

The Register and Log Books should be called for that he may see whether they are duly posted. The Time Table should be carefully examined, and it will be a convenience if an analysis is made beforehand * by the teacher showing the number of hours devoted to each subject, the principles of classification, the arrangements for the noisier lessons, for collective lessons, and for criticism lessons, and the classification of backward scholars. The sufficiency of the time for recreation, and for * physical exercises, should also be noted. A full syllabus should be prepared by the teacher at the beginning of the school year, showing the work of each class in each subject of instruction, and the graduation of each subject throughout the school, especially as to the suitability of the * occupations to the various classes. A classified list of the objects and other articles of interest in the school museum should also be kept.

If you are satisfied that your visits without notice have enabled you to form a satisfactory judgment upon the teaching and general efficiency of * an infant school, you should, when issuing your notices of inspection to other schools due to be visited in the same month, intimate to the managers of the school that you do not propose to hold a formal inspection.

Instruction in elementary subjects.

6. In verifying the first condition of the Variable Grant (Art. 98(*b*)), viz., that the instruction in the elementary subjects should be suitable, you will not require or lay down any standard or scheme to be uniformly observed, but will report upon the plan of instruction, and upon the success with which it is carried into effect. You will be especially careful to avoid any methods of inspection or examination which seem to require that the scholars in an infant school are classified rigidly according to age. Such methods have led not infrequently in the past to the creation of quasi-standards for very young children, to the separation of the scholars of five and six years of age respectively into distinct classes, and to the treatment of scholars over seven as a "standard" class, under the mistaken notion that its course of instruction should differ in character from that of the rest of the school. Although in ordinary circumstances the right classification of the children in an infant school will be found to correspond nearly with their ages, many exceptions must necessarily occur, *e.g.*, in the case of scholars who have not attended an infant school before reaching their sixth or seventh year, or of delicate children, or of children who live at a considerable distance from the school and may be frequently prevented by bad weather from attending. It is important, therefore, that your method of conducting the inspection should leave the teachers fully at liberty to deal with such exceptions in the way which may seem

best. Experience has proved that scholars at seven years of age, if they have been taught in schools where the true principles of infant training and discipline are understood, pass the examination in the First Standard with more ease and with greater readiness and intelligence than in schools in which the dominant purpose of the lessons has been to prepare the scholars for examination in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

7. The Code assumes that, besides suitable instruction in the elementary subjects, and in Needlework and Singing, a good infant school should provide a regular course of simple conversational lessons on objects and on the facts of natural history, and a proper variety of physical exercises and interesting employments.

Object lessons.

8. In order to satisfy the second of the three requirements of Art. 98(*b*), the mistress, early in the school year, should draw up and enter in the Log Book a course of about 30 collective lessons: *e.g.*, on animals; on such objects as coal, glass, and salt; on common employments, as paper making, cotton mill, house building, one of the trades of the district being chosen in preference; on form and colour, food, plants, and clothing; on simple facts in nature, as rain, frost, the seasons; and on familiar scenes in common life, as the post office, a shop, a railway, washing, or harvest. Each of these should in the course of the year be given two or three times, and on the day of inspection the Inspector may select one or two lessons to be given by the teacher in charge of the class; then, at the point of the lesson where questioning begins, he may himself intervene, and ascertain how far the lesson has had intelligent effect.

Other employments.

9. The manual or other employments which best satisfy the third of the requirements of Art. 98(*b*) are modelling, simple geometrical drawing, weaving, plaiting, building with cubes, drill, singing, recitation, and other exercises, such as will relieve the younger children, especially during the afternoon, from the strain of ordinary lessons, and train them to observe and imitate. It should be borne in mind that it is of little service to adopt the "gifts" and mechanical occupations of the *Kindergarten* unless they are so used as to furnish real training in accuracy of hand and eye, in intelligence, and in obedience. A special circular (No. 322), reprinted in Appendix VII. to these Instructions, calls attention to various additional means of applying the doctrines and methods of Froebel to the course of training in infant schools.

Not to be restricted to the infant school.

10. It should not be forgotten that the principles which underlie the system of *Kindergarten* occupations do not cease to be applicable when a scholar quits the infant school or department. For example, elementary drawing, dialogues, picture and object lessons, the cutting out and inventing of paper patterns, modelling, weighing and measuring, musical drill, and the use of simple tools, are not only useful in diversifying the day's employments in the lower standards of the school for older children; but they will be found to increase the brightness and intelligence with which those children pursue the regular course of elementary instruction. Moreover, such exercises will serve as a valuable link connecting the work of the infant school with some of those forms of technical or manual training, which are now, with very great advantage, adopted in the upper classes of many good schools. It is one of the chief objects of the *Kindergarten* to establish a right and harmonious relation between those lessons which are addressed to the memory and the understanding of a child, and those interesting manual and other exercises which call forth his active and observant powers. And this is an object which ought to be kept steadily in view throughout all the subsequent stages of a scholar's career in a public elementary school.

Schools for older Children.

The principal grant.

11. You will observe that an important modification is made by Art. 101*a* in the mode of recognising the proficiency of the scholars in the three elementary subjects. The Commissioners recommended (pp. 220–1 of Final Report) "that the conditions on which the variable "portion of the grant are now made, be so far modified as to secure "that the amount shall depend on the good character of the school "and on the quality of the acquirements of the great majority of the "scholars rather than on the exact number of the children who attain "the minimum standard of required knowledge," and further, "that in "distributing the variable grant special stress should be laid on efficiency "in the three elementary subjects." It is now provided that effect shall be given to this suggestion by means of two grants of which the lower is a fixed grant. After the examination and inspection you will be in a position to recommend the award of the higher or the lower of these two grants, or else to report that the lower standard has not been reached, and that the school should receive due warning.

General rule for assessing the grant.

12. The general rule for your guidance in reporting on the principal grant is to have regard to the quality of the work of the scholars generally and not merely to the number of scholars who succeed in individual examination. You will in no case recommend the larger grant unless a high standard of accuracy and intelligence has been reached, in regard to all three elementary subjects. You will continue to make allowance for the special circumstances of a school, such as epidemic illness, unavoidable changes of teachers, or extreme poverty. Should you be unable to recommend the higher grant you will point out in your report for the information of the managers in what particulars the work needs to be improved.

Sample and class examination.

13. The plan of examining in class or by sample, which has been for some time adopted in the First Standard of Infant schools, and has certainly not exercised any injurious effect on the soundness of the instruction, is now extended to scholars generally. In some cases it suffices to examine one third of a class in Reading, another third in Writing, and the remaining third in Arithmetic. In other cases, and especially in small classes, while the whole of the scholars perform the required exercises in Writing and Arithmetic, a few may be selected for examination in Reading. In others the Inspector will choose at random from one third to one half of the scholars whose performances may serve as specimens of the rest. It will be desirable to adopt different plans of examining from time to time, since a fixed, unvarying form of test year after year is apt to encourage a somewhat unintelligent routine in teaching. But in all cases you should invite the teacher to add to those who are selected a few of his most forward scholars, in order that no accident may deprive the best work of the school of its due recognition.

The teachers are of course entitled to hear the oral examination, and to see any written or printed questions which you may propose. It will nevertheless be necessary to remind them that it is not by studying past questions, nor by trying to forecast the kind of questions likely to be set hereafter, but by teaching the subject with good sense and thoroughness that the requirements of the Department will be best fulfilled, and the truest educational success achieved.

Liability to examination.

14. Every scholar is now liable to examination (Arts. 99 (*b*), 101 (*a*) (v).) In cases where scholars have been six months or less in the school, or where their attendance has been irregular, you will avail yourself of this provision only in order to ascertain that due attention has been paid to their instruction. In grouping scholars for examination such children may be excluded from the sample; and, whatever method of examination is adopted, the work of the scholars should be judged in accordance with the opportunities that they may

Half-time schools.

have had. This rule of action needs to be specially kept in view in schools attended by half-time children where teachers have to contend with special difficulties, since you may fairly accept a somewhat lower standard both of attainments and of organisation than in other schools. In the examination of the scholars it will, of course, be necessary that half-timers should be included, but the sample should always be taken in proper proportions from half-time and full-time scholars.

Labour certificates.

15. Individual examination continues to be necessary for the purpose of awarding certificates of total or partial exemption from school to those
* scholars for whom the certificate is requested by their parents or guardians. In country districts, or where the number of applicants for such certificates is small, the examination may without inconvenience form part of the ordinary inspection. But in towns the practice of holding collective examinations on Saturday morning at certain fixed intervals will probably be found to economise the time of the Inspector and his assistants. It is to be understood that the test for the individual "pass" in the standards fixed by the local byelaws has not in any way been lowered. Every scholar for whom a labour certificate is desired must reach the prescribed standard by passing the examination in all three of the elementary subjects.

Classification in schools for older scholars.

16. Every scholar present should be classed for examination in the standard in which he has been taught. This standard need not be the same for all the subjects of examination. Art. 101 (*a*) (v.) permits a variation in the elementary subjects, Art. 101 (*e*) (vii.) in the Class Subjects. You are not to take into account, as a factor of your judgment upon the work of a school, the extent to which this freedom of classification has been used, without regard to its effect upon the organisation and general condition of the school. It is desired that no difficulty should be experienced in the honest classification of scholars according to capacity and attainment.

The rule in Art. 101 (*a*) (vi.) which prescribes that in ordinary circumstances a scholar should be advanced not less than one standard in a year is intended to apply to the child of ordinary capacity, who has enjoyed the usual opportunities of instruction. The Code entitles the teacher to use freedom in classification, so that a scholar may be advanced in any one or more of the elementary subjects in which he is fit to be advanced, or kept back in any one or more of the elementary subjects in which he is backward. In every school it may be expected that there will be a certain number of children who are unfit to be advanced; especially in the subject of arithmetic; this applies
* with especial force to older girls, who are not quick at arithmetic, if their time is much encroached upon by cookery and needlework. It is hoped, however, that a larger proportion of the children than heretofore will be advanced two standards in one or more subjects in the year.

It will not be necessary for you to inquire into the reasons for the classification of particular children, if you are satisfied that the school as a whole is making fair progress. But, if you have reason to suppose that there has been any abuse of the freedom given by the Code, if, for instance, low classification is attributable to neglect of the scholars, or if the classification is such as to interfere seriously with the efficiency of the school, it will be your duty to make inquiries. You will take into consideration the presence of sickness in the district during the past year or at the date of your visit, irregularity of attendance from causes beyond the control of the managers, and any cause, local or otherwise, for which the managers are not responsible and which may prejudicially affect the progress of the scholars. Irregularity of attendance caused by the failure of the local authority to fulfil its duty should be dealt with in a special report.

17. A schedule containing the names of all the scholars will need to be prepared by managers before your visit in order that you may record the results of your examination of such scholars as you select, and another schedule containing the names of all for whom the parents or guardians desire a labour certificate either for total or partial exemption. Schedule recording the results.

The liberty of classification, now conceded, pre-supposes an accurate knowledge on the part of the managers and teachers of the proper position of a scholar in his classes. Such help towards classification as could be gathered from the results of your examination is therefore no longer required. It may be hoped that parents who have hitherto been led to regard the results of the inspection as the chief evidence of their children's progress will find a more satisfactory test in the promotion of the scholars, according to ability and opportunities, by the authorities of the school. The examination is a sufficiently accurate test for the purpose of judging of the general quality of the instruction; but its results do not furnish such accurate data as can be implicitly followed for the classification of each child.

18. In Standards I. and II. intelligent reading should satisfy you without much examination into the matter of the book. The mechanical difficulties of reading, which are to be found in the shorter words of irregular notation, should be mastered before the Third Standard is reached; but even in lower standards an attempt should be made to teach children to read in a natural tone, and to break up sentences rather into phrases than into single words. As a general rule, but especially in the lower standards, the examiner should be careful rather to ask for the meaning of short sentences and phrases than to require explanations of separate words by definitions or synonyms. ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS. Reading.

19. A very useful practice has been adopted in some good schools as an aid to the intelligent use of the art of reading, and it may suggest to you an effective way of varying your methods of inspection. While one class is under examination, a higher class may be set occasionally to read in silence two or three pages of some part of a reading book with which they are less familiar, and at the end of a short interval your questions on the matter of the lesson may enable you to judge how far the scholars have acquired the habit of reading a book by themselves and mastering its contents. It is desirable that you should inquire what use is made of the school library, and to what extent the co-operation of the parents is invited in encouraging the practice of home reading. In some good schools the aid of the parents has been successfully enlisted, and they have been urged to hear their children read aloud from a newspaper or from a book for a few minutes at home every day. The amount of oral practice which any one child can obtain in a large class is obviously insufficient; and a little home exercise in reading aloud is often found to have an excellent effect. Silent reading.

20. In reading books 40 lessons and not less than 80 pages of small octavo text should be required in Standards I. and II., and not less than 60 lessons and 120 pages in higher standards. Two pages may be considered as the minimum for an effective reading lesson; and engravings, lists of words and names, and supplementary questions or exercises are not to be taken into account in computing the contents of the books, except to a small extent in those for the First Standard. A book containing twice the amount of matter prescribed for a single year may remain in use during two years, *e.g.*, for both the Fifth and Sixth Standards; but may not count as two books for use in a single class in one year. The chief requisites of a school reading book are that it should be written in good English, and that its style and contents should be calculated to stimulate thought, to be attractive to scholars, and to establish in their minds pleasant associations with the act of Reading books.

reading. Though the subjects may be properly varied, it is desirable that some of the lessons should be in series, and should afford, especially in the higher classes, means of sustaining the serious interest of the scholars in the more important of the subjects treated. To the ordinary narratives and poetical and literary extracts, there may be added, with great advantage, lessons illustrating and enforcing the importance of thrift and temperance, *see* Appendix V., and the relation of conduct to well-being and to success and usefulness in life. Passages impressing on the children the duty of gentleness and consideration for others, and that of the humane treatment of animals, may also be wisely introduced. It is in no sense desirable that all books in use in schools should conform exactly to one type in regard to their length or arrangement, without reference to the proper treatment of each subject, or the literary unity of each volume. Text-books or manuals should not be accepted as reading books.

In schools or classes composed exclusively of half-time scholars, it is not necessary to require that the three reading books prescribed by the Code in the higher classes be read through in the course of a year, but only such parts as can be conveniently taken within the limited time.

21. The officers of this Department are not at liberty to prescribe or to recommend particular books, apparatus, or school requisites for use in schools. But H.M. Inspector may, with the concurrence of the Chief Inspector of his division, disallow the use of any books which are plainly unsuitable, or which do not conform to the requirements of the Code, as interpreted by these Instructions.

Writing.

22. In regard to Writing, which will be tested partly by exercises in dictation, and partly by inspecting the copybooks of each scholar, no suggestion need be added to the requirements specified in Schedule I., except that no one system or style of writing should be prescribed by the Inspector, but that any system of copybook exercises or of slate ruling which produces a bold and legible style, and in which the forms and proportions of letters are duly shown, may be accepted as satisfactory. You will now have fuller opportunity than heretofore to examine the note-books and exercise books of the older scholars; and in order that you may be the better helped to form a right estimate of their progress, it may be well to suggest to teachers the expediency of dating every exercise at the time of its performance.

Spelling.

23. Correct spelling is, of course, an essential part of elementary instruction, and often demands considerable labour from the teachers. But this labour might be greatly abridged by the adoption of more
* skilful methods than are commonly in use. The practice of oral spelling is not only wearisome and uninteresting to children, but it often wholly fails to effect its intended purpose. No child ever learns to spell well merely by reciting aloud the names of the letters which compose a word. It is by judicious exercises in word-building and in grouping together on the blackboard words of similar
* structure, and above all by more frequent exercises in writing and transcription from books that the difficulties of our anomalous spelling can be most effectually overcome in early childhood. It is to the eye rather than to the verbal memory that all spelling lessons should be addressed, and it is by written, not oral, tests that the results of
* such lessons should be measured. When words are sounded alike but differently spelled, the best way of dealing with them is to require the scholars to put them into short sentences of their own in writing; and by this means to make the spelling exercise helpful as elementary training in composition.

* These general principles will serve as a guide to the best method of forming an equitable judgment on the success with which this difficult subject has been taught, whether the spelling be

tested by a dictation exercise or by an examination in word-building according to a scheme prepared by the teacher. In the Second and Third Standards it will not be reasonable to expect more than the power to write correctly common words of comparatively regular notation, and some of the anomalous words which occur frequently in conversation or in easy reading books. And even in the higher standards when proper names, the technical terms of a science not studied in the class, foreign words, or words of rare or exceptional character occur in the dictation lesson, it is right to omit such words from your estimate when you are reporting on the results of the instruction in spelling. The services of the teacher in giving out the passage for dictation may often be used with advantage.

Arithmetic.

24. In Arithmetic you will continue the usual practice of setting, in all standards above the second, four sums, of which not more than one should be a problem, *i.e.*, a question requiring the application of more than one rule, and demanding some thought in discovering the rules to be applied, and of accepting as sufficient two correct answers. But it will not be right to report that this subject has been *well* taught unless the greater part of the scholars examined work the problem (*i.e.*, not necessarily give a correct solution, but make an intelligent attempt at its solution), and answer correctly three questions out of the four, or give correct answers to three questions, one of which must be the problem. In the case of girls right method and arrangement and good figures may excuse slight error in one of the answers.

In the First and Second Standards two at least of the sums orally proposed should be set in concrete quantities, and both the numbers employed and the articles spoken of should be such as are within the range of the ordinary experience of scholars of seven or eight years of age.

In schools, in which the staff consists of three or less adult teachers, it might be convenient to divide the school into three groups for teaching arithmetic, and the following plan is suggested as a means of carrying out such grouping. As regards the arithmetic of Standards III. and IV., there is no reason why the scholars promoted into Standard III. should not study the greater part of the arithmetic of Standard IV. with the boys of that Standard, returning in the following year to the work of Standard III.; it is of little consequence whether instruction in money sums precedes instruction in weights and measures, or follows it. So also in regard to the work of Standards V. and VI., the lower half of the class might study the work of Standard VI., returning in the following year to the work of Standard V. One half of the school would thus follow the order prescribed by the Standards; the other half would learn the rules in the following order:—Standard IV., Standard III., Standard VI., Standard V. In cases where this arrangement is adopted, and children are consequently examined in Standards IV. or VI. who have not done the work of the preceding Standard, you will be careful to see that in the cards set the problem does not involve a knowledge of the rules to be learnt in that Standard. The course distinguished by the letter S in Schedule I. indicates a scheme of arithmetical instruction which may be usefully adopted in small rural schools. You will, however, bear in mind that scholars examined for half-time and full-time certificates of exemption must be examined in the Standards fixed by the byelaws of the district.

An alternative arithmetical scheme.

In Schedule I. it will be found that, besides the scheme marked S, designed for schools in which the scholars of all the standards are necessarily classed for instruction in three groups, another scheme, marked B, is proposed as an alternative to the ordinary standard course. The degree of proficiency to be attained in the higher standards does not materially differ from that now required; but in the earlier steps

leading up to the Fifth Standard an important variation will be observed. Many experienced teachers believe that the true progression in arithmetic is not to be found in advancing from addition and subtraction, to multiplication and division, with the large numbers often given in sums; but in graduated exercises beginning with small numbers and exhausting all their combinations. Such teachers will take, for example, the number 20, and after helping the scholars to count cubes or other objects, will dissect the number, find out in how many ways it is made up, learn its fractions and aliquot parts, apply it to money, length, hours and minutes, and perform all the arithmetical processes, both orally and in writing, which can be dealt with within that limit, higher numbers and more elaborate exercises in notation being reserved to a later stage. My Lords desire that teachers who adopt this view of arithmetical teaching should be at full liberty to give effect to it; and the alternative scheme (B) will be found to have been framed for this purpose.

Principles of Arithmetic.

25. A footnote to Schedule I. requires you to satisfy yourself that the reasons of arithmetical processes have been properly explained and understood. This is a department of school work which has been much overlooked. There is in an elementary school course scarcely any more effective discipline in thinking than is to be obtained from an investigation of the principles which underlie the rules of Arithmetic. It is therefore desirable that you should very frequently ask the teacher of the class to give a demonstrative lesson on this subject; and he should so work out an example on the blackboard as to make the reason for every step of the process intelligible and interesting to the scholars. When children obtain answers to sums and problems by mere mechanical routine, without knowing why they use the rule, or when, on receiving a question or a problem, they ask, "What rule is it in?" they cannot be said to have been well instructed in arithmetic. The Code now provides that in the three lowest Standards, if the managers so desire, the intelligence of the class may be tested by sums worked with the help of the blackboard, instead of by the written exercises, which will only be needed to test the accuracy and neatness of the work.

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Mental Arithmetic.

26. Mental Arithmetic is a class exercise, and may often be satisfactorily tested by requiring the teacher of the class to give a few questions in your presence, and by adding at discretion some questions of your own. The object of this exercise is to encourage dexterity, quickness, and accuracy in dealing with figures, and to anticipate, by means of rapid and varied oral practice with small numbers, the longer problems which have afterwards to be worked out in writing. It is obvious that this general object cannot be attained if the exercises are confined to a few rules for computing "dozens" and "scores," such as are often supposed to be specially suited for mental calculation. A footnote to Schedule I. calls your attention to the importance of rapid addition. Occasionally a long column of figures may be written in the sight of the scholars, and they may be required to name in quick succession the results of each addition as the Inspector or teacher points to the several figures in any order. Oral practice should be given in all the ordinary processes of arithmetic, and should be so varied as to furnish as many different forms of exercise as possible in concrete as well as abstract numbers, and in the fractional parts of money, weights, and measures. It is often found a help in calculation if the dimensions of the schoolroom, the playground, and the desks, and the weight of a few familiar objects are accurately known, and if the figures recording these data are easily accessible and are occasionally referred to as standards of measurement.

Recitation.

27. The Recitation of poetry no longer forms a part of English as a class subject. The usefulness of this exercise as a means of enlarging

the range of the scholar's thoughts, cultivating the imagination and improving the taste, has been so generally recognised, that it has been deemed expedient to retain Recitation as one of the conditions indispensable to the award of the higher principal grant. The Code (Art. 101 (*a*), iii.) specifies the same amount as before to be committed to memory by the scholars of each Standard; and it will still be necessary that a list of the pieces selected for the ensuing year should be submitted to you for approval on the day of inspection.

CLASS SUBJECTS.

28. My Lords believe that some variety might with advantage be secured in the teaching of the Class subjects. For example, in one school the teacher of English attaches more importance to the analysis of sentences as an intellectual exercise than to grammatical parsing; in another, his own knowledge of a second language enables him to use to good purpose the composition and decomposition of derived words, and inquiries into the origin and meanings of their several parts; in a third, oral and written composition, and the correction of common errors in the formation of sentences are believed to be the most useful forms of exercise in English. In like manner one good teacher of Geography may attach special value to physical facts and phenomena; another who lives in a manufacturing or maritime town prefers to make Commercial and Industrial Geography, and the interchange of productions, the leading features of his lessons. With regard to Elementary Science, the range of choice is much wider, and varieties of treatment are more numerous. Those managers and teachers who desire to continue the object lessons of the infant school in due order through all the lower standards, and so to lead up to the regular study of Natural History or Physics in the higher, will probably think it better to treat Science as a class subject than to postpone specific instruction until the Fifth Standard.

Alternative courses.

29. Accordingly, alternative courses in English, Geography, and Elementary Science, to which is added a course in Geography and History combined, are appended to the Second Schedule of the Code. It is intended that, though varied in form, the several courses shall be substantially alike in difficulty and in educational value. But with a view to meet the requirements of small schools, in which the children cannot well be taught in separate standards, but are ordinarily grouped in three main divisions, courses have been added and marked "S" in English and Geography. Even in small schools, however, it will be desirable when examining to arrange the scholars in such a way as to distinguish from the rest those who have been longest in the class, and from whom greater proficiency may reasonably be expected. Generally it may be said that in estimating the results of instruction in the various class subjects you should endeavour to keep in view a tolerably uniform standard of effort, accuracy, intelligence, and practical usefulness. But, subject to this one consideration, my Lords wish to leave to managers and teachers entire freedom in regard both to the selection and arrangement of topics, and to the methods employed in their treatment and illustration.

Examination in class subjects.

30. In view of this general principle it becomes necessary to repeat a suggestion which has been made in former Instructions. Before examining in a class subject it is highly desirable that you should invite the teacher of the class to put a few questions, in order that you may know what plan he has adopted and what conception he has formed of the scope and purpose of the year's teaching. You will then be in a position to apply such tests, as seem to you best suited to the subject, and best calculated to assure you of the soundness of the instruction. The present Code requires no change in the mode of examining in class subjects. The examination will continue to be oral in all subjects; but if the mana-

gers desire it may, as regards the Fifth and higher Standards, be supplemented in Grammar and Science subjects by written papers. Where classes are large you may divide them for examination, and, if the managers do not object, examine one half in the first subject and the other half in the second, or you may arrange that one third of the girls shall perform the Needlework exercise, while the remaining two thirds are employed in Writing and Arithmetic. This should only be done in large schools, and what is said in paragraph 13 as to the manner of choosing the samples in the elementary subjects will of course apply to Needlework also.

English. 31. The general object of lessons in English should be to exercise the thinking powers, to enlarge the learner's vocabulary, and to make him familiar with the meaning, the structure, the grammatical and logical relations, and the right use of words. Elementary exercises of this kind have an important practical bearing on everything else which a child learns. Whether the managers prefer to take the course specified in the Second Schedule, or one of the alternative courses, these general purposes should be kept in view. From the first, the teaching of the English language should be supplemented by simple exercises in composition: *e.g.*, when a word is defined, the scholar should be called on to use it in a sentence of his own; when a grammatical principle is explained he should be asked to frame a sentence showing how it is to be applied; and examples of the way in which adjectives are formed from nouns, or nouns from verbs, by the addition of syllables, should be supplied or selected by the scholars themselves. Mere instruction in the terminology of grammar, unless followed up by practical exercises in the choice and use of language, cannot be expected to yield very satisfactory results.

Geography. 32. To obtain the mark "good" for Geography the scholars in Standard V. and upwards should be required to have prepared three maps, one of which, selected by the Inspector, should be drawn from memory on the day of inspection. Such maps, if of any part of Great Britain and Ireland, should be accompanied by a scale of miles, and if of large and distant countries, by the lines of latitude and longitude. Geographical teaching is sometimes too much restricted to the pointing out of places on a map, or to the learning by heart of definitions, statistics, or lists of proper names. Such details, if they form the staple of the instruction, are very barren and uninteresting. Geography, if taught to good purpose, includes also a description of the physical aspects of the countries, and seeks to establish some associations between the names of places and those historical, social, or industrial facts which alone make the names of places worth remembering. It is especially desirable in your examination of the Fourth and higher Standards, that attention should be called to the English Colonies and their productions, government, and resources, and to those climatic and other conditions which render our distant possessions suitable fields for emigration, and for honourable enterprise. In order that the conditions laid down for the geographical teaching of the lower classes may be fulfilled, a globe and good maps both of the county and of the parish or immediate neighbourhood in which the school is situated, should form part of the school apparatus, and the exact distances of a few near and familiar places should be known. It is useful to mark on the floor of the schoolroom the meridian line, in order that the points of the compass shall be known in relation to the school itself, as well as on a map.

Elementary Science. 33. Besides the general scheme of progressive lessons on Science, some alternative and optional courses in this subject have been added to Schedule II. Whatever the subject selected, it is necessary that the scheme should be well graduated, that it should be suitable to the age of the scholars, that it should make the scholars acquainted not with words

only but with the facts and materials of the outer world, and that it should be well illustrated by models, by diagrams and pictures of sufficient size, and, when practicable, by specimens and experiments. In sanctioning any modification of the printed schemes, it will be necessary to have regard to the experience and qualifications of the teacher, and to any special opportunities afforded in the town or district for instruction by a skilled demonstrator, who visits several schools in succession, or who gives collective lessons at suitable centres.

The use of reading books in Class subjects.

34. Among the instruments of instruction in Geography and Elementary Science, reading books have been found to be of great value. In Standards I. and II. it will not, however, be necessary for you to insist on the use of a reading book for this special purpose. The best reading books for higher standards are those which are descriptive and explanatory, are suitably illustrated, and contain a sufficient amount and variety of interesting matter. It is not necessary that the lessons in the reading book should cover the whole area of the course of instruction adopted for a Class subject. It is presumed that the teaching in such a subject will be mainly oral. The chief use of the reading book is to give greater definiteness to such oral teaching, to make thorough recapitulation easier and more effective, and to invest the subject with new interest. Those books which are now used, and which have been found to fulfil these conditions, may properly remain in use, even though the matter they contain relates only to part of the entire course.

Specific Subjects.

35. The regulations respecting specific subjects (Art. 101 *f.*) remain in force with comparatively little alteration. It is obvious that such additional subjects should not be attempted at all, when the staff of the school is small or the scholars in Standards V.–VII. do not form a class large enough to justify the withdrawal of the principal teacher from the rest of the school work. In large schools, however, and those which are in favourable circumstances, the scholars of Standard V. and upwards may be encouraged to attempt one or more specific subjects, which the managers may deem most appropriate to the industrial and other needs of the district. Should an obviously unsuitable subject be proposed, such as the Principles of Agriculture in the heart of London, or Navigation in an inland parish, it will be your duty to object to the choice and to require a change in future years. It is not the intention of my Lords to encourage a pretentious or unreal pursuit of higher studies, or to encroach in any way on the province of secondary education. The course suited to an elementary school is practically determined by the limit of 14 years of age; and may properly include whatever subjects can be effectively taught within that limit. It may be hoped that year by year a larger proportion of the children will remain in the elementary schools until the age of 14; and a scholar who has attended regularly and possesses fair ability may reasonably be expected to acquire in that time not only a serviceable knowledge of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, of the words he uses, and the world in which he lives, but also enough of the rudiments of two higher subjects to furnish a stable foundation for future improvement. Teachers should not be satisfied unless the instruction in specific subjects awakens in the scholar a desire for further knowledge, and makes him willing to avail himself of such opportunities as are afforded locally by a Science class, a Polytechnic Institute, a course of University Extension lectures, a Free Library, or a Home Reading Circle. When it can be conveniently managed, some part at least of the examination in specific subjects, especially in the Fifth Standard, should be oral: questions, if written, should not be so framed as to require lengthy or elaborate answers, and faults of composition should as a rule be disregarded.

Class and specific subjects generally.

36. The choice of subjects is now left wholly free to managers, under this one condition, that the same subject must not be taken both as a class and as a specific subject. It will occasionally happen that some subject is selected by managers, with which neither you nor your assistants are fully conversant. In that case you will refer to the Chief Inspector of the division, who will obtain for you the assistance of a colleague in the framing of suitable questions and in marking the answers.

Welsh.

In the case of Wales it is clearly established that in many cases in Welsh speaking districts the use of Welsh in the school, side by side with English, will greatly facilitate an intelligent understanding of English. It is desirable that the attention of teachers should be called to this question, and that Her Majesty's Inspectors should encourage the practice of bilingual teaching by themselves making use of Welsh in testing children's intelligence. The use of Welsh songs and Welsh poetry in the schools will be of considerable service.

Manual Instruction.

37. The difficulty which has hitherto prevented the recognition of Manual Training, as part of the ordinary course of instruction in a public elementary school, has been removed by the alteration in the terms of Art. 12 (*f*). In some foreign schools manual exercises in continuation of the employments of the *Kindergarten*, are graduated in difficulty, are carried onward through all the classes of the school, and are found to be not without a useful reflex influence on all the ordinary school studies. You will find suggestions as to the introduction and teaching of such subjects in Appendix VIII. to these Instructions. You will watch with care the working of any experiment which is made in this direction, and will report upon it.

Discipline and Organisation.

38. The report of the Royal Commissioners rightly calls attention to the importance of moral training and discipline in a school, and Art. 101*b* is designed to give effect to their recommendations on this point, by establishing for the first time a variable grant for discipline and organisation. Some of the details enumerated in that Article necessarily fall within the special cognisance of the managers, who are on the spot and who can observe the habitual conduct of the children, and know the influence of the school on the homes and its repute in the neighbourhood. But even on the occasion of your annual inspection, and especially at a visit without notice, it will be possible for you to form an estimate of the tone of the school, the behaviour of the scholars, their cleanliness and obedience, their honesty under examination, and especially the degree of interest they show in their work. It will not be difficult for you to judge whether the ordinary discipline of the school is prompt and exact, and is yet maintained without harshness and without * noisy demonstration of authority, but the preservation of good order should not be considered as deserving of the higher mark for discipline unless it is accompanied on the part of scholars by self-control, founded upon a liking for the conduct of the school and for its work. Drill and * physical exercises should be encouraged in all schools. You will observe that it is proposed in the Code to make the provision of instruction in Swedish or other drill or suitable physical exercises a condition of the higher grant for discipline and organisation after the 31st August 1895. The proper classification of the scholars for instruction also requires to be considered; and generally it should be borne in mind that the higher grant for discipline and organisation should not be recommended unless you are satisfied that the school is a place for the formation of right habits, as well as a place of instruction.

School premises and fittings.

Experience has shown that increased attention is needed to the structure and material equipment of schoolrooms, and to those conditions

which affect the health, comfort, and cheerfulness of the children under instruction. You have already been instructed by Circular 321 to make and record, for the information of the Department, special observations under this head. *

But the conditions of teaching should also be considered. Instances have occurred of the habitual crowding of scholars into class-rooms in numbers greatly disproportioned to the area and cubical space, and of large classes far exceeding the number that one teacher can be expected to manage without overstrain. In such cases you should call the attention of the managers to the provisions of Art. 85(*a*) of the Code, and report the matter to the Department. * *

Generally it may be said that right arrangement of desks and space in a well-ordered school depends on the condition that the room should be wide enough to allow the teacher to stand, at such a convenient distance from the front row of desks, that he can command the whole class; and, on the other hand, only so wide that his voice may reach the scholars in the back row distinctly, without undue strain. In a schoolroom the number of rows of long desks should not, as a rule, exceed four, and the number of rows of dual desks should not exceed five. But in a class-room in which only one class is taught, and where the noise is less distracting, the depth of the class may be increased. *

39. Full directions as to the examination in Singing will be found in the revised Appendix IV. Special instructions as to the mode of conducting the test exercises in Needlework will be found in Appendix I. The requirements in this subject are set forth in detail in the Third Schedule; and when good methods are adopted can easily be fulfilled in three, or at most in four hours per week. When more time is thought to be necessary, the reason will probably be found either in the absence of skilled class-teaching and demonstration, or in the desire to make an unnecessary number of garments for sale or use. The plan of allowing the elder girls in turn, some five or six at a time, to bring from home at the sewing lesson time, garments which require to be repaired has been found to work well, and to connect the school-work usefully with the everyday domestic life of the scholars. Due heed will of course be needed in regard to sanitary considerations, but with this precaution, the attention of the managers may be specially drawn to the thirteenth paragraph on needlework.

SINGING AND NEEDLEWORK.

40. In all schools the grant under Article 101*g* is conditional on the provision of special and appropriate arrangements for the practical instruction of the girls by a duly qualified teacher, in a room (which may be an ordinary class-room) fitted up with the necessary appliances. But in schools in which the teacher of Cookery does not hold a certificate from some recognised training School of Cookery, and in any other case where you are doubtful as to the arrangements, the Inspectress of Cookery will be sent to report. Your attention is called to the new limitation in the numbers attending a Cookery Class. Experience has shown that 24 at a time in a class cannot receive a due share of attention and of practical work. Art. 12 permits girls to attend classes in cookery, laundry, or dairy work, or in housewifery, without any restriction, if the managers so desire. Care will be needed, when advantage is taken of this provision, to secure that the general education of the scholar is not unduly interrupted. For the purpose of computing the grant, however, the existing restrictions to scholars who are presented for examination in Standard IV. or any higher standard will continue in force.

COOKERY, LAUNDRY, AND DAIRY WORK.

In all Cookery Classes the managers should prepare a list of the dishes taught during the series of lessons previous to your visit, together with

the record of the number of children present at each class, and the number of dishes prepared by them at each lesson. You should point out to the managers that they should not be satisfied with the conduct of the class unless—

(*a.*) thorough instruction is given in the first principles and primary methods of cookery, and the teaching is systematic and progressive:

(*b.*) strict attention is paid to cleanliness, order, and economy:

(*c.*) dishes taught are suited to the wants of the working classes living in the neighbourhood:

(*d.*) the apparatus includes such stove and other appliances as are usually found in the homes of working people:

(*e.*) the children have adequate knowledge of the dietary value of the foods cooked.

When the grant for Laundry Work is claimed it will be necessary to report specially on the provision available for the purpose. You will ascertain whether the appliances and methods are those which are possible in the homes of working people, whether the teacher has a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of what she teaches, and you will also see finished specimens of the teachers' and children's work. In cases of difficulty the Inspectress of Cookery, who has practical knowledge of Laundry Work, will be able to advise you.

You will observe also that grants are now made for instruction in Dairy Work.

TIME TABLES. 41. In certifying under Article 79 that a Time Table is approved on behalf of the Education Department, Her Majesty's Inspector merely declares that it fulfils the requirements of section 7 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870. He is not responsible for all its details. Nevertheless, it is desirable to call the attention of the managers to the fact, if a due proportion of the time is not assigned in Infant schools to manual exercises and recreative employments, and in other schools to each of the subjects of instruction, including any specific subject which the school professes to teach. Nothing should be attempted which, having regard to the proper classification of the scholars and to the number and qualifications of the teachers, cannot be efficiently taught in the ordinary school hours. You will report in every case in which you have reason to believe that the scholars are improperly detained beyond the prescribed time, or that it is attempted to make up for neglect or for an injudicious distribution of the work throughout the year by special exertions just before the day of inspection. You will also carefully observe and report whether the time table is conspicuously put up in the schoolroom, and whether it has been followed throughout the school-year.

HOME LESSONS. 42. Your advice will be occasionally asked respecting Home Lessons, although the subject is mainly one of internal discipline, and not necessarily within your purview. For delicate or very young children such lessons are plainly unsuitable, and the special circumstances of some schools render it inexpedient to require home tasks in any form. Of such circumstances the local managers are the best judges. But in the upper classes of good schools, in which the teachers exert a right influence and take an interest in their work, the practice of giving short exercises to be performed at home is attended with no difficulty, and is open to no practical objection. The best teachers use such exercises rather to illustrate, and to fix in the memory, lessons which have already been explained in school, than to break new ground or to call for new mental effort. This purpose is served by lessons of a very simple and definite character—a sum, a short poetical extract, a list of names or dates, a letter, an outline map, or a parsing exercise—such as may readily be pre-

pared in half an hour, and may admit of very easy testing and correction on the following day. When these conditions are fulfilled the home task is found to have a very valuable effect, not only in helping the progress of the scholar, and in encouraging the habit of application, but also in awakening, on the part of the parents, an interest in the school work.

ATTENDANCE AND REGISTRATION.

43. In view of the fact that the grant made to a school is mainly calculated on the average attendance, accurate registration of admission, progress, and attendance continues to be of essential importance. In Appendix II. you will find official rules for the proper keeping of registers, and it will be well to call the special attention of managers and teachers, especially in new schools, to the details there set forth. You will also point out to managers the necessity of verifying the registers at irregular intervals, and not less than four times in the year; and will explain to them the simple tests by which their accuracy can be ascertained. The managers should sign the registers, and an entry should be made in the log-book on every occasion on which the registers are thus examined.

Irregularity of attendance.

44. It is obviously the interest of all concerned in the pecuniary results of the annual examination to increase the average yearly attendance by diminishing daily irregularities; but it may be hoped that higher motives will prompt all interested in education to press upon those entrusted with the execution of the law the actual legal obligation by which all parents are bound to present their children at the beginning of each meeting of the school. In your general judgment of the school, you will be careful to make allowances for all such neglect if the managers and teachers cannot be held responsible for it.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.

45. A manifest improvement has, of late, taken place in the attainments and qualifications of the pupil-teachers, owing partly to the adoption in large towns of the collective system of instruction, and partly to the arrangements so wisely made by many managers for restricting the employment of the younger apprentices in teaching to half of the day, and thus setting them free to pursue their own studies more systematically. Whenever circumstances allow, you will point out to managers the advantage of both of these expedients. Much yet remains to be desired in regard to accuracy and fulness of knowledge, especially in Geography, Grammar, History, and the principles of Arithmetic. The failures chiefly occur in those subjects which happen not to be included in the ordinary school course, *e.g.*, in the case of pupil-teachers in an infant school, or in a girls' school in which Geography and History are not taught. Special care will be needed to ascertain what plan of instruction has been pursued, to inspect any time-table by which the studies are regulated, and also to review occasionally the written exercises and note books, and to observe by means of the date appended to each exercise whether the instruction has been duly given throughout the whole year.

Their training in the art of teaching.

46. It is important that you should endeavour to ascertain how far the pupil-teacher course, considered as an apprenticeship in the art of teaching, has served its purpose. With this view, you will generally hear the pupil-teachers teach and question their classes on the day of inspection. In the third and fourth year the pupil-teacher should have prepared for you the notes of three lessons, of which you will select one in order that it may be given in your presence. It will also be desirable to inquire how often criticism lessons or model lessons have been given in the presence of the pupil-teachers. Increased care will now be needed on the admission of a candidate for pupil-teachership; and it will not be right to accept such a candidate unless

he or she passes the examination (Art. 35) in the three elementary subjects well, and has also been satisfactorily taught in the two class-subjects selected by the managers. If by the end of the second year the pupil-teacher proves to be seriously deficient, either in the habit of application or in aptitude for teaching, a special report should be made on the case, as it is most undesirable to encourage a young apprentice to remain in a calling for which he is not fitted. The fourth year examination is now discontinued, and the more thorough and comprehensive examination for Queen's Scholarships takes its place. The facts that the apprenticeship will not henceforth be regarded as satisfactorily concluded unless this examination is passed, and that a larger sum than heretofore is now to be obtained as a premium on success, will, it is to be hoped, induce managers and teachers to pay increased attention to the pupil-teachers during the last year of their engagement, and to obtain for them, whenever possible, special assistance in connexion with any subjects in which the examinations of the previous years have shown them to be deficient. The practice of gathering the pupil-teachers together after the inspection of the school is over, not only for the purpose of hearing their Reading and Recitation, but also in order to show them the written answers which they have produced at the Collective Examination, to point out their mistakes, and tell them how their exercises have been marked, is very valuable and ought to be adopted whenever circumstances allow. Some fuller details and suggestions respecting the instruction and training of pupil-teachers will be found in a Memorandum in Appendix VI.

Examination of "acting teachers," candidates for certificates.

47. Your attention is specially called to the rules (Article 57), under which assistants who are unable to proceed to Training Colleges must fulfil the same conditions in regard to Reading, Recitation, and Teaching as if they were receiving two years of normal training in one of those institutions. It will, therefore, be necessary that you should inquire, on the occasion of your visit, what assistants are intending to present themselves at the ensuing Christmas as candidates for examination in the papers either of the first or the second year. You will then require from them the exercises in Reading and Recitation, which are specified for students in Training Colleges for that year, and on each occasion will hear a lesson and make a special report on it. You will similarly test the Teaching, Reading, and Recitation of any pupil-teacher, additional teacher (Art. 68), or any other person employed in a school, who may propose to attend the Queen's Scholarship Examination before your next inspection. It is important to bear in mind that, subject to the exception in Arts. 57 ii. (*a*) and (*d*) and 60, no person is now recognised as a certificated teacher for the purpose of Art. 73 who has not passed the examination for both years (Art. 55).

Evening Scholars.

48. The regulations relating to Evening Continuation Schools are now set forth in full detail in a separate Code. It is very desirable
* that the day scholar should be qualified to pass on without a break in his education to an evening continuation school. The subjects taught in the day school should be such as to form a solid foundation on which the higher studies of the evening may be built. The
* knowledge of the scientific principles which underlie the technique of the industries of the neighbourhood, and a thorough general acquaintance with English history, without which the teaching of the life and
* duties of an English citizen will lose much of its effect, are among the most important of such subjects. It might help to secure the continuity of school-life, if the day scholars were allowed occasionally to attend some

of the more attractive evening lessons, such as travels illustrated by the optic lantern, or a science lecture illustrated by experiments. But nothing will secure it so effectively as the general character of the discipline and teaching of the last year of day-school life. If the teacher aims chiefly at guiding the spontaneous desire for knowledge rather than at compelling the mind to follow in rigid lines, and at producing in the scholar a habit of reliance upon his own efforts rather than upon the support of another mind, his scholars will be prepared to pass to the evening continuation school easily and without reluctance.

HALF-TIME SCHOLARS.

49. You will observe that certain rules have been laid down in a Circular annexed hereto (Appendix III.) as to Half-Time Scholars. The Circular is intended to explain the terms upon which a Scholar will be "recognised by the Department as a half-time Scholar." (Article 11.)

DRAWING.

50. It is a condition of the grant that the older boys (if any) in the school shall be taught Drawing. Grants for this are made by the Science and Art Department, and the managers of all schools should, by application to the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W., acquaint themselves with the terms on which grants are made. These terms do not require that the teacher shall possess any drawing certificate if the work of the scholars shows that they have been satisfactorily taught. Where the teacher has not the skill and knowledge necessary for teaching this subject, it is hoped that it will often be possible to obtain external help by means of central classes or peripatetic teachers. My Lords deem it very important that the schools in which this condition of the grant is dispensed with may be as few as possible; you will therefore be careful not to certify "that means for "teaching Drawing cannot be procured" unless you are satisfied that no external help of the kinds here suggested is available, or that, for other sufficient reasons, the managers are unable to comply with the conditions. The Department will not consider Art. 85 (*b*) to be fulfilled unless the Science and Art Department, who will examine schools for this purpose whether a grant is claimed or not, are satisfied with the teaching.

General conditions of high efficiency in schools.

51. It has been pointed out to you in former Instructions that a good school under favourable conditions does not limit its work to the requirements of the Code, nor even to the attainment, in regard to each of the subjects of instruction, of the standard which has here been described. Such a school may seek in many other ways to render service to the children who attend it, and to their parents. It may show the elder scholars how to turn to good purpose any means of instruction, or objects of interest which the neighbourhood affords, and may encourage such scholars to bring to the school accounts of what they have observed. It may seek to avail itself of any scholarships or exhibitions which are locally accessible and so to enable a promising scholar to enter an Endowed or other Secondary School. It may greatly encourage home reading and application by a good lending library. When circumstances permit, it may also provide a school savings bank and an orderly collection of simple objects, geological and botanical specimens, examples of industrial processes or other apparatus, chiefly designed to illustrate the school lessons, and formed in part by the co-operation of the scholars themselves. The general aim of the teaching and discipline should be to exert a right influence on the manners, the character, and the aims of the children; and to awaken in them such an interest in their own mental improvement as may reasonably be expected

to last beyond the period of school life. Advantage has been taken of the recent wide extension of Free Education to call the attention of school managers to the facilities offered by the Post Office to school savings banks. The most recent regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank Department will be found at the end of Appendix V.

52. Many of the changes introduced in recent Codes have, it is hoped, materially lightened your routine work and that of your assistants. Others have imposed upon you new responsibilities. You will now be able to make frequent visits without notice; and in this and other ways to devote increased attention to the intelligence and vigour with which a school is conducted, and to any facts which bear upon its general efficiency as a public elementary school. The position and experience of Her Majesty's Inspectors afford exceptional opportunities for aiding and encouraging the efforts of teachers, and for informing them from time to time of any plans and devices which may have been seen in beneficial use in other places. It will be largely owing to your influence if all who are concerned with the management of schools habitually regard the officers of this Department not merely as critics and examiners, but as advisers and helpers in the performance of an important public work. Small details of criticism on points in which you consider that improvement is desirable may be conveniently communicated to the
* managers and teachers at your visit, and need not be embodied in your report, or, if reported, should be accompanied by mention of any special difficulties that may have retarded improvement, especially in cases of illness, or change of staff, or newly admitted backward scholars. It will be specially in your power to keep a high standard of excellence in constant view of the managers, and to secure that measures designed by my Lords to give larger freedom shall not encourage a lax or superficial style of teaching, and that the liberal grant now offered to comparatively humble schools shall serve as an aid and stimulus to improvement, and not as a pretext for remaining content with a low standard of duty.

My Lords have reason to place increasing confidence in the ability, discretion, and fairness with which Her Majesty's Inspectors discharge their arduous duties. An important share in the administration of the Code is entrusted to those officers, in the full assurance that by their aid the changes which have now been made will serve to give due effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and to increase the public usefulness of the Education Department.

I am, &c.

G. W. Kekewich

Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

INSTRUCTIONS to H.M. INSPECTORS as to EXAMINATION in NEEDLEWORK.

(Schedule III.)

1. Forty-five minutes (exclusive of the time occupied in giving out and collecting the work) should, as a rule, be given to this examination. The time given to the examination in needlework should be continuous and uninterrupted.

2. A table of exercises, to be worked in this time, is annexed. The material required for each is shown. *The exercises, if completed so far as to furnish a proper test, will satisfy the requirements of the examination.*

3. It is desirable that as a rule, and when the numbers in the standards are sufficiently large, the whole of the exercises should be given. You should therefore divide the scholars in each standard examined into as many groups (A., B., C., &c.) as there are exercises to be performed, and assign one exercise to the children of each group. Thus, for example, Standard IV. would be divided into four groups, and each of the four exercises would be worked in one of the groups.

4. Suitable needles, cotton, thimbles, and scissors, if not given out beforehand, should be in readiness for distribution with the other materials, so that time may not be lost at the examination. Each girl should fasten securely together the different specimens if the exercise include more than one.

5. It is important that too fine needlework should be avoided. No exact rule as to the size or number of stitches (on a given space) can be laid down; but the approximate standard to be kept in view, in hemming, seaming, and stitching, may be taken to be as follows :—

Hemming.	Infants and Standard I., about 6 to 10 stitches to the inch. Standard II. and upwards, about 8 to 18 stitches to the inch.
Seaming and stitching.	Standards I. to VI., about 12 to 24 stitches to the inch.

(According to material.)

6. It is essential, however, that children should be taught needlework according to this approximate standard without counting threads (a habit which is most pernicious to the eyesight), and that their knowledge of it should be attained simply by training the hand to work with the eye.

7. You should take care that children of weak eyesight be assigned an exercise which will not be injurious to their eyes, and in serious cases they should be excused altogether.

8. If the specimens are taken away for examination, it is desirable that at the close of the time allotted, each child's work should be folded separately, the exercises in each group tied together, and the whole made up in standards, and fastened up, with the name of the school outside.

9. Coloured cottons are recommended throughout. The object of giving two colours is to test the children's knowledge of "joinings"; this must be attended to in all cases.

10. Great attention should be paid to evidence of carefulness in teaching "joinings" and "fastenings" on and off, and to general neatness of finish.

11. In cutting out, more credit should be given to correct proportions and useful intelligent work than to elaborate or trimmed paper models. This applies more particularly to the cutting out that may be shown as part of the work of the year.

12. It is of great importance that teachers of all grades should give evidence of their power of teaching needlework by demonstration and by the simultaneous method; you should therefore, whenever practicable, call upon one or more of the pupil-teachers and assistant teachers in each school, and especially the certificated assistants, to give an oral lesson in your presence.

13. In order to give more practical illustration to the lessons in mending, it is desirable that the teachers should allow a certain number of children above Standard IV. to bring to school garments needing repairs, and should superintend the mending of them.

14. In future the exercise in hemming and the needle, position, and knitting-pin drills will not be compulsory for children in or below the lower division of infants.

15. The needlework of half-time scholars should in all cases be leniently judged, both as regards quantity and quality.

In the following TABLE the requirements of the Code for each Standard are divided into groups of moderate length, any one of which may be given by the Inspector in their respective Standards.

Infants, Lower Division (Optional).	Infants, Upper Division.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards VI. and VII.
A.—To hem 3 inches in one colour.	A.—To hem 5 inches in one colour. B.—To knit rows of 12 loops previously cast on.	A.—To work in two colours (so as to show a join) a hem of 5 inches. B.—To knit 12 rows of 12 loops with chain edge and cast off. C.—To join two pieces of calico 5 inches in length by a sewed seam (top-sewing).	A.—To fix and work a sew and fell seam of 5 [illegible] fell. B.—To cast on 12 loops, and knit 12 rows, ribbed, purl, and plain, and afterwards cast off.	A.—To make a band and fix it for stitching, and work not less than 2½ inches, and sew on a string. B.—To cast on 30 loops and knit with 4 pins 10 rounds, breaking and joining the cotton at least once, and cast off. of herring bone. D.—To fix and work a sew and fell seam of 5 inches in cotton of two colours, so as to show a join in the cotton, both in seam and fell; turn down and fix for hemming the four sides of the (joined) material.	A.—To gather and stroke down 7 inches, and fix into a band of 3 inches, and set in 1½ inches. B.—To put in a flannel patch about 2 inches square. C.—To cast on 15 loops and knit with two pins 15 rows, showing seam, stitch, and two decreasings on each side as for the back of a stocking, and to darn an irregular space about 1 (square) inch on stocking material. D.—To cut out and tack together a child's chemise or a simple pinafore (plain or lined paper).	A.—To double down as for a band a piece of calico 3 [illegible]x it by work a sew on a button. B.—To cast on 25 loops, and with two needles knit the heel of a stocking, turn it, and cast off. C.—To plain darn a hole in stocking material. D.—To cut out (in paper) an infant's shirt, and to make it up by tacking; and to show on material how the arm-hole can be strengthened with a piece of tape.	A.—To cut out in paper the pattern of half of a yoked overall with one sleeve, and to make it up by tacking. B.—To turn down a hem ½ inch wide, to fix two tucks 5 inches long, and to run at least half

Materials required for the Exercises in each of the above groups.*

N.B.—The sizes specified below are intended as a guide to teachers.

Infants, Lower Division (Optional).						Standard V.	Standards VI. and VII.
A.—A piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, fixed for hemming, and coloured cotton.	A.—A piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, fixed for hemming, and coloured cotton. B.—A pair of knitting pins, with 12 loops cast on, and cotton.	A.—A piece of calico 5 inches by 2½ fixed for hemming, and cotton of two colours. B.—A pair of knitting pins, and cotton. C.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½ fixed for top sewing, and coloured cotton.	A.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and cotton of two colours. B.—A pair of knitting pins, and cotton.	A.—One piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, and a piece of tape 2 inches long. B.—A set of 4 knitting pins and cotton. C.—A piece of single thread canvas or cheese cloth 4 inches square. D.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and cotton of two colours.	A.—A piece of calico 7 inches by 5, and a piece 2½ inches square. B.—A piece of flannel 4 inches square, and a piece 2 inches square. C.—A pair of knitting pins and cotton, and a piece of stocking web 3 inches square. D.—A sheet of plain or lined cutting-out paper about a square yard.	A.—A piece of calico 3 inches square, and a linen button, unpierced. B.—A pair of knitting pins and cotton or wool. C.—A piece of stocking-web material 3 inches square. D.—A sheet of cutting-out paper (plain or lined) about ¼ of a yard; and a piece of calico 4 inches square, and a piece of tape 3 inches long.	A.—A piece of cutting-out paper (lined or plain) about a yard square. B.—A piece of calico 5 inches square. C.—A piece of calico 5 inches square and one 2½ inches square, and a piece of print 5 inches square and one 2½ inches square. D.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½. **Standard VII.** Same as Standard VI.; and, E.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and one piece for gusset, square or triangular. [illegible] square.

* The material required should be carefully prepared and arranged beforehand. The quantity provided should be sufficient to furnish work for children grouped according to Rule 5; *e.g.*, for 24 children in Standard III. it will be sufficient to have four packets of material prepared for six children in each group. *See* Note 3 in Schedule III. of the Code (needlework) as to "fixing" and "casting on."

SYLLABUS of NEEDLEWORK EXERCISES for SMALL SCHOOLS.

In the following Table the requirements of the Code for each Group are divided into exercises of moderate length, any one of which may be given by the Inspector in their respective Groups.

Group A. Standards I. and II.	Group B. Standard III.	Group C. Standard IV. and upwards.
A.—To work a sew and fell seam of 5 inches in cotton of two colours, so as to show a join in the cotton, both in seam and fell.	A.—To make a band and fix it for stitching, and work not less than 2½ inches, and sew on a string.	A.—To gather and stroke down 7 inches, and fix it into a band of 3 inches, and set in 1½ inches.
B.—To knit 12 rows ribbed, purl and plain, and afterwards cast off.	B.—To cast on 30 loops and knit with 4 pins 10 rounds, breaking and joining the cotton at least once, and cast off.	B.—To put in a flannel or a calico or a print patch 2 inches square.
	C.—To darn on single thread canvas or cheese cloth 20 rows 1½ inches long, and to work 3 inches of herring bone.	C.—To cast on 15 loops, and knit with two pins 15 rows, showing seam, stitch, and two decreasings on each side as for the back of a stocking, and to darn an irregular space about 1 (square) inch on stocking material.
	D.—To fix and work a sew and fell seam of 5 inches in cotton of two colours, so as to show a join in the cotton, both in seam and fell; turn down and fix for hemming the four sides of the (joined) material.	D.—To double down as for a band and on this cut and work a button-hole, one end round, the other braced, and to sew on a linen button.
		E.—To cut out and tack together the pattern (full size) of a pinafore, chemise, or other simple garment.

MATERIALS REQUIRED for the EXERCISES in each of the above GROUPS.

N.B.—The sizes specified below are intended as a guide to teachers.

Group A. Standards I. and II.	Group B. Standard III.	Group C. Standard IV. and upwards.
A.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½ and cotton of two colours.	A.—One piece of calico 5 inches by 2½ and a piece of tape 2 inches long.	A.—A piece of calico 7 inches by 3, and a piece 3½ inches square.
B.—A pair of knitting pins and cotton.	B.—A set of 4 knitting pins and cotton.	B.—A piece of flannel 4 inches square, and a piece 2 inches square. A piece of calico 5 inches square, and a piece 2 inches square. A piece of print 5 inches square and a piece 2 inches square.
	C.—A piece of single thread canvas or cheese cloth 4 inches square.	C.—A pair of knitting pins and cotton, and a piece of stocking web 3 inches square.
	D.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and cotton of two colours.	D.—A piece of calico 3 inches square, and a linen button not pierced.
		E.—A piece of tissue paper about 1 square yard.

The material required should be carefully prepared and arranged beforehand. The quantity provided should be sufficient to furnish work for children grouped according to Rule 3; *e.g.*, for 20 children in Standard III. it will be sufficient to have four packets of material prepared for five children in each group.

Pupil-teachers.

On the day of annual examination, an exercise will be given testing the pupil-teachers' knowledge of the needlework of their year, in accordance with the requirements of Schedule III.

Each pupil-teacher must provide herself with material as follows:—

1st Year.

1 piece of calico 9 inches square.
* 1 piece of mull muslin 1½ inches by 7.
1 piece of stocking web material 4 inches square.
1 piece of stocking web material 4 inches square.
1 piece of tape 2½ inches long.
1 linen button (unpierced).
Suitable needles and sewing cotton.
1 pair of knitting pins and knitting cotton.
1 sheet of lined paper.

2nd Year.

1 piece of calico 9 inches square.
1 piece of print 6 inches square.
1 piece of flannel 6 inches square.
1 piece of tape 2½ inches long.
1 linen button (unpierced).
Suitable needles and sewing cotton.
4 knitting pins and knitting cotton.
* 1 sheet of sectional paper and a sheet of lined paper.

3rd Year.

1 piece of calico 9 inches square.
1 piece of coarse linen 4 inches square.
1 piece of print 6 inches square.
* 1 piece of woollen material 4 inches square.
1 piece of flannel 6 inches square.
1 piece of flannel binding ¼ yard.
1 piece of tape 2½ inches long.
Suitable darning and sewing needles and cotton.
1 sheet of lined paper.

APPENDIX II.

The Keeping of School Records.

1. The Code requires that managers of schools shall provide suitable records—registers, log book, and cash book (Article 8); and, before any grant is made, the Education Department must be satisfied "that "the admission and daily attendance of the scholars are carefully "registered by or under the supervision of the principal teacher, and "periodically verified by the managers; that accounts of income and "expenditure are accurately kept by the managers and duly audited; "and that all statistical returns and certificates of character are trust-"worthy."

2. The necessary books should be bought out of school funds and be the exclusive property of the school.

3. All entries must be original, not copied from slates, papers, or memoranda of any kind. They must be made from the first in ink. Pencil entries of any kind are altogether forbidden. There must be no erasures nor insertions. If it is necessary to make any correction, this should be done in such manner that the original entry and the alteration made are both clear on the face of the record. The entries should be consecutive; no blanks should be left between them.

4. The name of the school should be distinctly written on the cover or title-page of each book.

Registers.

5. In every school or department there should be—
   (*a.*) A register of admission, progress, and withdrawal.
   (*b.*) Attendance registers.
   (*c.*) A register of summaries.

The pages of these registers must be numbered consecutively. Each register should be signed on the title-page by the correspondent of the school, with the date at which it was supplied to the teacher. No leaf should be withdrawn from, or inserted in, any register. The registers presented to Her Majesty's Inspector must be the original registers, which have been in use throughout the year, and on which the returns are based. The head teacher of a school or department will, in all cases, be held responsible for the proper keeping of the records of that school or department, and should not delegate to any subordinate the keeping of any of these registers, except those of attendance. A pupil-teacher who has completed his second year may register the attendance of his own class. A first or second year pupil-teacher may not be employed in registration.

6. The managers are held responsible for the efficient verification of the registration. Form 9 contains certificates to be signed by managers, (1) that the school registers and books of account have been so kept as to leave no doubt respecting the accuracy of the entries in this Form that are taken from them; (2) that the attendance registers have been invariably marked on each occasion the school has been open, and

closed before the commencement of the minimum time specified in Article 12; and (3) that the accuracy of the registers has been tested by the managers on several occasions and the result recorded in the log book. In order that managers may be able to give these certificates, they are required to visit the school without notice, at least once in every quarter, at some time when the attendance registers should have been marked and added up for that meeting of the school and to check the entries. This should be done by ascertaining (1) that each of the children present at the time of marking has been marked present, and each of the children not so present has been marked absent; (2) that the totals of these attendances have been duly entered; (3) that the instructions for the keeping of these registers, hereafter laid down, have been fulfilled; and (4) that the admission register and summary have been properly kept up to date. The result of each such visit should be entered by the visiting manager in the log-book, dated, and signed by him. The managers should also, at the end of the year, check the number of times the school has been opened, and also a sufficient number of the attendance totals (at least 10 per cent.) to convince themselves of the accuracy of the registration.

Admission Register.

7. The entry for each scholar should be made in this register *on his admission* to the school. Successive numbers must be allotted to the scholars on their admission, so that each may have his own number, which he should retain throughout his career in the school, and which should be used to identify him. This will be especially useful when there are two or more scholars of the same name. When more than one entry is made for the same scholar, that is to say, when he has been admitted and re-admitted, he should resume his old number, and cross references should be made to the entries.

8. No child's name should be removed from this register, so long as he is under legal obligation to attend school, unless it has been ascertained that he is dead, is attending another school, or has left the neighbourhood.

9. This register must show distinctly for each scholar who has actually been present in the school—

(*a.*) His number on the register.
(*b.*) The date of his admission (and re-admission)—day, month, and year.
(*c.*) His name *in full.*
(*d.*) The name and address of his parent or guardian.
(*e.*) Whether exemption from religious instruction is claimed on his behalf.
(*f.*) The exact date of his birth—day, month, and year.
(*g.*) The last school he attended before entering this school. If this is his first school, the word "none" should be entered in this column.
(*h.*) The highest standard and stage of specific subjects in which he was presented in his last school.
(*i.*) The successive standards, and stages of specific subjects, in which he has been presented in *this* school.
(*j.*) The date of his last attendance at *this* school and the cause of his leaving.

10. This register must have an alphabetical index.

Attendance Registers.

11. Separate registers should be provided for older scholars, for infants and for half-timers in each school or department; and on no account should the attendances of any scholar be entered in a register of one of these sections when he is being taught with another section or be transferred from one section to another. Separate registers should also be provided for recording the attendance of scholars at special classes for instruction in any of the subjects mentioned in Art. 12 (*f*). These registers should show accurately the time during which the scholar is under instruction at the class; and those for cookery classes should also state the number of hours spent by each scholar in cooking with her own hands.

12. The approved time-table must provide adequate time at each meeting of the school for marking the registers, and they must be marked and the attendance totals entered during the time so provided. This time must end before the commencement of the minimum time constituting an attendance as defined by Art. 12, after which no scholar may be marked present except as provided in par. 17.

13. The name of the school, department, and class should appear on the cover of each register.

14. There must be columns for the admission numbers and names of the scholars both of which must invariably be entered at the same time, and a column for the attendances at each meeting in the school year, which column should be properly dated *before any entry of attendances or absences is made in it.* These attendance columns should be grouped in weeks, and at the foot of them should be spaces for totals of the number present when the registers were marked and the number withdrawn before the time constituting an attendance is complete (Art. 12 (*d*)). There is no need that the weekly total of attendances of each scholar should be entered; but it will be convenient to add up, and record the total of, the attendances of each quarter.

15. If school fees are entered in the register, they should be kept quite separate from the other entries; the best place will be the extreme left of the page before the names of the scholars.

16. Every scholar whose name has been entered in the admission register and not removed from that register must be definitively marked \ (present) or O (absent) at every meeting of the school.

17. When a scholar leaves before the completion of the minimum time prescribed by Art. 12, his mark of presence must be cancelled by drawing a ring round it thus, Ⓝ and his attendance must be deducted from the total. But this need not be done in the case of a scholar leaving the school for instruction in any of the subjects mentioned in Art. 12 (*f*), unless it is subsequently ascertained that such scholar has not completed the minimum time constituting an attendance. Any scholar marked absent at any meeting who is found when the registers of a central class for cookery, drawing, science, &c. are examined, to have been present during the minimum time constituting an attendance (Art. 12 (*a*) and (*b*)), at such class or partly at such class and partly at the school, may have the letter C, D, S, &c. entered inside the mark of absence, thus, Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓢ. All attendances so registered should be added to the total attendances of each child at some time not later than the end of the year.

18. At each meeting the total number of scholars marked present should be checked by counting those actually present before the correct total is entered at the foot of the register. *

19. The number of scholars who have left any meeting before completing their attendances (*see* 17 above) must be entered *at the close of each meeting*.

20. When the school does not meet on an occasion for which space is provided in the registers, this space must before the next meeting be cancelled by one or more lines being plainly drawn through it. The reason why the school did not meet should always appear in the log-book. For longer periods "holiday" should be written across the column.

21. Attendance registers should be preserved for ten years after they are filled.

22. The attendance registers must be marked every time the school meets, however small the attendance, and the meeting must be counted in ascertaining the average attendance.

Register of Summaries.

23. In day schools, the attendance totals of each class and department, for each week or part of a week, the number of times each department has been open for the same periods, and the average attendance of each department for these periods should be entered in the Register of Summaries *at the close of each week*.

24. At the end of the school year the total number of attendances and meetings for that year should be ascertained for each school or department.

25. The average attendance for the year should also be ascertained for each section of the school for which separate returns are required by dividing the total number of attendances in the year by the number of meetings of the school in that year.

26. The summary should also show the number of scholars on the registers at the end of the school year classified as required by Form 9.

27. Registers of Summaries should be permanently preserved.

Log-Book.

28. "The log-book must be stoutly bound and contain not less than "300 ruled pages. It must be kept by the principal teacher, who is "required to enter in it, from time to time, such events as the introduction of new books, apparatus, and courses of instruction, any plan "of lessons approved by the inspector, the visits of managers, absence, "illness, or failure of duty on the part of any of the school staff, or any "special circumstances affecting the school, that may, for the sake of "future reference or for any other reason, deserve to be recorded. No "reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the "log-book." (Art. 8.)

29. Entries in the log-book should be made at the end of each school week, and at such other times as occasion may require.

30. The log-book should contain an explanation of the reason for the closing of the school on all occasions on which it is closed.

31. It should also contain an account of all important variations in the attendance, and all deviations from the ordinary routine of the school.

32. Log-books should be kept as a permanent record.

APPENDIX III.

Half-Time Scholars.

Circular to H.M. Inspectors. Circular 271.
Education Department.

7th April 1887.

You will observe that the definition of a half-time scholar in Article 11 has been altered in the Code for the present year by the addition of the words "and in either case recognised by the Department as a half-time scholar."

This alteration has been made in order to prevent Article 12 (*b*) from giving undue benefit to schools in respect of scholars who have passed the half-time standard, but are not habitually employed. It would be manifestly unfair that a scholar whose employment has been so occasional that he has been able to attend (*e.g.*) four-fifths of the times the school has been open, should be allowed by Article 12 (*b*) to contribute to the total number of attendances a greater number than he could possibly have made as a full-time scholar.

The following instructions have been slightly changed from those of previous years to meet the change in the Code :—

1. The attendances of *all* scholars will continue to be entered daily in the class registers.

2. A separate *half-time register* will be kept of all half-time scholars. The managers should not enter in this register the name of any scholar unless he has obtained a labour certificate from the local authority of the district, and is actually employed in conformity with such certificate.

3. In this half-time register will be posted, at the close of each week, the number of the attendances made by each of the half-time scholars during the week.

4. The class registers will be marked for half-time scholars just in the same way as for other scholars, presence *for not less than two hours of secular instruction* being marked by a stroke, and the entry for the week in the half-time register will be the number of such *two-hour attendances* made during the week. When the yearly total is ascertained, 50 per cent. may be added to it, to obtain the number of "attendances" as defined in Article 12 (*b*).

5. In Form 9 it will be necessary, for statistical purposes, to have the total number of two-hour attendances, whether made by half-time or whole-time scholars, stated. The average attendance entered in Form 9 will be found by dividing this number by the number of meetings of the school. In the space following the entry of average attendance (number VII. (4)) will be entered, as at present, the additional attendances (50 per cent. of those made by the half-time scholars) claimed under Article 12 (*b*). The average attendance, which will be the basis of the grant, will be calculated from the above data in the Office.

6. At the end of the year a list will be drawn up, signed by the officer of the local authority, and presented to the Inspector, certifying (*a*) the number of two-hour attendances made by each half-time scholar,

(*b*) the addition claimed on his behalf under Article 12 (*b*). This addition may not exceed—

(i.) *One-half* of the two-hour attendances made by the scholar during the year; or

(ii.) Such a number as when added to the number of his two-hour attendances will give a total equal to *three-fourths* of the number of meetings of the school during the year.*

In Form 10 the Inspector will certify, in answer to question IV. on page 7, the total number of two-hour attendances, plus the addition claimed and allowed under Article 12 (*b*) in respect of all the half-time scholars.

APPENDIX IV.

Instructions as to Examination in Singing for Grants under Articles 98 (*d*) and 101 (*d*).

1. The music-tests are not to be applied to individual children.

2. If during the examination the Inspector should notice that *one* or *two* voices are unduly leading the bulk of the children, such voices may be silenced for a time.

3. Teachers may be allowed to start, but not to join in, the singing, except when adding a bass or independent part to the song tests. It will be found advisable (especially in girls' schools) to allow the teacher to sing the ear-tests to the children.

4. The Staff-notation tests will be found equally applicable to the systems of "fixed" or "movable" *Do*; a set of Tonic Sol-fa tests (Part II.) closely corresponding to those in the Staff-notation (Part I.) is appended. In schools where both the Staff and Tonic Sol-fa systems are taught, different divisions may be presented in either notation.

5. As Inspectors may find that the application of every test to each of the divisions will occupy more time than can be allotted to this one subject, it may suffice for the purpose of recommending the higher grant of one shilling if *two* tests are applied to each division; the tests being varied in different divisions, *e.g.*, note and time, time and ear, ear and song, &c.

6. For either the lower or higher grant *three* songs must be prepared in the first division, and *five* in each of the other divisions. There is no objection to a repetition of some of the same songs in different divisions.

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* *E.g.*—Suppose a school to have met 420 times—

A half-timer if quite regular throughout the year, will be present at 210 meetings; and Article 12 (*b*) allows in this case an addition of 105 to his two-hour attendances.

If from any cause, such as illness or residence in the district for less than a year, his attendances fall short of 210, he may still be counted as a half-timer for the number of times he does attend. In such a case, if he attend, say, 180 times, he may have an addition of 90 to his two-hour attendances.

If, on the other hand, he has been out of work for any time, and, therefore, at school, he may have made more than 210 two-hour attendances. In respect of such extra attendances he has no claim to be treated as a half-timer. If he has attended (say) 260 times, he may be allowed an addition of 55 to make up 315, *i.e.*, three-fourths of 420.

7. A school which has applied for the higher grant, but has failed to secure it, may be recommended for the lower grant of sixpence without further examination, if the Inspector is of opinion that the time and attention devoted to music would have secured the lower grant.

8. In cases where the different divisions show varying degrees of merit, the Inspector will use his discretion in adjudging the grant according to his view of the whole case.

9. For purposes of examination, the standards may be grouped into divisions thus:—

1st	Division	=	Infants.
2nd	„	=	Standards I. and II.
3rd	„	=	Standards III. and IV.
4th	„	=	Standards V. and upwards.

This, of course, only applies to large schools; in small schools Inspectors may permit any grouping which they think justified by the circumstances. If desirable, small schools may be examined in two divisions only, provided that a certain number of children in each of the two divisions are able to pass some of the tests applicable to Divisions II. and III. respectively.

10. Exemptions in small schools:—

(*a.*) Schools with an average attendance of less than 60 older scholars may be considered small schools. The upward limit to be at the discretion of the Inspector in view of all the circumstances of a school. *

(*b.*) In such small schools the songs may be presented in unison, and no higher tests should be required of Standards V. and upwards than those of Division III. * .

(*c.*) In any other schools in which there is only one certificated teacher Standards V. and upwards may be tested in Division IV., but excluding the combined time and tune test. *

11. Schools taking note-singing for the first time may present Standards V. and upwards in Division III. *

12. In large schools where the standards are taught and examined separately, a higher proficiency may be demanded in Standards II. and IV., than in the lower standards in the same division.

13. The song tests may be prepared either "by ear" or "by note," and may be sung either with or without books.

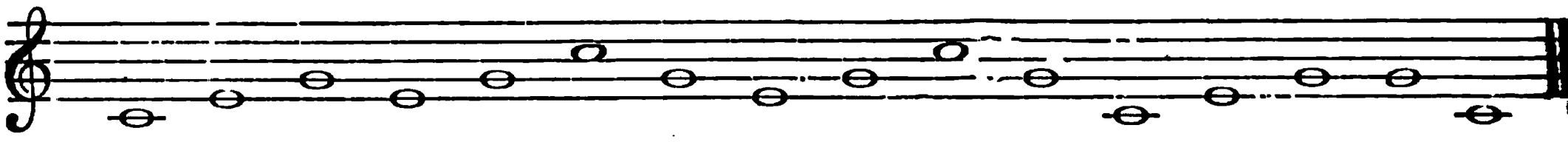
PART I.

Schools using the Staff Notation.

Division I.

1. *Note Test.*—To sing, as pointed out by the examiner, the notes of the key-chord of C (*Do, Mi, Sol, Do*) *in an easy order*, using the Sol-fa syllables.

Example :



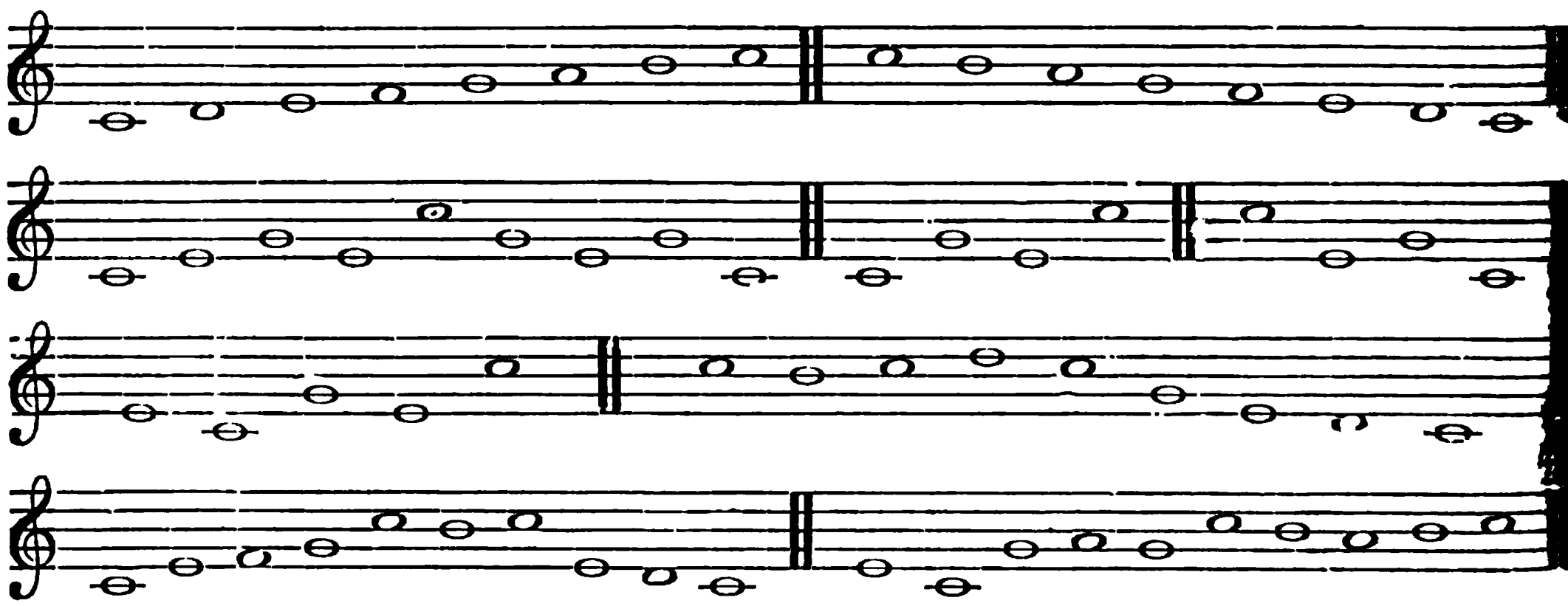
2. *Song Test.*—To sing sweetly an easy school-song or action-song. Three songs to be prepared.

The compass of these songs should lie between C and D^1, and the words should be such as children can understand.

Division II.

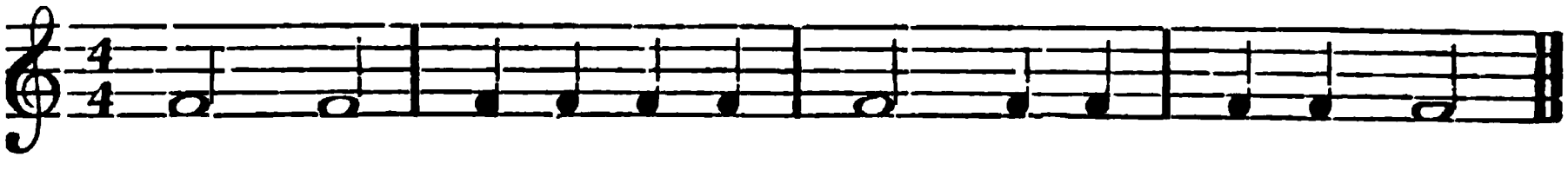
1. *Note Test.*—To sing slowly, as pointed out by the examiner, and using the Sol-fa syllables the ascending and descending notes of the scale of C, the notes of the key-chord of C (*Do, Mi, Sol, Do*), in any order, and also small groups of consecutive notes of the scale of C as written by the examiner.

Examples :



2. *Time Test.*—To sing on one sound, to the syllable *laa* or *doh*, an exercise in $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$ time, which shall include minims and crotchets.

Example :



3. *Ear Test.*—To repeat (*i.e.*, imitate, not name) a simple phrase of not more than four notes, using the syllable "*laa*," after hearing the examiner sing (or play) it twice through.

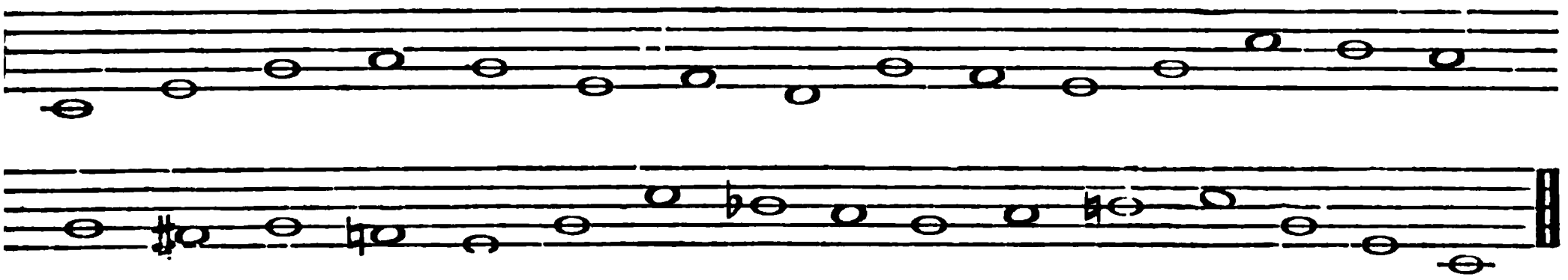
xample :

4. *Song Test.*—To sing in unison, in good time and tune and sweetly, a school song (set to ›rds). Five songs to be prepared.

Division III.

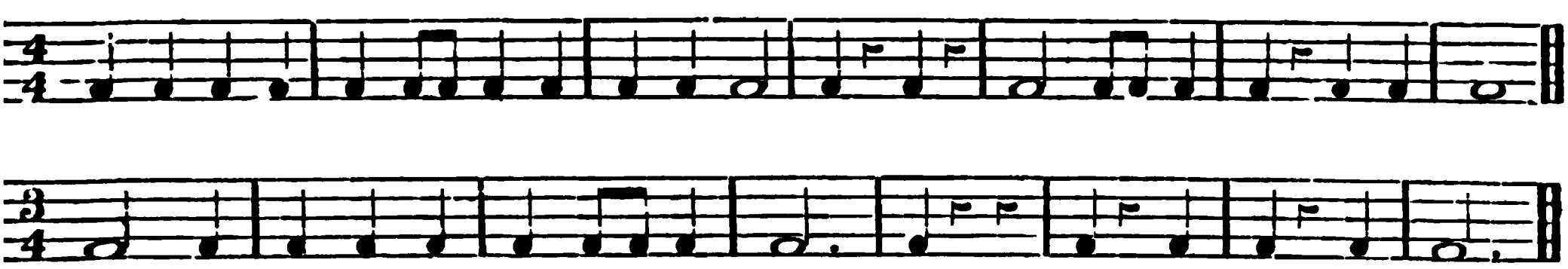
1. *Note Test.*—To sing slowly as pointed out by the examiner, using the Sol-fa syllables, a series notes in the key of C, containing an F sharp contradicted by an F natural, and a B flat con-dicted by a B natural. The F sharp should be approached by the note G and return to G as in : example, and the B♭ should be approached by C, and be followed by A as in the example.

:ample :



2. *Time Test.*—To sing on one sound to the syllable *laa* or *doh* an exercise in $\frac{4}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ time, ntaining semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers, and dotted minims, and also rests on non-ented portions of the bar.

ample :



3.) *Ear Test.*—To repeat and afterwards name any three *consecutive* notes of the scale of C ich the examiner may twice sing to the syllable *laa* (or play), *each* time first giving the chord the scale of C. The test should commence on some note of the key-chord.

ample : (Children.)

By Examiner.) *Sol, Fa, Mi.*

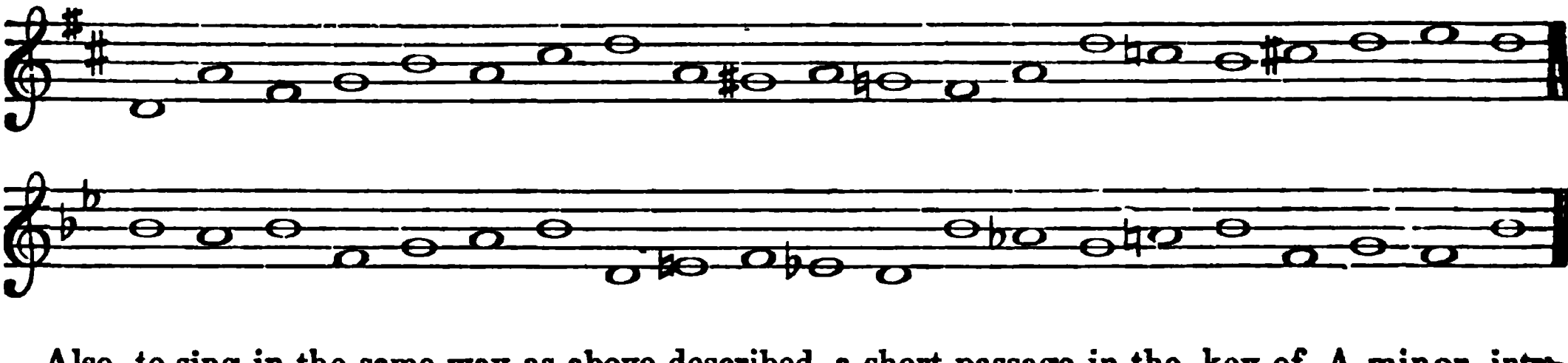
This test should only be applied to the more advanced children of this division.

4. *Song Test.*—To sing in unison, in good time and tune, and with due expression, a school song (set to words). Five songs to be prepared. Rounds or two-part songs may be offered in place of unison songs.

Division IV.

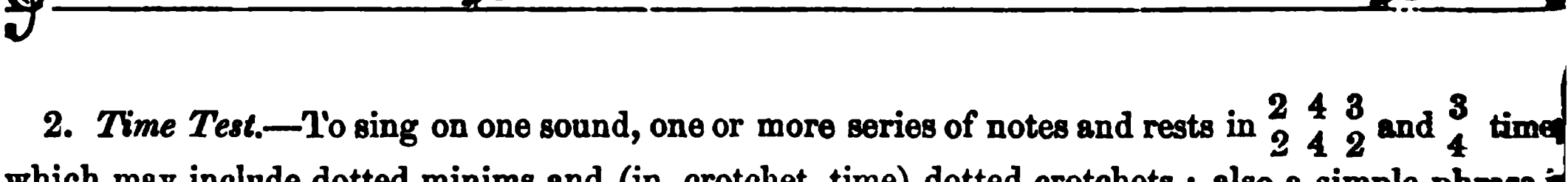
1. *Note Test.*—To sing slowly, using the Sol-fa syllables, from the examiner's pointing, any simple diatonic passage in the keys of G (one sharp), D (two sharps), F (one flat), or B flat (two flats); and also a similar simple passage containing accidentals to raise the fourth of the scale (approached by the third or fifth) and to flatten the seventh (approached by the octave), properly contradicted.

Examples:



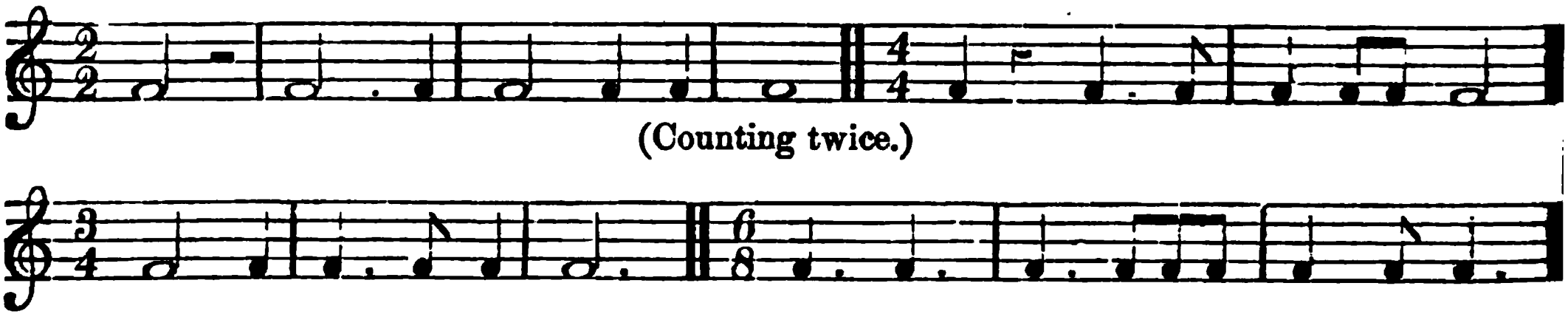
Also, to sing in the same way as above described, a short passage in the key of A minor, introducing the sharpened seventh approached from and leading to the note A, but without introducing the sixth (major or minor) or the minor seventh of the scale.

Example:



2. *Time Test.*—To sing on one sound, one or more series of notes and rests in $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ times which may include dotted minims and (in crotchet time) dotted crotchets; also a simple phrase in $\frac{6}{8}$ time, counting two beats in a bar.

Examples:

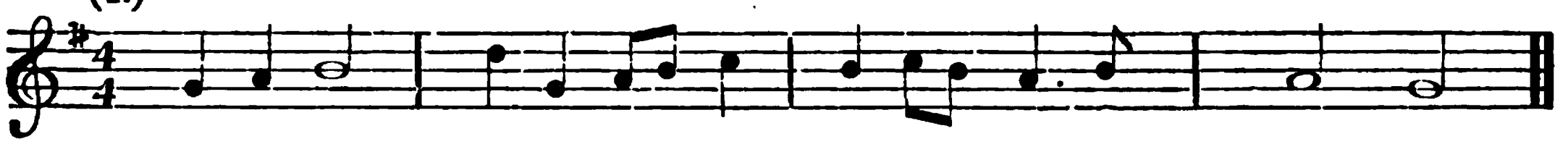


3. *Combined Time and Tune Tests.*—(To be applied to schools in which the average attendance of older scholars exceeds 60.)

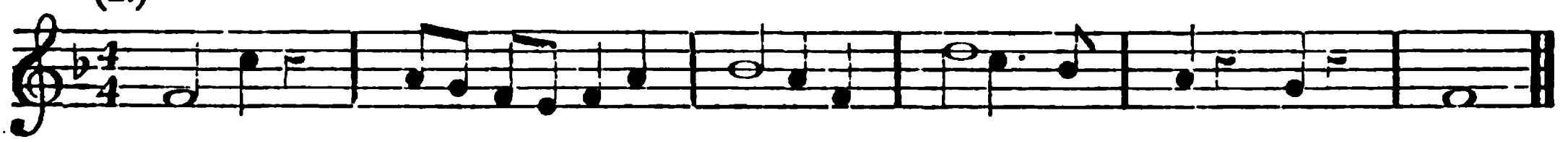
To sing at sight using the Sol-fa syllables, simple passages written in time and tune. The test may be first monotoned in time.

Examples :

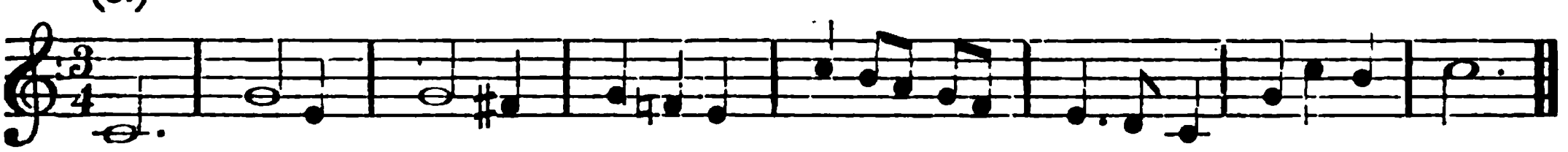
(1.)



(2.)

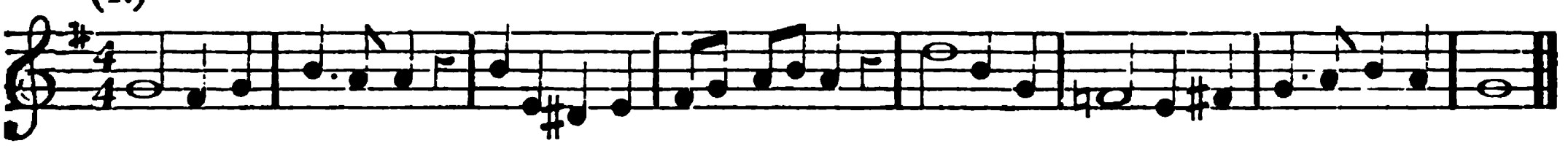


(3.)



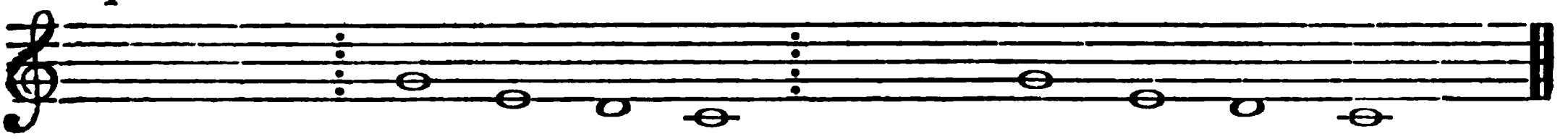
[More difficult than the foregoing, suitable for Standards VI. and VII. where taught separately.]

(4.)



4. *Ear Test.*—To repeat and afterwards name the notes of a simple diatonic phrase consisting of not more than four notes of the scale of C, which the examiner may *twice* sing to *laa* (or play), each time giving the chord or the scale of C.

Example :



(Examiner): *Laa, laa, laa, laa.* (Children): *Sol, Mi, Re, Do.*

This test should only be applied to the more advanced children of this division. Should special aptitude be shown, they may be asked to name the *time* of an easy phrase sung twice to them by the examiner.

5. *Song Test.*—To sing, in good time, tune, expression, and in a pleasing quality of tone, a school-song in two or more parts or a round (set to words). Five songs to be prepared.

PART II.

For Schools using the Tonic Sol-fa Method and Notation.

Division I.

1. *Note Test.*—To sing from the examiner's pointing on the modulator, the tones of a *Doh* chord *in any easy order*, using the Sol-fa syllables.

Examples

Key C or D.

(1.) d m d s m s d^1 s m s d

Key F or G.

(2.) d s_1 d m s m d s_1 d

2. *Song Test.*—To sing sweetly an easy school-song or action-song. Three songs to be prepared.

The compass of these songs should lie between C and D^1, and the words should be such as children can understand.

[More difficult than the foregoing, suitable for Standards VI. and VII. where taught separately.]

Key F. C. t.

(4.) | d : t_1 : d | r : –.m : f | m : ^{m}l : t | d^1 : –.r^1 : d^1 }

f, F

| d^1s : f.m : r.d | l : se : l | l : s.f : m.r | r : — : d ‖

4. *Ear Test.*—To imitate and afterwards name the notes of a simple diatonic phrase consisting of not more than four tones, which the examiner may sing or play twice, each time first giving the *Doh* chord.

Example: s m r d ‖ d m l s ‖ d^1 l t s ‖ s l s d^1 ‖

This test should only be applied to the more advanced children of this division. Should special aptitude be shown they may be asked to name the *time* of an easy passage sung twice to them by the examiner.

5. *Song Test.*—To sing, in good time, tune, expression, and in a pleasing quality of tone, school song in two or more parts or a round (set to words). Five songs to be prepared.

N.B.—*It is hoped that the relation between the Tonic Sol-fa and the Staff Notations will be taught to Scholars in Standards V. and upwards. The following are the points to which attention may be profitably given:—* *

Theoretical Knowledge.

1. The Staff and the alphabetical names (as C, D, E, &c.) of the lines and spaces in the treble clef. (It will be an advantage if boys are also made acquainted with the bass clef.) *
2. The signatures of major keys to four sharps and four flats, and the rules for finding key notes from signatures. *
3. The meaning of the most used time signatures with crotchet beats (viz. $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$).
4. The relative values of notes from the breve to the semiquaver and of the meaning of the added dot. The signs for rests. *

Practical Skill.

5. Singing (using the sol-fa syllables) easy diatonic phrases from pointing on a large staff from any position of the key note and of tune tests in the key of C, the same as given in Division III. (Staff Notation).
6. Monotone time tests the same as given in Division III. (Staff Notation). *

APPENDIX V.

On Thrift.

In a circular issued from this Department in July 1881, my Lords took occasion to urge the consideration of this subject upon all concerned in the management of elementary schools; and this appeal met with a ready response in many parts of the country. During the 10 years which have since elapsed the number of banks in connexion with elementary schools under inspection has greatly increased. There were in 1880, 1,087 such banks, and in 1890 the number had risen to 2,498. Much, however, yet remains to be done in this direction, and the practical abolition of school fees has rendered it easier for school managers and teachers to enlist the co-operation of parents, and to bring under their speciai notice the existence of the school bank and the use which might now be made of it.

The general principles which should be kept in view in relation to this and kindred means of extending the usefulness of our public elementary schools, have been repeatedly brought under the notice of managers. In the "Instructions to Inspectors"—a copy of which is required by Article 8 of the Code to be kept in every school—it is pointed out (paragraph 51) that a good school under favourable conditions does not limit its work to the scheme of instruction prescribed in the Code, or to preparation for examinations; but seeks by many subsidiary expedients to render service to the children, and to exert a right influence on their characters and their aims in life. Among these expedients, the provision of a school savings bank is specially enumerated. My Lords consider the present an opportune moment for repeating this suggestion, and for pointing out briefly the reasons which justify it.

Experience has shown that many of the evils which weigh most seriously on the industrial classes in this country are the results of improvidence and waste. But some of these evils admit at least of partial remedy. To learn how to economise slender resources, how to resist temptation to needless expense, and how to make reasonable provision for future contingencies, is an important part of education. Such knowledge is calculated to protect its possessor from much trouble and humiliation, and to help him greatly in leading an honourable and independent life.

In mature years it is often found difficult to acquire this knowledge, and still more difficult to apply it in practice. But in a school much may be done to render its acquisition easy to children, and to show to them the advantages of economy and foresight. Simple lessons on money, on the conditions which affect the rate of wages, on the relations of skill, prudence, and knowledge to industrial success, and on right ways of spending and saving, may be made very intelligble and interesting to the young.* Economy, however, is a habit, and is to be learned, as

* Teachers will find the material for effective lessons on this subject in any good elementary treatise on economic science.

other habits are learned, rather by practising it than by listening to demonstrations of its importance. During the school life of a child there arise many temptations to the heedless and wasteful expenditure of small sums; and many occasions on which, if the opportunity were offered, such sums might be usefully and wisely saved. The child who is helped to deny himself some trifling present gratification, who is encouraged to save by degrees a few shillings, and who finds this sum available for the purchase of books or clothes, for helping his parents at a time of family misfortune, or ultimately for his own equipment on leaving school for work, has received a practical lesson in forethought and self-restraint which will probably abide with him for life.

The value of such a lesson is not to be measured solely by its effect on the scholar's own character and welfare. It exercises a reflex influence on the whole household to which he belongs. And when a parent resolves to set apart even a portion of the pence saved under the Education Act of 1891, and to deposit it regularly in the scholar's bank, the educating work of the school is extended to the home, the interest of other members of the family is excited, small economies become easier, and the savings bank, which at first receives only a few trifling sums, becomes recognised as a household institution, to be maintained long after the school life of the youngest child is ended. The possession of even a small reserve, or capital, places it in the power of the workman gradually to acquire the ownership of his house or a piece of land, to take a share in an industrial partnership, or to enter on a small business, which, although at the outset it may only employ himself and his family, may, by his economy, industry, and skill, become the means of employment to many others, and so contribute to the general prosperity. Thrift and temperance are very nearly allied; each is helpful to the other, and having regard to the enormous waste caused by intemperance, there can be little doubt that if the people of these islands were more temperate and thrifty our home trade and the profitable employment of our people therein would be very greatly increased.

The well-known thrift of the peasantry and artizans of France has had a remarkable influence in adding to their comfort and sense of independence, in developing the commerce and manufactures of that country, and in enabling her people, a few years ago, to recover with extraordinary rapidity from the effect of a great national calamity. It cannot be doubted that the institution of the school savings bank—*caisse d'épargne scolaire*, has contributed largely to this result. From a memorandum recently presented to Parliament and prepared by an officer of this Department (Report of the Committee of Council on Education, 1890–91, p. 276), it appears that no fewer than 478,173 scholars in the French elementary schools have little banking accounts of their own, and that the total sum standing to their credit is 12,683,312 francs, or more than half a million sterling.

In Belgium, a country with 6,030,043 inhabitants, the school savings bank is also a very popular institution, and is largely used by parents in making their earlier and humbler efforts in economy before they are able to open accounts in their own names. The last official returns for that country show that out of a total number of 622,929 scholars in the primary schools, 171,589 have banking accounts, and that the sum standing to their credit amounts to 2,930,359 francs, or 117,214*l*., the average deposit rather exceeding 16 francs per head. Even this result is described in the official reports as less satisfactory than in some former years, and has been attained during the months of an exceptional crisis seriously affecting the industry and agriculture of the country.

No such extensive use has yet been made of the school bank system in our own country. But in certain places, and wherever the experiment has been tried in a judicious, business-like, and kindly spirit, it has proved remarkably successful. For example, in the single city of Liverpool, 68 school banks have been established in connexion with the Liverpool Penny Savings Bank Association. Year by year the number of deposits increases, and in 1890 the number of separate children's accounts had risen to 25,114, and the sum deposited to 10,518*l.* Each quarter any child having ten shillings or more in the School Penny Bank has that sum or the multiple of it transferred in his or her own name to the Liverpool Savings Bank, certified under the Act of 1863. This practice lightens the responsibility of the school authorities, and introduces the depositors to a savings bank which they may continue to use after leaving school. The sum of 2,523*l.* was so transferred in 1890.

These results have been achieved without the pressure of any authority, but mainly by the voluntary exertions of the friends and managers of schools, and by the intelligent co-operation of the teachers. The advantages of thrift have first been simply explained to the children, and then opportunities for its exercise have been placed within easy reach. In some schools, in which it has been the practice to give small money premiums for special proficiency, industry, or good conduct, the prize has taken the form of a deposit in the savings bank in the scholar's name, so that on leaving school he has been presented with a bank book and a substantial nucleus for future saving. In Article 102 of the Code there is a special provision for the payment of certain sums to the managers of a school in respect of each pupil-teacher, who, at the annual examination, passes fairly or well. The sums thus granted on behalf of the pupil-teacher may often with great advantage be placed in the savings bank, and reserved until the completion of his apprenticeship, to meet the expenses necessarily attendant on his admission into a training college.

My Lords are aware that penny banks and provident clubs of various kinds have already been founded, in many schools aided by the Parliamentary grant. In Glasgow, Manchester, Hull, and other large towns, as well as in Liverpool, the trustees of savings banks certified under the Act of 1863 have been actively instrumental in their formation. My Lords have no wish to interfere with any existing plans which are found to work well. Every expedient which encourages economy and forethought has its educational value. But shoe clubs, clothing clubs, and other temporary devices which merely aim at supplying a particular want, have the disadvantage that they do not last after that want is once satisfied, and are of little service in the formation of a permanent habit. What is to be desired is that the scholars should become early familiar with the practice of saving in view of *any* possible future need. My Lords desire, therefore, to remind school managers and teachers of the special facilities offered by the Post Office for the establishment of penny banks in schools. Such banks, when formed, may readily be placed in connexion with the local Post Office Savings Bank. Small books for the use of the children have been prepared, and are issued gratuitously by the Savings Bank Department, and the necessary rules, which are few and simple, will be found printed in each of these books. Suitable ledgers for keeping the accounts of the school bank in a simple form can also be obtained at a small price. Deposits of small sums should be entered in the scholar's book and in the school ledger, and as soon as the sum paid by any depositor reaches a sufficient amount, he should be assisted to open a separate account in his own name in the Post Office Savings Bank, and he will thus be able, if he wish it, to make his subsequent payments direct to the Post Office.

My Lords, while fully appreciating the services which the teachers of schools may render in the promotion of economy, are unwilling to cast upon them any additional labour and responsibility which might interfere with the proper discharge of their daily duties. They believe, however, that they may rely with some confidence on the good will of school managers for help in devising and carrying out the needful arrangements. Two or three members of a local committee may act as trustees of the school bank, and may open an account with the nearest Post Office Savings Bank. On one or two mornings in the week, one of the number should be present to receive deposits, and to conduct the simple business connected with the withdrawal of money or its transfer to the Post Office Bank.

My Lords believe that the general adoption of such a plan will greatly increase the usefulness of the elementary schools as instruments for the formation of character, and will, in present circumstances, not be without a valuable influence in awakening the sympathy and interest of parents. They therefore invite to the whole subject the consideration of members of school committees and boards and of those persons of leisure and influence who are interested in elementary schools, and in the future well-being of the scholars. The annual return (Form 9) required to be filled up by managers has long contained a question respecting the existence of a bank in the school, and my Lords have recently introduced into this form two further questions respecting the number of scholar-depositors, and the total amount standing to their credit. They trust that year by year the number of satisfactory replies to these questions will largely increase.

Some modifications in the rules of the Post Office Savings Bank respecting schools and scholars will be found appended to this Memorandum.

APPENDIX.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE BANKING OF SCHOOL PENCE.

With a view to the further encouragement of thrift, the Postmaster-General has decided that, **in cases where school managers and teachers find the penny bank system unsuited to their requirements,** he will render them assistance on the following lines—

Upon application being made to the Controller of the Savings Bank Department, the manager or teacher will be supplied with stamp deposit forms of either of the following descriptions, viz.—(1) forms containing spaces for 12 stamps with which envelopes will be supplied for the safe keeping of the forms; or (2) forms containing spaces for 48 stamps, folded to a convenient size, and printed on much stouter paper, not requiring the protection of an envelope. The name of the school with a space for the name of the scholar will be printed on the forms.

N.B.—The use of the form with spaces for 48 stamps will be of advantage to the Post Office, inasmuch as it will tend to lessen the unavoidable expense of dealing with frequent deposits of amounts under 4*s*.

If required, a credit stock of stamps can be obtained by furnishing a letter of indemnity signed by two householders. A form for the purpose is provided by the Savings Bank Department.

On the day appointed for the receipt of the pence saved, the manager or teacher will exchange them for stamps and see the stamps affixed to the forms, which the children will take home as evidence to the parents of the money having been paid in, the forms being then either kept by the parents or returned to the school until the next depositing day.

When the school is within a reasonable distance of a Post Office, and the number of depositors and the amount to be deposited are sufficient to justify the cost, a Post Office clerk will attend at the school at certain intervals, say monthly or quarterly, according to arrangement, to receive the completed stamp forms as deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Where the school is situated in a remote district, or in cases where the transactions are not numerous, the following arrangements have been made to assist the managers and teachers in bringing the deposits to account, viz.:—

(1.) In order to open an account in the name of a child over seven years of age in the Post Office Savings Bank, a form of declaration (S.B., No. 8) should be filled up and signed by such child, the signature being attested in accordance with the instructions printed on the back of the form. The declaration should be presented at a Post Office Savings Bank with the completed stamp forms by some one connected with the school, and a deposit book would then be issued in the child's name and handed to the applicant. When the child is under seven years of age, a form of declaration (S.B., No. 8B) should be filled up and signed on behalf of the child, and presented at the Post Office in like manner. A supply of declaration forms can be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank.

(2.) If it is inconvenient for anyone connected with the school to attend periodically at a Post Office in order to open accounts for the children, arrangements will be made for the manager or teacher to send the completed stamp deposit forms, together with the declarations, in a registered letter envelope to the Post Office. Special envelopes will be provided by the Department for the purpose, and the postage and registration fee will not be charged. The deposit books, when issued, will be forwarded by Post to the manager or teacher.

The completed stamp deposit forms could be deposited in accounts already opened by forwarding the deposit books with the stamp deposit forms.

APPENDIX VI.

MEMORANDUM ON THE TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION OF PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Circular 297.
February 1891.

NEED OF MORE SYSTEMATIC PREPARATION.

1. The attention of my Lords has of late been specially directed to the instruction and training of pupil-teachers, and to the need which exists for additional efforts to make that training effective. It is the frequent complaint of the authorities of normal colleges that much of their time and labour during the first year of training is necessarily expended upon elementary work which ought to have been done during the period of apprenticeship. And the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors from time to time bear witness to the superficial acquirements of many of the pupil-teachers, and to the imperfect and unsystematic character of the preparation they often receive for their future work.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGERS.

2. The New Code (Art. 34) has cast upon Managers increased responsibility in this matter; and attention is now called to several of the most important deficiencies often observed in the training of pupil-teachers, in the hope that, by the co-operation of managers and teachers, those deficiencies may be supplied, and that the standard of qualification, among those who are intending to become schoolmasters and mistresses, may be improved.

READING.

3. In reading aloud the pupil-teachers need more practice than is usually provided for them. They are required once a year to read before Her Majesty's Inspector; but the manner in which this exercise is performed often proves that they have had little practice and still less of instruction in the art of reading. It should be borne in mind that no one can hope to teach reading well whose own elocution is not clear, articulate, and expressive. Frequent practice, under skilled supervision and criticism, is necessary in order to acquire this art. A judicious school manager may, without interfering in any way with the duties and the authority of the head teacher, occasionally render useful service by inviting the pupil-teachers to read aloud in his presence, and by encouraging those whose reading is most accurate, pleasing, and intelligent.

ELOCUTION.

4. The recitation is often unsatisfactory, owing partly to the same causes—the lack of proper instruction and of a good model or pattern of excellence—and partly to the mischievous practice of placing in the hands of the learner the passage which has to be committed to memory, as an isolated fragment, without context or introduction. The chief purpose of this exercise is to familiarize the young student with some

of the masterpieces of English literature, and to encourage a taste for reading. But this purpose is not fulfilled when the pupil-teacher is permitted to learn by heart a number of lines from a poem of which he knows neither the beginning nor the end. Whenever, therefore, an extract from a poem or a play is presented for recitation, Her Majesty's Inspector will expect to be satisfied that the entire poem or play itself shall have been read by the pupil-teacher, or at least that he shall have a good general acquaintance with the scope and purport of the work, and with the relation in which the extract stands to the whole of which it forms a part.

Text-Books.

5. In close connexion with this subject, it should be noted that there is serious objection to the use of those manuals and text-books which profess to cover for each year the exact area prescribed for the examination, and nothing more. Such books have a narrowing and very injurious effect on the average learner, and are found by all the more intelligent of the pupil-teachers to be meagre and unsatisfactory. For example, if a certain portion of history, geography, or science is prescribed, the book put into the hands of the student should not confine itself to that portion, but should treat the whole subject with sufficient fulness to enable him to understand the true significance of that portion of it to which the examination of the year is to refer.

Arithmetic.

6. The papers prepared by the pupil-teachers at the periodica examinations show that the teaching of arithmetic leaves much to be desired. The arithmetical exercises have been too often limited to the working out of "sums," and have failed to exercise the reason of the learners in connexion with the meaning and the theory of the rules employed. More attention will now be needed to this important part of the teacher's training. In the "Instructions to Inspectors" (para. 25), those officers are enjoined "to ask the teacher of the class to give a demonstrative lesson." And it is added that "he should so work out an example on "the blackboard as to make the reason for every step in the process "intelligible and interesting to the scholars." It is manifest that this requirement cannot be fulfilled in schools in which the pupil-teacher in his time of study is simply told to sit down and work exercises, and is not helped and guided by his teacher to a right understanding of arithmetical principles.

The Art of Teaching.

7. It is too often overlooked that my Lords in sanctioning the engagement of pupil-teachers desire not only to provide the masters and mistresses with such aid in the work of conducting the classes, as the age and abilities of those young people enable them to give; but also to secure for them an apprenticeship in the art of teaching. The Inspectors of training colleges often find on inquiry that the students have during the four years of their engagement been merely placed in charge of a class, and have rarely given a lesson under supervision, or received any counsel or criticism with regard to the plan of teaching they adopt. The time-table of every school should be so framed that the head teacher may be free, once a week at least, to listen to his pupil-teachers while they are conducting their classes, and to point out to them afterwards the reasons why some methods are right and others wrong.

Written Exercises and Note Books.

8. Her Majesty's Inspectors have been instructed (para. 46) "to "review occasionally the written exercises and note-books of the pupil-"teachers, and to observe by means of the date appended to each "exercise whether the instruction has been duly given throughout the "year." This is a matter of much importance in its bearing, not only on the accuracy with which lessons are recorded and remembered, but also on the habits of mind which the young teacher is forming. The practice of making notes of lessons in small memorandum books, or on loose sheets of paper, encourages carelessness, and causes much waste of labour. Students are much more likely to make finished and exact records of their work when those records are entered in books intended to be preserved. Such books prove hereafter to be useful for reference, and they serve, when methodically arranged and dated, as evidences of progress. At the end of the notes of each lesson a blank page should be left for the insertion of any new facts or illustrations which may subsequently be met with in the pupil-teacher's own reading and experience, and which may enable him, if he gives the lesson again, to treat the subject with more fulness and with better effect. As a further help towards the more methodical employment of the hours devoted to instruction and private study, it is important that a time-table should be prepared, and carefully observed throughout the year. Her Majesty's Inspectors will be instructed to call for this time-table occasionally, and to report upon it.

Skilled Teaching and Personal Attention needed.

9. It is not the intention of their Lordships to add to the number of subjects specified in Schedule V., or to increase in any way the severity of the annual examination. The present course, if pursued with care and intelligence, and if the teaching is rightly distributed over the whole year, will suffice to enable any pupil-teacher to fulfil his or her engagement with credit, and generally to obtain admission to a training college. But there is need for better methods of instruction, for a wiser economy of time, and for more of personal attention on the part of the head master or mistress to the special needs and difficulties of each of the apprentices. In training a pupil-teacher it is needful to have regard both to the amount of information he acquires and to the manner in which he acquires it. His training during the four years of his engagement is very imperfect if it does not give him the habit of application and an interest in intellectual pursuits, and this end cannot be attained when the instruction he receives is mechanical and unintelligent.

Collective Instruction.

10. Many of the most efficient bodies of school managers have of late taken great pains to render the training of their pupil-teachers more complete and systematic. By the establishment of central classes, by setting the younger apprentices free during a larger portion of the school day to pursue their studies under supervision, and, above all, by such a division of labour among the principal teachers as assigns to each of them the subject and the work with which he is most conversant, the character of the instruction in many of the large towns has been greatly improved. In rural schools such plans are nearly impracticable. But there are many places in which the teachers of two or three schools or departments in the same town or district might usefully

combine, and now that it is no longer necessary for the pupil-teacher to receive the whole of his instruction from the certificated teacher of his own school, such combination will become less difficult. By establishing Saturday morning classes and dividing among themselves the various subjects according to the special aptitude of each, neighbouring teachers may economise their own powers and give to a group of pupil-teachers the stimulus and advantage of collective instruction. And in nearly all schools it should be possible, by a better adjustment of the work of the day, to secure, especially in the first and second year of the apprenticeship, additional time for the pupil-teachers' private study.

Prize Schemes.

11. Prize schemes for encouraging the studies of pupil-teachers have met with considerable success in Blackburn, in Bradford, in East Suffolk, and in other districts. By the co-operation of Her Majesty's Inspectors with the head teachers of a neighbourhood, and with the leading school managers and others who subscribe to the funds, local societies have been formed which offer prizes for the best essay or composition, for an excellent specimen of needlework, for a well-classified collection of flowers and plants, or for special proficiency in any of the subjects of instruction. Sometimes the prize takes the form of a contribution, helping the holder to proceed to a training college; sometimes it is available for the purchase of books; and in all cases the schemes have been found to excite a wholesome emulation among the pupil-teachers, to recognise and encourage the efforts of the best of the head teachers, and to awaken the interest of the friends of education in the improvement of the schools of a district.

Other means of Mental and General Cultivation.

12. Incidentally, it is often in the power of a judicious and sympathetic manager to render substantial service in many other ways to the assistant masters and mistresses as well as to the pupil-teachers. Those young people are sometimes isolated, at a distance from home, and without access to books or means of intellectual or social improvement, other than those supplied by the school itself. When a good library for pupil-teachers is not provided, a manager may, after kindly inquiry into their special tastes and needs, help them much by the loan of books—not necessarily books connected with lessons or examinations, but any literature calculated to please and interest the readers, to widen their range of thought, and to cultivate and refine their tastes. In many cases the managers may, by placing themselves in communication with the National Home Reading Union, be instrumental in establishing a local "reading circle," and in introducing to it some of the more thoughtful and promising of the apprentices and assistants. But study and bookwork alone do not complete the education of these young persons for the work and the life which are before them. A natural history club, a cricket club, a little debating or literary society, a course of university extension lectures, a visit to a neighbouring factory or picture gallery or famous building, a well-planned holiday excursion, may have no visible or immediate relation to the school duties; but any one of these things is in its own way useful in its influence on the character and general power of the youthful teacher. And it should be the special aim of managers who take an interest in his career to acquaint themselves with such resources as the neighbourhood of the

school presents, and, when occasion offers, to bring them under his notice, and to facilitate access to them. The future usefulness of the teacher depends, not only on what he knows and can do, but on what he *is*—on his tastes, on his aims in life, on his general mental cultivation, and on the spirit in which he does his work. Managers and teachers are requested to bear in mind that, although such qualifications cannot be formulated in a schedule or made the subject of examination, they are nevertheless indispensable as conditions of all true improvement in national education.

APPENDIX VII.

Instruction of Infants.

Circular 322.
Education Department.

Whitehall,
6th February 1893.

Sir,

You will have observed that in the Education Code of 1892, teachers holding either the Elementary or Advanced Certificate of the National Froebel Union are allowed to rank as assistant teachers in infant schools under inspection. And you will doubtless have rightly inferred from this concession that the Department are desirous of giving further encouragement to the employment of Kindergarten methods.

The circumstances of infant schools have altered considerably in the last few years; the numbers in the lower classes having increased (especially in schools which have accepted the Fee Grant, and have consequently either abolished or largely reduced their school fees) a full four years' attendance at the infant school will be the rule and not the exception. The improvement also shown in passing the standards at an earlier age than formerly gives to infant schools greater liberty and leisure in developing natural methods of education.

As regards the Elementary Subjects the conditions of the Code are fully satisfied if the scholars over seven can pass, as a rule, in the First Standard; nothing more should be attempted in these subjects in the infant schools, except in the few cases in which scholars are allowed to be retained for the work of the Second Standard. The scholars in the lower classes of infant schools may therefore be relieved from any premature preparation for those subjects on methods ill-suited to their tender age.

Two leading principles should be regarded as a sound basis for the education of early childhood:

(1.) The recognition of the child's spontaneous activity, and the stimulation of this activity in certain well-defined directions by the teachers.

(2.) The harmonious and complete development of the whole of a child's faculties. The teacher should pay especial regard to the love of movement, which can alone secure healthy physical

conditions; to the observant use of the organs of sense, especially those of sight and touch; and to that eager desire of questioning which intelligent children exhibit. All these should be encouraged under due limitations, and should be developed simultaneously, so that each stage of development may be complete in itself.

It has been strongly urged that sufficient attention has not been paid in the past to these principles; indeed, it is often found that the Kindergarten Occupations are treated as mere toys, or amusing pastimes, because they are attractive for children, and the intellectual character of the "Gifts of Froebel" is disregarded, whereas the main object of these lessons is to stimulate intelligent individual effort.

You should direct the attention of teachers to the chief consideration which underlies true methods of infant teaching, viz., the association of one lesson with another through some one leading idea or ideas. The reading lessons, occupations, and object lessons may all be usefully combined for one purpose, *e.g.*, if the teacher wishes to impress on her class some knowledge of a domestic animal, she may usefully combine the object lesson for general study of its structure; the reading lesson for a knowledge of its habits and character; some occupation, such as pricking the outline, to impress an exact knowledge of its form; a song or simple story bearing on its association with human life; so that familiarity with animals, especially with domestic animals, and a kind treatment of them may be fostered.

On the other hand you should caution teachers against the mere repetition of the same exercises and lessons; the progressive character of the whole scheme of instruction should be constantly kept in view; and each exercise should lead up to something beyond itself.

Pictures and flowers have been wisely introduced of late in greater abundance into infant schools and have added much to their cheerfulness and attractiveness. They should be frequently taken down into the class, and made the subject of conversation. It is not enough that the children should be taught to observe these things and to answer questions upon them. They should be encouraged in every way to give expression in their own words to what they know, what they want to know, and what they think.

It will be found that the Elementary Subjects when taught on right methods can be treated with greater variety; Reading becomes a Kindergarten lesson through pictures and word building; Writing becomes a variety of Kindergarten drawing; elementary exercises in Number are associated with many of the Kindergarten occupations.

It is the experience of many good teachers that by the adoption of such methods it is found to be unnecessary before the sixth year is passed to employ books for Reading, except occasionally for a change of occupation, or perform any exercise in Writing except the elements of letters, or to do any formal Arithmetic work on slates.

It may reasonably be hoped that the observance of these suggestions will materially improve the work of the younger children in infant schools and classes, by relieving the teacher from that useless subdivision in the elementary subjects, which has been hitherto generally employed, and by rendering the instruction less formal, but more varied and attractive.

A list of Varied Occupations is appended to this Circular.

I have, &c.

G. W. KEKEWICH.

The following list of varied occupations may serve as a guide to teachers especially in infant schools or classes which may be divided into two sections for those lessons.

A.—What children between the ages of five and seven can do :—

Games with music.
Games without music (guessing games, &c.; taking messages).
Picture lessons.
Object lessons.
Story lessons, *e.g.*, stories from history; Grimm's Household Tales.
Recitations.
Paper folding.
Mosaic with coloured paper; use of gum.
Drawing. Brush drawing.
Plaiting paper.
Ruling simple geometrical forms.
Measuring length. Estimating length.
Weighing. Estimating weight.
Setting a table (carrying a glass of water without spilling it. Moving cups without breaking them).
Modelling in clay.
Basket work.
Cutting out patterns and shapes with scissors.
Word building.
Number pictures, with cubes, beads, &c.

B.—What children between three and five years of age can do :—

Games with music.
Games without music (guessing games, &c.).
Recitations—nursery rhymes, &c.
Picture lessons (learning to answer in complete sentences as to what they can see in a picture).
Paper folding.
Mosaic with coloured tablets.
Drawing.
Matching colours (picking out the same shades of wool from a heap of remnants).
Plaiting paper.
Working patterns with needle and worsted.
Threading beads in twos, threes, &c.
Arranging shells in twos, threes, &c.
Arranging "pictures of number" with cubes.
Word building.

APPENDIX VIII.

Circular 332.

Instruction of Lower Standards in Schools for Older Scholars.

Education Department, Whitehall,
January 6, 1894.

Sir,

A general opinion was expressed by the Chief Inspectors at their last conference that the condition of the lower part of many of the schools for older scholars is at present the weakest point of the instruction in public elementary schools. *

In the best infant schools children are taught by natural methods, and are trained to use their powers of observation and reasoning; in schools for older scholars they are too often taught by arbitrary and conventional methods, and there is little in the general course of instruction to lead them to observe or to reason. Object lessons are in many cases discontinued, the reading lessons are encumbered with the teaching of spelling even in the 1st Standard, and hand and eye occupations are very rarely found. Arithmetic also often becomes a mere abstract or mechanical exercise, and is not made to rest upon simple questions of common life within the knowledge and observation of the scholars, nor is it always sufficiently an exercise in reasoning. * *

When the general character of the lesson presents so little opportunity for the cultivation of intelligence, it cannot be expected that the habit of a spontaneous desire to question which ought to be fostered in young scholars will arise; and it is to be feared that, when examined, they often reproduce knowledge which has been conveyed by methods which are not truly educational. * *

It should be borne in mind that object lessons cannot be dispensed with if habits of observation are to be duly fostered, and they should be treated as a means for mental exercise and not merely as opportunities for imparting miscellaneous information. Objects should always be present, and in sufficient numbers; and the chief aim should be to call into activity observation and the construction of clear mental pictures, so that the intelligence of the pupils may be exercised and developed. Geography, where it is a class subject, should be treated in a similar way, and should be taught by visible illustrations and by actual modelling in sand and clay, for the production of miniature rivers, mountains, &c. Tales from History also, if graphically told and well illustrated by striking pictures of sufficient size, will be very helpful in the same direction. Elementary science (the schemes for which as given in Schedule II. of the Code prescribed object lessons solely for the 1st and 2nd Standards) is obviously an excellent class subject from this point of view. * *

But, whatever may be the method followed, some system of lessons should be arranged in every school by which an intelligent habit of observation and simple reasoning may be fostered, while it cannot be too clearly pointed out that all the subjects simultaneously dealt with in a curriculum should be kept as closely interconnected and made as mutually helpful as possible, and not be unduly isolated and specialized. * *

So also as regards hand and eye training, it is much to be regretted that the ingenious and progressive Kindergarten exercises for training scholars in deftness of hand and correctness of eye should be almost * entirely discontinued after children leave the infant school; and the more so when it is remembered that the mind itself is most effectively trained by such exercises, whenever they are the expression of the children's own thought.

Drawing with coloured chalks, modelling in clay, embroidery of * outlines, formation of geometrical patterns and models, and building with cubes, &c. have been tried with excellent results and at very small cost, as convenient methods of continuing the instruction given in the infant school.

* You will be careful to explain to managers how very interesting, inexpensive, and educational all these methods are.

As regards the elementary subjects, spelling, unless founded upon methodical and well-graduated lessons on classes of words, should be * absolutely discouraged in the lower classes; and in arithmetic, no sums should be set either in the 1st or 2nd Standard which the scholars themselves cannot either put down when set in a concrete form or translate into concrete qualities when set in abstract numbers.

The use of the reading book for spelling lessons should also be dis- * couraged. Otherwise the interest in the subject is lessened, and the time which should be devoted to intelligent conversation between the teacher and the class on the matter of the lesson is curtailed.

In connection with object lessons or other similar instruction, the * practice of answering by complete sentences, which largely prevails in infant schools, should, whenever possible, take the place of elliptical or simultaneous answering.

Attention might be also usefully drawn to the desirability of employing, * in these lower parts of schools for older scholars, women teachers who have had experience of infant teaching, and, especially those who have been trained for kindergarten work.

It should never be forgotten that, unless the lessons themselves are made attractive to these young children by their simplicity of treatment, * by the suitability and variety of the illustrations, and by association with their everyday life, the most carefully drawn curriculum, and the most thoughtful arrangement of time-tables will fail to attract the children of those parents, who set little value on the education of their children.

Their Lordships believe that there is nothing in the Code, or in the present system of examination that need in the least degree prevent such * simple and natural methods of teaching as have been described, and they would be glad to hear of anything that would remove any impediment, should such appear to exist. They desire also to point out that the general intelligence which these methods of instruction tend to foster is of the highest advantage in improving the teaching of other subjects of instruction which form part of the curriculum.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. W. KEKEWICH.

EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOL CODE, 1894.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

the 4th day of May 1894.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

THEIR Lordships having considered the Code of Regulations at present applicable to Evening Continuation Schools—

Resolve—

That the Code annexed to this Minute be hereby approved; and apply to all Evening Continuation Schools, the grants to which fall due after the 30th April 1894.

G. W. KEKEWICH,

Secretary.

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APPENDIX 4.

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Pages 516–523.

Explanatory Memorandum.

I.—The objects contemplated in the Evening Continuation School Code are:—

(*a.*) To give freedom to managers in the organisation of their schools.

(*b.*) To offer to managers and teachers a wide choice of subjects adapted to the various needs of scholars and districts.

(*c.*) To suggest, both concisely and in detail, courses of instruction in these subjects.

(*d.*) To enable managers to combine instruction in subjects for which grants are paid by the State with instruction in other subjects for which no such grants are paid, but which it may be for special reasons desirable to include in the curriculum.

II.—The following are the principal changes introduced:—

(*a.*) The attendances of persons over 21 years of age will henceforth be recognised.

(*b.*) No scholar will henceforth be compelled to take the elementary subjects.

(*c.*) Further precautions are taken to avoid duplication of grants by the Education Department and the Science and Art Department.

(*d.*) Grants will be paid as in Day Schools for the instruction of the school as a whole instead of, as formerly, for the attainments of individual scholars.

(*e.*) The Fixed Grant is no longer paid on the average attendance, but on the aggregate number of hours' instruction received by the scholars. This will give a direct encouragement to the prolongation of Evening School sessions, and the lengthening of meetings.

(*f.*) Instead of grants for individual passes, grants will now be paid for time devoted to each subject, the amount of such grant being dependent on the value of the instruction given.

(*g.*) Examination by the Inspector on a fixed day is abolished, and visits of inspection without notice are substituted.

III.—The new regulations are designed generally to meet the requirements of scholars who are no longer subject to the law of compulsory attendance at school, and who desire to prolong their education, either in the ordinary school subjects or in some special subjects in order to fit themselves for some industrial career. Evening Continuation Schools will have to meet various needs, as, for instance:—

(*a.*) The case of the smaller schools which are intended mainly to supply defects in early elementary instruction, and to continue

such instruction with a view to the ordinary pursuits of daily life.

(*b.*) The case of schools, especially in the more populous districts, in which the general education of the scholar is prolonged, and combined with some form of useful and interesting employment.

(*c.*) The case where the principal part of the work will be preparatory to the special studies directed by the Science and Art Department, or to lectures established by the County Councils, University Extension lectures, or other forms of secondary or higher education.

(*d.*) The case of schools containing classes aided by the County Councils: but it should be borne in mind that grants cannot be made by County Councils towards the cost of the technical or manual instruction of scholars in Evening Continuation Schools receiving instruction in Reading, Writing, or Arithmetic (*Technical Instruction Act*, 1889, *Sec.* 1 (1) (*a*).

IV.—The duties of Her Majesty's Inspector in giving effect to the provisions of the Evening Continuation School Code will be :—

(*a.*) To visit without notice, on one occasion at least, and if possible on more than one, at some time at which the school is shown by the time-table to be at work, every school for which a grant is claimed, and to devote, if possible, to the inspection the whole time of one meeting of such school.

(*b.*) To confer with the managers, whose presence, if it can be obtained, is very desirable, and with the teachers; to ascertain that due arrangements have been made for securing accurate registration of attendance; to examine the registers and time-tables; and to report on the qualifications of the teachers and the course of instruction.

(*c.*) To hear lessons and observe the manner in which the classes are conducted; to question the scholars on the work which has been done in at least two of the subjects taught in the school; and to report generally on the instruction.

(*d.*) To satisfy himself that the schoolrooms are suitable for their purpose, bearing in mind the importance of an adequate supply of artificial light.

(*e.*) To recommend what Variable Grant (if any) should be paid, having due regard to the opinion he has formed upon the general character of the teaching and the particular methods employed. The higher of the two grants will not be paid for any subject unless the Inspector is able to report that both the actual teaching of the subjects and the methods employed in such teaching are thoroughly satisfactory.

The duties of the Inspector are further explained in Circular 339, which is printed below as Appendix 2.

V.—My Lords will be interested to learn from the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors the results of any successful experiments by which Evening Continuation Schools have been rendered more attractive: *e.g.*, by means of lantern illustrations, music, manual work, discussion of some book which has been read by the class; field, naturalist, or sketching clubs; gymnastics, or other employments of a more or less recreative character. For many of these purposes grants of public

money cannot be given, but, provided that the managers take care that at least one hour at each meeting is devoted to the teaching of the subjects mentioned in Art. 2 of the Code, and that the instruction is systematic and thorough, every arrangement for making the school attractive should be carefully considered. For instance, besides the introduction of some of the recreative subjects mentioned above, encouragement might be given to capable lecturers to deliver, from time to time, short lectures, well illustrated, in connexion with some of the subjects in the school time-table.

VI.—Unless special efforts are made to encourage those who are leaving the Day School to continue their Education at Evening Schools, the chances of success in the Evening Schools will be much diminished. Care should therefore be taken to give full information to such scholars of the times and places at which Evening Continuation Schools are held. With this object the managers of those schools should put themselves in communication with the managers of the neighbouring Day Schools.

VII.—My Lords will be glad to know from time to time of any special difficulties which appear to be connected with the work of Evening Continuation Schools with a view to their being lessened or removed. They attach a very high importance to the work which may be done under this Code, as effective Continuation Schools supply one of the most important means for turning to better account than at present the money and time now spent in the Day Schools.

EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOL CODE, 1894.

Certain Articles of Day School Code applicable to both Day and Evening Schools.

1. The Articles of the Code of Regulations for Day Schools, so far as they are set out in the Appendix to this Code, apply to Evening Continuation Schools as well as to Day Schools. Of these Articles it is particularly necessary for managers to bear in mind Articles 3, 4, 8, 9, 77, 78, 79, 81, 85 (*d*), 88, 89. (*See pp.* 505–509.)

Subjects of instruction for which grants may be paid.

2. Grants may be made for any of the subjects of instruction named in the Schedule to this Code, and for any other subjects sanctioned by the Department. A graduated scheme for teaching any subject must, if required, be submitted to and approved by the Inspector.

The subjects named in the Schedule are the following :—

(*a.*) Elementary Subjects	Reading or Recitation, or both combined. Writing and Composition. Reading and Writing combined. Arithmetic.
(*b.*) English Subjects	English. Geography. History. The Life and Duties of the Citizen.
(*c.*) Languages	French. German. Welsh (for scholars in schools in Wales). Latin.
(*d.*) Mathematics	Euclid. Algebra. Mensuration.
(*e.*) Science Subjects and Subjects of practical utility	Elementary Physiography. Elementary Physics and Chemistry. Science of Common Things. Chemistry. Mechanics. Sound, Light and Heat. Magnetism and Electricity. Human Physiology. Hygiene. Botany. Agriculture, Horticulture, Navigation — in suitable localities. Book-keeping. Shorthand.
(*f.*) Vocal Music.	
(*g.*) Subjects for Girls and Women only	Domestic Economy. Needlework.

Schemes for teaching these subjects are given in the Schedule.

Grants are also made for Cookery, Laundry Work, and Dairy Work as subjects of instruction for Girls and Women.

Subjects for which fixed grant only may be paid.

3. Instruction in the following subjects is recognised for the purpose of the Fixed Grant (Article 13 *a.*), but no Variable Grant (Article 13 *b.*) is paid in respect of them :—

Drawing. (Grants for Drawing are made by the Science and Art Department. *See* Appendix 3.)
Manual Instruction as defined in the Technical Instruction Act, 1889.*
Technical Instruction subject to the sanction of the Department.
Suitable Physical Exercises.
Military drill (for boys and men).
Housewifery (for girls and women).

Subjects of instruction for which grants may not be paid.

4. Instruction may be given in other secular subjects and in religious subjects, but no grant is made in respect of any such instruction (Elementary Education Act, 1870, section 97 (1)).

Subjects which may be taught outside the school.

5. Instruction in the subjects mentioned in Article 3, and also instruction in the following subjects mentioned in Article 2 :—

Science.
Vocal Music.
Cookery, Laundry Work, Dairy Work, or Needlework (for girls and women)

may be given elsewhere than on the school premises, provided that special and appropriate provision approved by the Inspector is made for such instruction, and the times for giving it are entered in the approved Time-Table. All other instruction must be given on the school premises, unless for special reasons the approval of the Inspector has been previously obtained.

School meeting.

6.—(*a.*) A school may be held at any hour not earlier than 4 p.m.
(*b.*) No meeting of the school is reckoned at which less than one hour's secular instruction has been given.

Registers.

7. The registers must be marked before the beginning of each lesson, unless the number of scholars renders exceptional treatment necessary, in which case a special plan for registration must be submitted to the Department for approval. If any scholar registered as attending is withdrawn before the end of the lesson, the entry of attendance should be at once cancelled. The registers must show clearly the number of hours' instruction received by each scholar in each subject in which he is instructed. There should be separate registers for each subject. No lesson of less than half-an-hour in length is recognised for purposes of registration.

Recognised scholars.

8. No scholar may be entered or continue on the register who is under fourteen years of age, unless such scholar (*a*) has been presented for examination in the three elementary subjects in Standard V. or in a higher standard, or (*b*) is exempt from the legal obligation to attend school.

School year.

9. The "school year" is the year ending on the 30th of April.

Teachers.

10. Any person over eighteen years of age approved by the Inspector, and not being a pupil-teacher engaged in a Public Elementary School, may be recognised as teacher or assistant teacher. The teachers need not be lay persons.

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* "The expression 'manual instruction' shall mean instruction in the use of tools, "processes of agriculture, and modelling in clay, wood, or other material." —*Technical Instruction Act*, 1889, *Section* 8.

11. The following conditions must be fulfilled in order that a school may receive an annual grant :— Conditions of annual grant.

(*a.*) The principal teacher must be certificated or recognised under Article 10, and must not be allowed to undertake duties not connected with the school which may occupy any part whatever of the school hours. (*a.*) Principal teacher.

(*b.*) The school must have met on not less than 30 evenings in the school year. (*b.*) Minimum number of meetings.

If a school has been closed during the year under medical authority or for any unavoidable cause, a corresponding reduction is made from the number of meetings required by this Article.

(*c.*) Notice must be given annually at the beginning of the session to the Department that the managers desire a grant for the school. (*c.*) Annual notice to Department.

(*d.*) The Time-Table must be submitted to and approved by the Inspector in duplicate at the beginning of the Session. The Time-Table must show the several subjects in which instruction is given, and the time allotted to each subject, and must show the arrangements made for registration. At least one week's previous notice of any alteration in the Time-Table affecting the days or hours of meeting must be given to the Inspector. The managers must also give a clear fortnight's notice to the Inspector of the date at which the school will close for the session. (*d.*) Time-Table.

(*e.*) The school must have been visited by the Inspector at least once in each school year, unless some cause accepted as satisfactory by the Department prevent such visit. The Inspector's visits will, as a rule, be made without previous notice being given. (*e.*) Visit of Inspector.

(*f.*) The school must be reported efficient by the Inspector. A school will not be reported efficient unless the Inspector is satisfied that the order is good, that the teaching is systematic and intelligent, and that the scholars are making genuine progress in the subjects taught. (*f.*) School must be efficient.

(*g.*) The Department have power to refuse payment of the annual grant if they are satisfied that the school has not at least one local manager. (*g.*) Power to refuse grant.

12. The annual grant becomes due at the end of the school year, and is paid as soon as may be after that date. Date of payment.

13. The annual grant is made up of the several grants, which, with their amounts, are enumerated below :— Annual grant.

(*a.*) A Fixed Grant calculated as follows. All the hours during which each registered scholar has received secular instruction (Articles 6 and 7) during the school year shall be added together, and a grant of 1*s.* shall be paid for every complete twelve such hours. Fixed grant.

The Fixed Grant may not be withdrawn unless the whole grant is withdrawn.

No Fixed Grant will be paid, unless some other Grant under this Code is paid.

(*b.*) A Variable Grant of 1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* calculated as follows :—All the hours (not being less than twelve in any case) during which any registered scholar has received instruction during the school Variable grant.

year in any subject allowed by Article 2, other than Cookery, Laundry Work, and Dairy Work, in which not less than 15 hours' instruction has been given during the school year, shall be added together, and, subject to the following rules, a grant of 1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* shall be paid for every complete twelve such hours. The Department shall decide which, if either, of these sums shall be paid after considering the report of the Inspector's visit or visits. The Variable Grant will be separately assessed for each subject.

In ascertaining the hours for which the Variable Grant is payable, the following rules must be observed :—

(i.) No time shall be counted for any scholar on account of less than two or more than five subjects. But, in the case of a scholar who has satisfied the conditions of a grant for Drawing from the Science and Art Department (*see* Appendix 3), time may be counted on account of one subject.

(ii.) No time shall be counted for any scholar on account of any subject in which he has been previously examined by the Science and Art Department.

(iii.) No time shall be counted for any scholar on account of more than two Science subjects.

(iv.) If a scholar is to be presented for examination in more than one Science subject by the Science and Art Department in the May following the close of the school year, no time shall be counted for him on account of any Science subject, and if he is to be so presented in one Science subject, no time shall be counted for him on account of more than one Science subject.

Cookery grant.

(*c.*) Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision is made for the practical teaching of Cookery by a teacher holding a certificate from some Training School of Cookery recognised by the Department, a grant of 2*s.* (*or 4s.*) is made on account of each girl or woman who has attended not less than 20 (*or 40*) hours during the school year [of which not more than four hours may be in any one week] at a Cookery Class of not more than 18 scholars, and has spent not less than 10 (*or 20*) hours in cooking with her own hands.

The time for Cookery must be entered in the Time-Table, and should not be less than a continuous hour (*or hour and a half*) at any meeting. Provided that, for the purposes of Article 13 (*b.*) (i.), Cookery shall be considered as a subject, and that no Grant shall be paid for a scholar on account of Cookery only.

(i.) Where the Inspector reports that there is no convenient means of obtaining a certificate, the certificate above mentioned shall not be required, but the competency of the teacher must be proved to the satisfaction of the Department.

(ii.) For the purpose of demonstration, not more than three classes of 18 scholars may be present, provided the Inspector reports that the number present may be conveniently accommodated. But for the 10 (*or 20*) hours required for cooking with their own hands (during which time no demonstration lesson can be given) not more than 18 scholars shall be taught at the same time by one teacher.

(*d.*) Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision has been made for the practical teaching of Laundry Work by a teacher recognised by the Department as qualified to teach that subject, a grant of 2*s.* is made on account of any girl or woman who has attended not less than 20 hours during the school year at a Laundry Class of not more than 14 scholars. **Laundry Work grant.**

The time for Laundry Work must be entered in the Time-Table. Provided that for the purposes of Article 13 (*b.*) (i.) Laundry Work shall be considered as a subject, and that no Grant shall be paid for a scholar on account of Laundry Work only.

(*e.*) Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision has been made for the practical teaching of Dairy Work by a teacher holding a certificate recognised by the Department, or otherwise recognised by the Department as competent to teach Dairy Work, a grant of 4*s.* is made on account of any girl or woman who has attended for not less than 20 lessons, of at least two hours each, a class of not more than 14 scholars. The time for Dairy Work must be entered in the Time-Table, and should be not less than two continuous hours at any meeting. Provided that for the purposes of Article 13 (*b.*) (i.) Dairy Work shall be considered as a subject, and that no Grant shall be paid for a scholar on account of Dairy Work only. **Dairy Work grant.**

14. For the purposes of section 19 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876 (*see* Appendix 1, Article 107), the average attendance shall be found by dividing the total number of hours of instruction (Article 7) received by registered scholars during the school year by the total number of hours during which the school has been open during the same period. **Average attendance.**

15. The Department, as occasion requires, may cancel or modify articles of the Code, or may establish new articles, but may not take any action thereon until the same shall have lain on the Table of both Houses for at least one calendar month. **Alteration of Code.**

16. The Code shall be printed each year, in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled, modified, or established since the last edition, and shall be laid on the Table of both Houses before the 1st May. **Code to be printed and laid before Parliament.**

17. The Schedule annexed to the Code has the same effect as the Articles of the Code, and is subject to the provisions of Articles 15 and 16. **Provision as to Schedule.**

(Signed) ROSEBERY,
Lord President of the Council.

ARTHUR H. D. ACLAND,
Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

G. W. KEKEWICH,
Secretary.
Education Department,
4th May, 1894.

SCHEDULE.

Explanatory Note.

This Schedule contains two sets of Schemes: (A) Schemes adapted to the needs of all schools, from which portions may be selected suitable to the capacity and attainments of the scholars, and to longer or shorter sessions; (B) Schemes proposed as specimens, indicating the way in which some of the subjects mentioned in (A) may be lengthened into a more detailed syllabus. Managers are not restricted to the subjects named in this Schedule nor to the use of the Schemes set out in it. They may propose a Scheme of their own in any one of these subjects or in any other subject sanctioned by the Department. Such Schemes, together with a time-table of work, must be submitted to and approved by the Inspector at the beginning of a session.

SET A. (CONCISE SCHEMES.)

I.—ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS.

1. Reading or Recitation (or both combined): from a school magazine or a newspaper, or from some standard author.

2. Writing and Composition.—Letter writing or commercial correspondence or theme writing.

3. Reading and Writing Combined.

4. Arithmetic.—Vulgar fractions; decimal fractions; household accounts, bills of parcels, practice; proportion, its application to interest; averages and per-centages.

II.—ENGLISH SUBJECTS.

1. English.—Parsing and analysis of sentences; paraphrasing of simple poetical extracts; history of the English language.

2. Geography.—General Geography of the British Isles, their chief industries and means of communication by land and water.

General geography of Canada and the United States, or of Europe or Australasia or British India, with special reference in each case to their industries and to their commercial relations with Great Britain.

Colonisation and the conditions of successful industry in the British possessions generally.

3. History.—(*a.*) Particular periods or subjects, *e.g.*:—

The reign of Queen Victoria. History of the British colonies. The Stuart period, with especial reference to the constitution and functions of Parliament. The Expansion of England in the 18th Century.

(*b.*) Biographies of leading persons and the chief events in a selected portion of history, *e.g.*, 800 to 1215 A.D. or 1688 to 1760 A.D.

In Welsh schools special attention may be given to the Geography, History, and Industries of Wales.

4. The Life and Duties of the Citizen. (*See Set B.*)

III.—LANGUAGES.

1. French or German.—Grammatical rules; easy conversational phrases and sentences; translation of an easy reading book; a letter or theme in French or German. [Fair correctness of pronunciation to be required.]

2. Welsh.—Grammatical rules; translation from Welsh into English and from English into Welsh of easy conversational sentences; recitation of Welsh poetry; a letter or theme in Welsh.

3. Latin.—Grammatical rules; simple exercises in translation from English into Latin; parsing; translation of a Latin standard author.

IV.—MATHEMATICS.

1. Euclid.—Books I., II., III. (or parts of those books), with simple deductions.

2. Algebra.—Some part of the subject so far as quadratic equations and easy problems leading to them.

3. Mensuration.—Triangles and parallelograms; the circle; sphere, right cone and cylinder; use of the chain and field-book in land surveying; duodecimals; measuring brick-work and timber.

V.—SCIENCE SUBJECTS AND SUBJECTS OF PRACTICAL UTILITY.

1. Elementary Physiography. (*See Set B.*)

2. Elementary Physics and Chemistry. (*See Set B.*)

3. Science of Common Things.—Brief survey of physical properties of bodies serving to determine their uses and relative value.
Mechanical facts and principles most serviceable in daily life.
Hydrostatic and Aërostatic laws most commonly applied.
Familiar notions of sound, light, heat, electricity and magnetism.

Brief survey of the most essential facts and principles of inorganic and organic chemistry.

Leading features of physiology.

Outlines of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, establishing a classified acquaintance with the resources they supply.

The Home, including design and construction on hygienic and economic principles. Materials. Fixtures and furniture. Heating and lighting.

Clothing.—Food and beverages.—Cleanliness and disinfection.

Safety from accidents and injuries. First aid to the injured and simple remedies. Means of relief and comfort for the infirm. Precautions against endemic and epidemic diseases.

Discipline of body and mind. Popular influences of music and of the graphic arts. Employments for leisure times.—Household management and thrift. Provident organisations on sound principles of social economy.

4. Chemistry.—Solution. Solvent properties of water. Impurities in water. Hard and soft water. Mineral and sea water. Saturation.

Air: its constituents and weight. Properties of oxygen as regards animal life and change in matter effected by it. Nitrogen as regards animal life. Impurities in air. Aqueous vapour.

Water: its three states. Expansion by heat. Convexion currents. Boiling point. Steam. Composed of oxygen and hydrogen in definite proportions. Properties of hydrogen.

Carbon: various states. Combination with oxygen. Evolution of heat, how measured. Carbon dioxide; its solution; aërated waters; tests for presence of carbon dioxide. Coal. Oil. Tallow. Gas. Products of combustion.

Sulphur: properties. Sulphurous acid. Sulphuric acid.

Chlorine: how obtained. Its properties and combination with sodium. Its solubility.

Acids and Alkali, Metals: tests and properties. Hydrochloric acid. Ammonia. Lime and clay.

Lead. Iron. Copper. Mercury. Sodium.

General notions of the composition of organic carbon compounds. Acetic acid and vinegar. Tartaric acid in fruits. Fats. Oils. Glycerine. Soap. Sugar. Starch. Gluten. Alcohol.

5. Mechanics.—Matter in three states: solids, liquids, gases. The mechanical properties peculiar to each state. Matter is porous, compressible, elastic. Measures of length, time, velocity, and space. Matter in motion. Weight of a body; its inertia and momentum. Measures of force and work. The simple mechanical powers. Liquid pressure; the hydrostatic press; liquids under the action of gravity. Parallelogram of forces. Parallelogram of velocities.

6. Sound, Light, and Heat.—Elementary notions of vibration and waves.

Propagation and velocity of sound. Reflection and refraction of sound. Echoes. Whispering galleries. Speaking trumpet. Musical notes. Pitch and loudness of notes.

Propagation of light. Shadows, intensity of light, and simple photometers. Reflection. Mirrors and images by plane mirrors. Refraction, images by pin-holes, by lenses, by concave and convex mirrors. Refracting and reflecting telescopes. The microscope. Camera obscura

and camera lucida. The optical lantern. Decomposition of light. Colour of objects, mixture of colours by rotation.

Distinction between heat and temperature. Thermometers and thermometric scales. Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases. The three modes in which heat may be conveyed from place to place. Capacity for heat, and the influence of the capacity for heat possessed by water on climate. Heating by hot water. Change of state caused by heat. Latent heat. Influence of pressure on the boiling point. Determination of heights by boiling point.

7. Magnetism and Electricity.—Attraction of iron by a magnet. Poles of a magnet. Direction of a magnet moving freely in a horizontal plane. Mariner's compass. Mutual behaviour of like and unlike poles. Magnetization of soft iron and steel. The dipping needle. The earth as a magnet.

Electrification. The galvanoscope. Conductors and insulators. Production of two kinds of electrification. Induction. The Leyden jar and fulminating panes. The frictional electrical machine. An electric current. The Grove, Daniel, and Leclanché cells and batteries.

Decomposition of water. Coiled conductors behaving as magnets when an electric current passes through them.

Electrolysis of solutions of metallic salts.

Deflection of a magnetic needle by a current passing in a wire. The principles of telegraphy. The electro-magnet. Construction of an electric bell.

8. Human Physiology.—General build of the human body.

Names and positions of the internal organs.

Nature and chemical composition of air, water, carbonic acid, and ammonia.

Blood; form, size, and structure of its corpuscles.

Organs of circulation, respiration, and digestion; their structure and functions.

Excretory organs. The skin. Heat of the body; how derived, distributed, and regulated.

Structure and functions of the organs of smell, taste, and sight.

General arrangement of the nervous system.

Chief parts of the brain. Structure of the spinal cord. Evidence that the spinal cord is capable of effecting reflex actions.

9. Botany.—General structure of the root, stem, leaves, and parts of the flower.

Description, in technical language, of the parts of a fresh plant.

Characters of the natural orders to which such plants as the following belong:—Buttercup, wallflower, apple, carrot, dandelion, primrose, and hyacinth.

Structure of the vegetable cell.

Nature and properties of the cell-contents, *e.g.*, protoplasm, starch grains, and chlorophyll.

Structure and uses of the anther, pollen, ovary, ovule, and seed.

Processes of assimilation and respiration. Properties and chemical composition of air, water, carbonic acid, and ammonia. Sources of the food materials of the plant.

Distinctive characters of the classes of Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons, and of their principal divisions.

Comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant.

10. Agriculture.—Soils and their plant food, and the crops produced therefrom.

Milk: its character and uses, its preservation, and the various products obtained from it.

Plant life; manures and tillages. Proper use of plant food.

Practical instruction in the treatment of milk (on the basis of Cookery instruction) with explanation of processes and results.

Variations in crops, seeds, live stock.

Elementary instruction in dairy management, poultry management, and the management of bees.

(*See also Set B.*)

11. Horticulture.—Seeds and their requirements. Nature and composition of soils. Nature and functions of roots. Stems and branches. Leaves. Buds and tubers. Flowers and fruit.

Operations connected with the land. Preparation of seed bed. Potting and planting.

Propagation. Cuttings. Budding. Grafting. Layering.

Branch and root pruning.

Fruit culture. Flower culture. Vegetable culture. Fungus and insect pests.

12. Navigation.—Terms used in mathematical geography. Description of charts. Differences of latitude and longitude. The compass. Conversion of magnetic bearings into true bearings and the converse. Logarithms of numbers. Variation, deviation, and leeway. Log-line and glass. Mercator's chart. Middle latitude, meridional. Position by cross bearings. Traverse sailing. Day's work, by D.R. Latitude by meridian altitude of sun. Error of compass by altitude of sun. The sextant. Longitude by chronometer and altitude of sun. Error of compass by azimuth and altitude of sun.

13. Book-keeping.—Commercial terms. Use of cash book, purchases book, sales book. Double entry. Bills of exchange. Bills receivable book. Bills payable book. The journal; its relation to other books. Ledger accounts. Bad debts. Consignments. Discounts.

14. Shorthand.—Writing from dictation. Transcription of shorthand notes. Clear and correct formation of shorthand characters and outlines.

VI.—VOCAL MUSIC.

1. Staff Notation.—Notes, their shape and value. The treble and bass clefs. Scales and key signatures. Intervals, bars, and time signatures.

2. Tonic Sol-fa Notation.—The major scale and common changes of key. Pulses, measures, and rhythmic phrases. The minor scale and common chromatics.

The training of the ear and of the voice. The tasteful performance of music.

(*See also Set B.*)

VII.—SUBJECTS FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN ONLY.

1. Domestic Economy.—Foods and beverages. Their properties, nutritious values, and functions. Their preparation. Clothing. The dwelling. Rules of health. Washing.

(*See also Set B.*)

2. Needlework.—Sewing Course.—To cut out garments requiring only straight or slanting lines, *i.e.*, a working woman's apron; a flannel petticoat; an infant's shirt.

To pleat material into bands suitable for use in aprons, woollen petticoats, &c.

To sew on buttons, make buttonholes, and set on tapes.

To make up a complete garment (cut out by the scholar) showing the practical application of the above-named exercises.

To cut out in different sizes garments requiring curved lines, *i.e.*, chemises, drawers, pinafores, boys' shirts (flannel or Oxford shirting).

To gather material and set it into bands, *i.e.*, neck or collar bands, wristbands, &c.

To run and feather-stitch tucks.

To join material on the straight, on the cross, and on the curve by various kinds of seams.

To set in gussets and make false hems.

To make up a garment (cut out by the scholar) showing the practical application of the above-named exercises.

To cut out in several sizes (from measurements) a plain dress bodice and a night-dress.

To set on hooks and eyes, to case bones, to overcast seams, and to bind skirt edges.

To make up a dress skirt, lined or unlined. To make up a simple dress (skirt and bodice) or a night-dress, cut out by the scholar.

Knitting and Mending Course.—To knit a man's sock.

To darn thin places on flannel and holes in socks and stockings.

To patch in flannel.

To knit a stocking.

To patch in calico.

To darn and repair house linen, *i.e.*, sheets, table-cloths, &c.

To patch and darn dress materials (print and woollen).

SET B. (DETAILED SCHEMES).

1.—LIFE AND DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN.

"It is our business carefully to cultivate in our minds, to rear to the most perfect vigour and maturity, every sort of generous and honest feeling that belongs to our nature. To bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth: so to be patriots as not to forget we are gentlemen. . . . . Public life is a situation of power and energy; he trespasses against his duty who sleeps upon his watch, as well as he that goes over to the enemy." —Burke's *Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents.*

[This Syllabus touches only on certain limited aspects of the public life of the citizen. Various important considerations are therefore omitted which teachers will no doubt discuss in dealing with the subject.

The subject as here set out will be found difficult to teach, except to those older scholars who are in the habit of reading and thinking intelligently about public affairs. For the instruction of such students the general outline here given may be of service to teachers, though it covers more ground than can be dealt with even in two or three courses. The teacher will select that part which is most appropriate to the circumstances and needs of the school and the locality. For younger scholars a much simpler form of syllabus should be prepared from which the more technical treatment of the machinery of Local and Central Government should be omitted.

The object of the teacher should be to proceed from the known and familiar, such as the policeman, the rate collector, the board of guardians, and the town council, to the history of and reasons for our local and national institutions and our responsibilities in connexion with them.

Good illustrations and diagrams and pictures will be of great service in teaching this subject.]

INTRODUCTORY.

What the citizen should aim at in the interest of his country.

Public Duties accompany all forms of work in life, whatever the occupation or profession.

Serving personal interest alone is not enough.

The individual benefits from a well-ordered community. The community ought to benefit in its turn from the efforts of the individual. "All for each" should be requited by "each for all."

The reasons for attachment to our country and for a sense of duty towards our fellow citizens are similar to those for love of home and family. Loyalty to one's own village or town should lead to a larger patriotism. Those who are growing up into citizenship should realise their debt to the men and women who have served the nation generously

and wisely in the past, and their own duty to their country in the present. Self interest and class interest should be subordinate to general and national interests.

The Nation and the State.—What they mean. Difference between Representative Government and Despotic Government. Responsibilities involved in representative government.

I.—Representative Government.

What representative institutions mean. The co-operation of the people in the work of government. The power of the majority; its limits. The force of public opinion. Need of public spirit and of intelligence for good government.

The machinery of government is partly local, partly central.

A.—Local Government.

Local Government Districts, Small and Large. Institutions of Local Self Government.

1. **The Village and the Parish.**
   The Parish Meeting and the Parish Council. The Choosing of Parish Councillors and District Councillors, &c.
2. **School Districts.** School Boards, School Managers, and School Attendance Committees.
3. **The Poor Law Union.** Boards of Guardians.
4. **Districts under District Councils, Boroughs, and Counties.** Rural and Urban District Councils, Town Councils, and County Councils. The Choosing of Mayors, Aldermen, and Councillors.

Composition and methods of election of bodies above mentioned.

Work and Powers of these Bodies as regards:

1. **Rating and Expenditure.**—The rate collector. Purposes for which money is spent. Difference between rating and taxation.
2. **Health.**—Sanitary condition of houses; drainage, baths and wash-houses; gas; water; purification of rivers. Hospitals; sick nursing. Sanitary and medical officers.
3. **Education.**—Day and Evening Continuation Schools. Provision of schools and attendance at school. School attendance officers. Free libraries. Picture galleries and museums. Technical education.
4. **The Destitute Poor.**—The relieving officer. Outdoor and indoor relief. The workhouse.
5. **Roads, Streets, Buildings, and Land.**—Paving and lighting of streets. Public parks and recreation grounds. Town halls and municipal buildings. What goes on inside them. Purchase of land for improvements and public purposes. Allotments and small holdings.
6. **Police and Justice.**
   The policeman, his powers and duties. The magistrate, how appointed; his powers and duties. Petty sessions and quarter sessions. Public houses and licensing.

The local representative bodies have in most cases certain responsibilities to or dealings with the Central Government (*see* B iii. Executive Government).

B.—Central Government.

i. The Crown and the two Houses of Parliament.

(1.) **The Crown.**—Its constitutional position and powers.

(2.) **House of Lords.**

(*a.*) Composition.

(*b.*) Powers.

(3.) **House of Commons.**

(*a.*) Composition. How members of Parliament are elected. The franchise and the ballot.

(*b.*) Powers.

(4.) **Working of the Parliamentary System.**—Taxation, legislation, administration. Party Government. Ministry and Cabinet—their joint responsibility. Ministry and Opposition. Majorities and minorities. Their powers. How a Bill becomes an Act of Parliament.

ii. The Judicial System.

Justice.

The Lord Chancellor. Judges. Magistrates. Coroners. How appointed.

Courts of Law.

Civil and criminal.

Petty sessions, quarter sessions, county courts, assizes, High Court, Court of Appeal, House of Lords. Privy Council.

Juries and their relation to Courts of Law.

iii. Executive Government.

The duty of carrying into effect many of the laws, and the decisions of Parliament from time to time, is entrusted to various public departments, the most important of which are presided over by responsible Ministers of the Crown.

The Work and Powers of the Executive Government.

(1.) In connexion with the work of representative Local Bodies in matters of Education, Health, and the Destitute Poor. **(Education Department and Local Government Board.)**

(2.) In matters of Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Post Office, Telegraphs and Savings' Banks. **(Board of Trade, Board of Agriculture, Post Office.)**

(3.) In matters of Labour (*see* under III.). **(Home Office, Board of Trade.)**

(4.) In matters of Justice. Prisons and Police. **(Home Office.)**

(5.) In connexion with Scotland and Ireland. **(Scotch Office and Irish Office.)**

(6.) In connexion with the Colonies, India, and Foreign Countries (*see* II. The Empire.) **(Colonial Office, India Office, Foreign Office.)**

(7.) In connexion with the Army and Navy. **(War Office, Admiralty.)**

The Army; the Army reserve, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers. The navy; naval reserve; coastguards. Duties and responsibilities of the soldiers and sailors of the country by land and sea.

The evils of war. Efforts that have been made to avert it by arbitration.

(8.) In matters of Taxation and Finance. **(The Treasury.)**

The country's yearly Bill. What we pay for. How the money is got. Direct and indirect taxation.

C. Duties of Citizens in relation to Local and Central Government.

1. **Right and duty of voting.**—Different kinds of votes. Need of honesty in giving a vote. The vote a "trust" as well as a "right." Each vote has a special end and aim, which ought to be considered. The gain and loss of party spirit.

2. **Rates and Taxes,** and what we get in return for them. Reasons for willingness to contribute to common purposes in well administered countries. Illustrations of gain to the community from improved conditions of life and health as a result of rates and taxes well spent.

3. **Public Health.**—Attention to sanitary matters at home, cleanliness, and ventilation. Isolation and disinfection in illness; temperance and temperate habits; duty to neighbours as well as home and family. Healthiness of a district; its value to the community. Public parks, gardens, and open spaces. Duty of making them beautiful and taking good care of them.

4. **Education.**—Duty of parents. To enforce regularity of attendance, to co-operate with the teacher in regard to conduct of scholars, to home lessons, and the care and use of books.

Duty of scholars. To make full use of the advantages of the school, and thus fit themselves to become capable and useful citizens.

Influence of school on character as well as on intelligence. Waste of force and money through leaving school too early. Technical education, its value for the worker. Higher education and the Universities. School and college only the beginning of the citizen's education.

5. **Provision for the Poor.**—Care of poor children and the sick and aged poor. Consideration of the causes of Pauperism, and how to diminish it. Importance of self-dependence and habits of providence.

6. **Need of Order and Respect for Law.**—The citizen's home and protection. Respect for the persons, opinions, property, and reputation of others. Discouragement of fraud in all relations of life and business. Support of the law and encouragement by example of peaceable behaviour by all citizens. Examples of what the law demands: (*a.*) Registration of births, deaths, and marriages. (*b.*) Notification of infectious diseases. (*c.*) Prevention of cruelty to children and to animals.

7. **Public Spirit and Public Opinion.**—Force of public opinion, need of honesty and intelligence. Freedom of speech and writing. Uses of public meetings; how they should be conducted. Watchfulness over public bodies. Services of the public press in these matters. Active co-operation of the whole body of the people essential to good government and freedom. Willingness of capable persons to serve in a representative capacity on public bodies of great importance.

II.—The Empire.

Great Britain and Ireland. "Greater Britain."—The Colonies.
Variety of Races in Colonies and dependencies. Self-governing Colonies. Crown Colonies. Protectorates. India and its Government.
Imperial coinage and Imperial postage.
Appointment of Governors General, and Governors.
Obligation to cultivate knowledge about our brethren "across the sea." Native races within the Empire, and our duties to them.
Extension of friendly feeling, and of courtesy and fair dealing towards foreign nations. Appointment of Ambassadors, Envoys, and Consuls.

III.—Industrial and Social Life and Duties.

Selection for boys or girls of work in life. Loss to the nation when they are set to uncongenial labour. Corresponding gain of "tools to the man who can use them."
What constitutes national wealth. Every capable and industrious and self-respecting citizen should add to the wealth of the community. Relation of skill and knowledge (*a*) to personal well-being and happiness; (*b*) to industrial success; (*c*) to power of public usefulness.

The great industries of the country, their growth and development.
Changes caused by the use of machinery.

Associations of Workers:—

1. Trade unions, their history and work. Labour disputes and strikes. Arbitration and conciliation.
2. Working men's co-operative societies; their work in distribution and production.
3. Friendly societies. Training in habits of industry; thrift and self-help.

Value of the work of voluntary associations in the education of the adult citizen.
The State and Labour.—Factory Acts; Mines Acts; Women's and Children's labour. Dangerous employments. Health and safety of the worker.
Information as to condition of workers. Labour Department of Board of Trade.
The Government and Municipalities as employers of labour. Dockyards, Arsenals, and public works.

The services rendered by retail shopkeepers, merchants, manufacturers, and other persons engaged in distribution and production.

The importance to the nation of effective, honest, and intelligent management of all forms of business and industry.

The disasters which result from mismanagement or fraud.

The duty of the community to sympathise with every reasonable effort of the workers to improve their condition, and develop their intelligence. That which injures their efficiency or lessens their hopefulness leads to national loss, and to the maintenance or increase of poverty and ignorance. A healthy and skilful body of workers, upright in character and self-reliant, is a source of strength to the country.

Faithful discharge of homelier duties of life is the best preparation for their discharge in city and nation. Civic duty begins in the life of the family; expands with occupation in trade, business, and profession.

In earning their livelihood men and women also serve their fellow citizens, and their country. Membership of self-governing societies is among the best means of civic education.

As intelligence, honour, and virtue are essential to the welfare of the family, so is patriotism necessary to national and social life. We have to recognise that our public responsibilities are duties as much as personal and family obligations. We have no right to expect just legislation or impartial administration unless we perform with intelligence those public duties which devolve upon all. If we suffer injustice in connexion with public affairs, we have little right to complain unless we have done our own duty.

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2. ELEMENTARY PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Measurement of Length, Surface, and Volume or Bulk.—Drawing to scale.

Plans and Sections—of room, playground, furniture. **Maps** of parish and county, as plans. Sections of ten miles with hill, river, town, to scale. Map of British Islands. East and west section of England, Wales, and Ireland to Mid-Atlantic, to scale. A great circle section of the earth (39½ inches in diameter = $\frac{1}{200}$th inch to a mile), with heights of mountains and depths of seas to scale.

Why the surface of the earth seems flat. Segment of a circle of great radius compared with a straight line. Proof that the earth is globular. Dimensions of the earth. Axis, poles, equator, longitude, latitude. Difficulty of representing true surface by maps.

Day and Night.—Rising, setting, and apparent course of sun, moon, and stars. The meridian. The pole star. Measurement of time; the sundial. Noon; noon to noon = one day (roughly). Divisions of the day—hour, minute, second. The hour-glass. The clock.

Determination of north, south, east, and west. The compass.

§ **The Equinox**; when the sun rises due east and sets due west, and is above the horizon for half the day. **The Summer Solstice**; when the sun rises and sets furthest north of east and west, and describes the largest arc in the heavens, and day-light is longest. **The Winter Solstice**; when the sun rises and sets furthest south, describes the smallest arc, and day-light is shortest. Twilight.

The Sun—its importance. Size and distance of the Sun. Sun, earth, and distance between them, to scale.

Cause of alternation of day and night, in the spinning of the earth on its axis. Time of one revolution = a day.

The Moon.—Apparent movement in the heavens. Phases. The month as a measure of time. Size and distance of the moon; its movement round the earth; its orbit.

The Year and the Seasons.—Movement of the earth in its orbit round the sun. Effect of the constant inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of the orbit.

The shadow of the earth, its form in space, and how it produces eclipses of the moon. The shadow of the moon, and eclipses of the sun.

General sketch of planetary and cometary bodies. Shooting stars. The fixed stars, distance to scale (earth's orbit as unity).

The commoner Materials of the Earth.—Limestone, chalk, marl, sandstone, shale, slate, granite, whinstone, flint, gravel, clay. Natural soils.

Pure air as a gaseous body. The weight of air; the siphon; the pump; the balloon. The **barometer**; the aneroid. Normal components of air. Carbon dioxide and watery vapour in air. Winds.

The various forms of **water**, solid, liquid, and gaseous. The composition of water. Ice, vapour, steam. The circulation of water, clouds, rain, rivers. The way of measuring rain.

Water and air as carriers and transporters, from shingle and mud to volcanic dust and microbes. Influence of things carried by air and water on putrefaction and disease.

Heat and cold as feelings; heat as a something outside us. **Measurement** of heat and cold. The **thermometer.** Changes produced in air, metals, water by heat. Singularity of cooled water in expanding as it passes into ice; important results. **The Sun's heat.** The burning glass. The sun's heat on the earth's surface, as modified by (1) elevation and depression (the Alps, the Dead Sea), (2) the presence of water in its various shapes, (3) currents of air and water.

Climate; the simplicity of its conditions in some localities and their extreme complexity in others. **Weather. Good and bad seasons.**

3. ELEMENTARY PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

An Elementary Course in Practical Science.

(The second title is given to this Scheme to indicate that it is not a mere outline of a set of lectures, but is rather a systematic course of practical instruction for the scholars themselves. The complete set of experiments should be carried out by the class (i.e., the scholars) as a whole. The whole course may reasonably extend over two or even three years.)

Part I.

Measurement.—The importance of a Standard for reference.

The English and French Standards of length, and their subdivisions. The conveniences of the decimal system. Experiments in measurement and the conversion of the one into the other by means of the measure.

Areas and Volumes.—A square inch, foot, &c. also a square centimètre, mètre, &c. Experiments in ascertaining the number of square inches, centimètres, &c. in a given area by subdivision.

General conclusions. Application of these conclusions to ascertain areas by calculation. The same method applied to measurements of volume.

English and French Weights. The standards. The pound and the gramme. Their subdivisions. **The Scales or Balance.** The proper method of weighing. The weights of cubes of different materials but of the same volume. The weight in grammes of a certain volume (in cubic centimètres) of water. The weight of one cubic centimètre of water.

Graphic representation of weights of cubes by lines. **The parts of a balance.** A simple lever, the laws discovered by experiment. The application of these discoveries to the balance.

The Relative Weights (compared with water) of such common liquids as milk, oil, beer, tea, coffee, sea-water, methylated spirits, &c. and milk mixed with known volumes of water by means of the relative weight bottle. **The U tube.** Relative weights by its means. Graphic representations of the relative weights of liquids.

The Barometer, a **U** tube. Readings to be taken daily by the one constructed. Graphic representations by straight lines and also on square paper. The barometer curve. Observation of the weather and wind to be also noted. Any conclusions to be drawn therefrom.

The relative Weights of Solids. (i.) Small solids as slate pencils, glass, nails, chains, by weighing and then introducing into relative density bottle full of water; the weight of water displaced ascertained. The volume of the substances can also be obtained, as 1 gramme of water is about 1 cubic centimètre.

Hence relative weight

$$= \frac{\text{weight of substance}}{\text{weight of water displaced}} = \frac{\text{weight of substance}}{\text{weight of equal vol. of water.}}$$

(ii.) The above substances are also weighed in water and found to lose in weight exactly the same amount as the weight of the water displaced in the bottle in (i.), *i.e.*, the loss of weight is equal to the weight of an equal volume of water. Further experiments are made to prove this. General application of this principle.

The relative densities of a sovereign, a shilling, penny, iron, tin, &c. Graphic representations of the above.

The volume of any solids by the above method, as 1 gramme of water equals about 1 cubic centimètre.

Thermometers, Centigrade and Fahrenheit, placed in hot and cold water, the rise and fall of the mercury column. The stationary points. Boiling point of water. Temperature of ice and water, of ice and salt. Freezing of water. Investigation into the action of heat on liquids. Expansion of water by heat, contraction until temperature of 4° C. reached. The great importance of this. Readings to be taken daily and represented graphically as with a barometer.

Evaporation. Water when boiled is noticed to gradually decrease. Does it all disappear? Experiments in evaporation.

1. Ordinary tap-water
2. Rain-water
3. Sea-water

} are evaporated over water-bath.

They are found to contain different amounts of solid matter.

Known weights of salt, &c. are added to rain-water which is evaporated as before, and the salt found to remain behind. Hence a method for ascertaining the amount of solid in water. Where does the water go to?

Distillation. The steam is found to condense on a cold surface. **The Condenser.** The liquid distilled is collected and evaporated, but no residue is left. **Pure water**, and experiments with **filters.** Does water evaporate at ordinary temperatures?

Evaporation at Ordinary Temperatures. A dish containing water is weighed daily.

Solubility of Substances in Water. Salt, soda, chalk, &c. are shaken up with water till no more will dissolve. The amount dissolved is then ascertained by evaporation. The amount of solid per 100 cubic centimètres calculated.

PART II.

(*As the following course depends to a very large extent on the knowledge acquired and the methods used in Part I., it should only be taken when Part I. has been completed.*)

Chalk and Lime. Mortar.

The first investigation. The change which chalk undergoes when converted into lime.

Chalk.—Its appearance, &c. The various forms of limestones.

The Lime-kiln.—A substance called lime is obtained when chalk or limestone is burnt in the so-called lime-kilns. This substance differs totally in its properties from the original lime-

stone from which it was prepared. A study of the characters and properties of these two substances is made, so as to be able to distinguish them.

Comparative Study of certain Properties of Chalk and Lime.

——	Chalk.	Lime.
(1) The action of water by simple addition.	Hardly any -	Swelling, crumbling, and heat.
(2) Water added to weighed quantities and the resulting products heated in air-bath.	Water driven off -	Increase in weight.
(3) Solubility in water. (Note preparation of lime-water.)	Very slightly -	To a much greater extent.
(4) The action of vinegar and common acids	Strong effervescence	Very slight.

General conclusions.

The study of the action of Heat on Chalk, Limestone, and Marble.—Attempts are made to convert chalk into lime on a small scale by simply heating.

After experiments it is found that any chalk or limestone—no matter from what locality—always loses about 44 per cent. of its weight when strongly heated.

100 grammes chalk = when burnt 56 grammes lime. The burnt chalk is proved to be lime by comparing its properties with those of lime.

The action of Acids on Chalk and Limestone, &c.—Acids have already been observed to cause effervescence in the case of chalk, but not so in that of lime. What is this effervescence? It is a kind of air, or gas, which is apparently being driven off. On investigation the gas is found to have the following properties:—

(1.) It is invisible, without colour or smell, and is heavier than air.

(2.) A lighted taper is immediately extinguished by it.

(3.) It is slightly soluble in water, and turns blue litmus red.

How much by weight is driven off? This is easily ascertained, and found to be about 44 per cent. The amount by volume is also ascertained. This number is very nearly the same as that obtained by strongly heating chalk, and probably is the same. Chalk is therefore heated, and any evolved gas collected. On comparison the gas which is evolved is found to be the same as above. This gas may be called chalk gas.

It is now easy to understand why lime does not effervesce on the addition of acids; it is because the chalk gas has been already expelled by heat. Conclusion:—

When strongly heated—

Chalk = lime + chalk gas.
100 56 44

Various limestones and marbles, also shells, egg-shells, whiting, &c., are found to undergo the same change when burnt, *i.e.*, to yield 56 per cent. of lime. For this reason they may all be said to consist of "chalk-stuff."

As chalk can be split up into lime and chalk gas, it would be of interest to know whether the reverse action takes place, that is, whether lime can be reconverted into chalk by the action of chalk gas. Lime and lime water are exposed to chalk-gas, and a substance is obtained answering in all its properties to chalk. Hence at ordinary temperatures lime + chalk gas = chalk.

Lime Water and Chalk Gas. While making this experiment with lime-water, it will have been observed that the precipitated chalk gradually disappears when an excess of the gas is used. On attempting to evaporate the solution to recover the chalk, the latter is found to be reprecipitated after slightly boiling. On further investigation chalk is found to dissolve in water containing chalk gas, and to be precipitated from this solution on the expulsion of the free chalk gas. The furring of kettles, &c. While these various experiments are being carried out, probably some of the lime water left in the cupboard will be found covered with a white scum, which on investigation turns out to be chalk. Hence chalk gas is in the air. After various searches as to its origin, it is traced to the air exhaled from the lungs and also from a burning gas-jet. Conclusion:—

Air after being breathed
Coal gas after being burnt } contain chalk gas.

Mortar.—The setting of mortar, &c.

Air and its Constituents.

The effect of heat on various substances. Fat, sugar, starch, and other substances are found to burn almost wholly away when strongly heated, whilst on the other hand coal, iron, copper, apparently leave a large amount of residue or ash. In the case of iron and copper the ashes will be found to weigh more than the original metal. They have, therefore, gained something. But from where? Could it be from the air?

Investigation into the Increase of Weight of certain substances when Burnt.—Iron and copper are separately heated in closed glass tubes, and are found to undergo no apparent change in weight or otherwise. Air is next passed over the heated metals, and they are observed to change in appearance, and also to increase in weight. The increase in weight must, therefore, be due to the absorption of a certain amount of air. Iron is known to undergo a remarkable change in rusting; may not this throw some light on the subject?

The change Iron undergoes in Rusting.—As dampness apparently quickens the rusting action, some iron filings (weighed quantities) are moistened with water and put on one side to rust. When a good deal of rust has been formed, the whole

is dried by heat and weighed. The iron rust is heavier than the original filings. Has this increase come from the water or the air? This is decided by rusting the filings in a glass jar over water. A certain portion of the air is absorbed. Further experiments made with larger amounts of iron filings to absorb more of the air, lead to the curious conclusion that never more than one-fifth of the air by volume is absorbed, and also that iron filings will not rust in the residual air. This residual air is also tested with a lighted taper, which is extinguished. This points to the presence of two kinds of gases in air, one in which iron filings will rust, and the other in which this does not take place. Similar experiments are made with burning substances to see whether they lead to the same conclusion.

The Action of Burning Substances on Air confined over Water.—Such substances as phosphorus, sulphur, a candle, are found to point to a similar conclusion, namely, that air is not homogeneous, but consists of—

(1) Vol. $\frac{1}{5}$th or that part which appears necessary in all these changes, and hence called the **Active Part.**

(2) Vol. $\frac{4}{5}$ths in which none of these changes take place, and therefore may be called the **Inactive Part.**

The characters of the various products are noted.

Phosphorus giving a white snow-like powder.

Sulphur giving a pungent gas.

Candle giving an odourless invisible gas.

The Action of the Inactive Part of Air on Heated Iron and Copper.—To be quite sure that the active part is necessary in the burning of iron and copper, the residual air obtained from burning phosphorus or rusting iron is passed over bright copper and iron wires, with the result that no change in appearance or weight is observed. It may therefore be concluded with certainty that

$$5 \text{ vols. of air} = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ vol. of Active Part and} \\ 4 \text{ vols. of Inactive Part.} \end{cases}$$

Search after the Active Part and attempt to Isolate it.—The various compounds of the metals with this active constituent are studied, and attempts are made to get it back from them by heat. The iron and copper compounds give no results, but on studying the compounds of lead we notice that apparently this metal forms two compounds, one of a yellow and the other of a red colour.

The former is called litharge, and is obtained by burning lead in air, the resulting litharge being heavier than the original lead. It is further to be noted that when litharge is carefully heated in air at a temperature of molten lead, it again increases in weight, and is changed into the red modification which is called red lead. This red lead, when strongly heated, is converted with loss of weight into litharge. The loss of weight is due to a gas which is evolved and has the following peculiar properties :—

(1.) Rekindles a spark.

(2.) Has no colour or odour, and is neutral to litmus.

Everything points to this being the active constituent, is it so?

There is a very simple method of settling this question,

namely, by adding 1 vol. of it to 4 vols. of the inactive constituent. The result is air, proving conclusively that it was the active constituent. Hence at a high temperature—red lead = litharge + the "active constituent."

The Study of the Products obtained by burning Substances in the Active Constituent; comparison with those obtained by Burning in Air.

Phosphorus forms white snow-like powder dissolving in water with a hissing noise, and rendering it acid to litmus.

Sulphur forms a gas with a suffocating odour soluble in water, which is also acid.

Carbon forms an invisible odourless gas, which puts out a taper and precipitates lime water, and is shown to be chalk gas. Its solution in water is also slightly acid.

From the above facts Lavoisier was led to give the active constituent the name of **Oxygen** (acid producer). The inactive constituent was on the other hand, originally known as Azote (no life), but is now known as **Nitrogen.**

Various other substances, such as certain metals, &c., are found to burn energetically in oxygen.

The oxides of sulphur and carbon may be called sulphurous acid gas and carbonic acid gas, as they form acids when added to water.

Water and its Composition.

The action of heat on metals leads up to the action of the various acids on them.

The action of Oil of Vitriol (diluted) and Spirits of Salts on Zinc and Iron.

A gas is observed to be evolved, it is therefore collected over water. The first portions are found to explode when a lighted taper is brought near, but the latter portions which are collected are found to burn quietly. This leads to the conclusion that it is explosive when mixed with air.

Properties of the gas:

(1.) No action on litmus.
(2.) No colour or smell, and is lighter than air.
(3.) Burns, but a lighted taper is extinguished by it.

Called for obvious reasons "Inflammable air."

The Burning of Inflammable Air.

Certain substances when burnt in air unite with the oxygen to form oxides. Does a similar change take place in the case of this gas? Similar experiments are therefore performed on burning inflammable air in a bell-jar full of air over water; the flame is extinguished when one-fifth of the air has been absorbed, and at the same time a slight condensation of moisture is observed on the sides of the glass. May not this be the product of the burning or combustion?

The Product of the Combustion of Inflammable Air in Air.

The combustion is made to take place in proximity to a cooled surface, and a liquid is found to condense resembling water.

Comparative study of the above liquid and water:

(1.) Evaporation, no residue.
(2.) Boiling points 100° C., and freezing points 0° C.
(3.) Neutral to litmus.

The above liquid is therefore water, and inflammable air when burnt produces water. The name of Hydrogen (water producer) is given for this reason. Hence water is apparently an oxide of hydrogen.

Further investigation. **The Action of Hydrogen on Heated Red-lead, or Oxide of Copper.**—Experiments are made which show that hydrogen has the power in the two above cases of depriving the metal of its oxygen and forming water. The composition of water can be ascertained from this, thus:—

The loss of weight of the metallic oxide = oxygen, and weight of the water formed minus weight of oxygen = hydrogen. } uniting to form water.

Water is found to consist of about 1 part by weight of hydrogen, and 8 parts by weight of oxygen.

The question then arises, will any of these metals deprive water of its oxygen? After various trials it will be found that iron filings will do so.

Steam passed over Heated Iron Filings.—In this case an oxide of iron is formed and hydrogen is liberated.

$$\text{Water} = \begin{cases} \text{By weight.} \\ \text{1 part of hydrogen.} \\ \text{8 parts of oxygen.} \end{cases}$$

Natural Waters.—Comparative study of rain, spring or tap, and sea waters. The amount of solid they contain ascertained by evaporation of equal volumes. The purification of water by distillation.

The use of soap. Hard and soft waters. Temporary and permanent hardness. How the former is removed.

4. AGRICULTURE.

1. The Plant.

How it feeds and grows. The food it requires and whence it is obtained. Relations of plant and soil.

2. The Soil.

How soils differ in their properties and suitability for plant growth, as shown by clays, sands, and peats. Heavy and light soils, deep and shallow soils. The sub-soil: how it differs from the soil. Character of different sub-soils. Injurious sub-soils.

The Drainage of the Soil.—When soils need drainage and how to drain them. Effects of drainage on the soil and crop.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Ploughing, narrowing, grubbing, rolling, hoeing and weeding. Principles of construction and action of common farm implements. Proper care of implements.

3. The Crop.

Different crops grown on the farm.

(A.) **Grain Crops.**

Wheat, barley, oats, beans and peas.

(B.) **Root Crops.**

Turnips, swedes, mangolds, potatoes, and carrots.

(C.) **Fodder and Green Crops.**

Clovers and grasses, tares, grain crops grown for fodder, cabbages, rape.

How to know the various crops. Methods of cultivation, sowing and harvesting. How to know the common weeds, of arable and grass land.

Pasture Land.

How to keep it in good condition. Removal of docks, thistles, and other weeds. Manuring. Water supply. Distribution of the live stock on summer pasture.

Meadow Land.

General management. Haymaking. The making of silage. When and how meadow land should be grazed.

Insect and Fungoid Pests.

How to know those most injurious to the different crops. Methods of prevention.

4. The Animal.

The animals of the farm. How they live and grow. The various kinds of stock. Importance of water supply; of warmth, shelter, ventilation, cleanliness, and quietness for health and economy. Principles of breeding.

The chief breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses.

Feeding and management of calves, store and fattening cattle, dairy cows, breeding and fattening sheep, various classes of pigs.

Horses, mares, and foals. Care and food of the working horse. Care of stables and harness.

Poultry and poultry keeping. Different breeds and varieties. Housing of fowls. Eggs. Management of breeding fowls and rearing of chickens. Feeding and fattening fowls. Dressing and marketing poultry. Ducks, geese, and turkeys.

Bees.—Hives, hiving and honey.

The Dairy.—Milk: its treatment in the dairy. Different methods of cream raising. Butter making. Cheese making.

5. The Garden.

Cultivation of the soil, digging, trenching, hoeing, raking, &c.

The various implements and their uses.

Propagation: preparation of seed-beds and hot-beds, seeds and seedsowing, cuttings, grafting, and bedding.

Planting, transplanting, potting, watering, &c., branch-pruning and root-pruning.

Vegetables and vegetable growing.

Fruit and fruit cultivation. Gathering, storing and packing of fruit.

Flowers and flower growing.

Insect and other pests.

5. VOCAL MUSIC.

(i.) Staff Notation.

Grade I.—Tune.—The Staff and the alphabetical names of lines and spaces in the treble clef. [Male pupils should also be taught the bass clef.] The scales of C, F, and G major. Memorising and pointing simple tunes on the staff. Exercises in leaping from note to note of the scales named.

Time.—The relative values of breves, semibreves, crotchets, and quavers. Semibreve, minim, and crotchet rests. Dotted minims and dotted crotchets. Simple rhythmic exercises combining the foregoing. The Time signatures $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, and $\frac{4}{2}$.

N.B.—Although it is an advantage to study tune and time separately, they should be combined at every stage.

Ear Training.—Imitation (without naming) of simple phrases. The naming of the order in which the tones of a key chord are sung.

Songs and Pieces.—Unison songs with or without accompaniment. Part songs of a simple character where possible. Rounds. The music and the words should be carefully chosen with a view to improve taste, without being dull and uninteresting.

Voice Training.—Attention should be given constantly to exercises in breathing and in the production of good tone. Bad tone in the monotoning of time exercises should not be allowed.

Grade II.—Tune.—The scales of all the major keys, but particularly those most used in vocal music, viz., C, F, B flat, E flat, A flat, G, D, A and E. The sharpened 4th and the flattened 7th. Diatonic intervals.

Time.—All the most used time signatures, but particularly six-eight time. Dotted quavers and quaver rests. Semiquavers. Tied Notes.

N.B.—Exercises combining the above time and tune should be studied. It must not be expected that such exercises can be performed at first sight at this stage, but they should be understood when learnt.

Ear Training.—Exercises on the Doh chord and on simple phrases moving stepwise.

Songs and Pieces.—These should be chosen to clearly and pleasantly illustrate the tune and time facts detailed above. The use of part music is desirable.

Voice Training.—Exercises designed to promote good full tone, and to give fluency. Care should be taken to ascertain the vocal capacity of pupils, in order that no voices may be strained.

Grade III.—Tune.—The most used minor scales, viz., A, D, G, C, F, E, B and F ♯ minor. Common accidentals and easy change of key. Intervals, diatonic, and chromatic.

Time.—Triplets. Rhythms combining various beat divisions in succession.

Time and Tune.—Studies combining the above time and tune.

Ear Training.—The naming of groups of scale tones in stepwise order, and for the quicker pupils, the naming of groups of scale tones in any order, the keynote being sounded.

Pieces.—These should be well adapted to interest the class, and every endeavour should be made to secure tasteful execution.

Voice Training.—Same as for Grade II.

(ii.) Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

Grade I.—Tune.—The major scale. The mental effects of the various tones and their association with the sol-fa syllables. Octaves and octave marks. The hand signs for scale tones, and the use of the modulator. The memorizing and pointing of simple tunes.

Time.—Pulse accent, and two-pulse, three-pulse, and four-pulse measure. Whole-pulse tones and continuations, half-pulse tones and continuations, quarter-pulse tones, and whole-pulse rests.

N.B.—Although it is an advantage to study tune and time separately, they should be combined at every stage.

Ear Training.—The imitation (without sol-faing) of simple phrases. The naming of the order in which the tones of the Doh chord are sung.

Songs and Pieces.—(Same as in Staff Notation, Grade I.)

Voice Training.—(Same as in Staff Notation, Grade I.)

Grade II.—Tune.—The sharpened 4th and the flattened 7th. Changes of key of one remove pointed on the modulator. Bridge notes and simple changes of key written or printed. Singing to "laa."

Time.—Simple rhythms in six-pulse measure. The divisions of pulses named by the time names TAAtefe tafaTAI and TAAfe SAA TAI and TAA SAI. [The use of time names is not obligatory.]

N.B.—Exercises combining the above time and tune should be studied. It must not be expected that such exercises can be performed at first sight at this stage, but they should be understood when learnt.

Ear Training, Songs and Pieces, Voice Training.—(Same as in Staff Notation, Grade II.)

Grade III.—(*Leading to Staff notation.*)

Tune.—The minor chord and the minor scale. The names and commonest uses of chromatic tones.

Time.—Triplets. Rhythms combining various divisions of a pulse in succession.

Time and Tune.—Studies combining the above time and tune.

Ear Training, Pieces, Voice Training.—(Same as in Staff Notation, Grade III.).

Staff Notation.—The staff and the alphabetical names of the lines and spaces in the treble clef. [Male pupils should also be taught the bass clef.]

The signatures of keys and the rules for finding keynotes from a given signature.

Singing from the teacher's pointing on a staff.

The most used time signatures, and the values of notes from the breve to the semiquaver.

The signs for rests. Dotted minims, dotted crotchets, and dotted quavers.

6. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

1. Food.

Its uses.—(1) To produce internal heat; (2) to build up the body.

(i.) **Food as Fuel.**

The body a living engine—The chief classes of warming foods:

(*a.*) **Starch and Sugar.**—Change of starch into sugar in digestion—Bursting of starch grains in cooking.

Examples: Potatoes, rice, flour.

(*b.*) **Fat.**—Its great warming power—Its use in winter and in cold climates.

Examples: Butter, fat of meat, oil.

(ii.) **Food as Body-former.**

(*a.*) **Flesh-making.**—Albumen and kindred substances.

Examples: Meat, eggs, milk.

Vegetable albumen. Examples: Peas, beans, flour, oatmeal.

(*b.*) **Minerals.**—Their use in purifying the blood, and hardening the bones—salt—lime—acids.

Examples: Fruits, vegetables, milk.

Model Food.—Milk and its products.

Mixed Diets, containing albumen, starch, and fat.

Examples: Bread and cheese, meat and potatoes, bacon and beans, rice pudding, lentil soup, Irish stew.

National Diets.

Examples: (Scotch) Porridge and milk; (Irish) Potatoes and buttermilk.

Drinks.—Classes of drink:

(*a.*) Feeding, as milk, cocoa.
(*b.*) Thirst-quenching, as water.
(*c.*) Stimulating, as tea, coffee.
(*d.*) Intoxicating, as beer, spirits.

2. Air.

Its composition and uses.—The breathing apparatus. How air is made impure. Bad effects of impure air.

Ventilation.

Upward movement of warm air—the two openings; for letting in pure, and letting out impure air—use of fire in ventilation—Simple modes of ventilation without direct draught.

3. The Skin.

Action of the Skin.—Cooling effect of evaporation—pores of the skin—perspiration—fever—effect of alcohol on the action of the skin—dangers of wet clothing and sudden chill—warmth essential for infants.

Cleanliness.—Its importance to the healthy action of the skin—baths, hot and cold—proper heat of a bath in health and sickness—the hair—the teeth.

4. Clothing.

Conductors and non-conductors of heat—Chief materials—as linen, cotton, silk, wool, leather.

Air a non-conductor.

Examples—Fur, velvet cotton wool.

Advantages of woollen materials—warmth without weight—Absorption of moisture.
Evils of tight clothing—hindrance to breath and circulation of the blood—evils of waterproof clothing.
Points to aim at in clothing — cleanliness — ease — beauty — economy—proper clothing for babies and young children.

5. **Washing.**
Water—hard and soft, hot and cold.
Washing materials—their effect on dirt and dye.
Washing Operations — as soaking, rubbing, rinsing, boiling, wringing, mangling, starching, ironing.
Woollen Garments—washing without shrinking. Careful airing.

6. **The Meals.**
(*a.*) **Providing.**—Quantity of food required—meals for a family—choice of food—prices.
(*b.*) **Cooking.**—Effects of sudden and gradual application of heat. Chief methods of cooking :—roasting, boiling, stewing, frying, baking.
Advantages and disadvantages of each method.
Economy in cooking : as the stockpot, dripping jar.
What food grown-up people and children require—symptoms of insufficient feeding—food for infants.

7. **The House.**—Requisites for a healthy house.
Situation.—Drainage and water supply—cisterns and how they must be kept clean.
The Kitchen and Scullery.—The sink.
The Closets.—Danger of drain air—dustbins and disposal of refuse.
Furnishing.—Some important points : as the bed—the stove—the larder.
Warming.—Laying fires—economy of coal—the kitchen boiler.
Lighting.—Gas, lamps, candles. Necessary precautions.
Cleaning.—Sweeping, dusting, scrubbing. Order and beauty in the home.

8. **Management of Income.**
Marketing — advantages of ready-money payments. Account keeping. Saving. Principles of Insurance. Clubs and Benefit Societies. Making outfits.

9. **Health and Sickness.**
General laws of health—exercise, sleep, regularity of meals, &c.
Treatment of common accidents—as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns.
Treatment of common ailments—as colds, toothache, gatherings.
Care of infants—as food, clothing, sleep.
Management of a sick room—food for the sick. Special care required in convalescence.
Symptoms of common fevers, disinfection.
Sanitary precautions against cholera and other epidemics.

APPENDIX 1.

ARTICLES of the CODE OF REGULATIONS for Day Schools applicable to both Day and Evening Schools.

3. The term "Elementary School"* means "a school or department "of a school at which elementary education is the principal part of "the education there given, and does not include any school or depart- "ment of a school at which the ordinary payments in respect of the "instruction, from each scholar, exceed ninepence a week." (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 3.) "Elementary School."

The "ordinary payment" for each scholar must cover all the instruction given in the school; and will, as a rule, be found by dividing the total amount of fees payable for any week, by the number of scholars on the registers for that week. But if more than one third of the scholars pay fees exceeding ninepence a week the "ordinary payment" will be considered to exceed ninepence a week. The term "payments in respect of the instruction" means the fee payable by the parent, and does not include any payment for the purchase of books or other such articles. But a weekly or other periodical payment for the use of books or other school requisites, if required as a condition of admission to the school, is treated as a fee.

3*a*. Wherever the word "school" occurs in this Code, it is to be held to include "department of a school." For the purposes of this Code the Department have power to decide whether a part of a school is or is not a department.

4. The term "Public Elementary School" is defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 7, which is as follows:— "Public Elementary School."

"Every elementary school which is conducted in accordance with the following regulations shall be a public elementary school within the meaning of this Act; and every public elementary school shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations (a copy of which regulations shall be conspicuously put up in every such school); namely,

"(1.) It shall not be required, as a condition of any child being admitted into or continuing in the school, that he shall attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or any place of religious worship, or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, from which observance or instruction he may be withdrawn by his parent, or that he shall, if withdrawn by his parent, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs:

"(2.) The time or times during which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given at any meeting of the school shall be either at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meeting, and shall be inserted in a time-table to be approved by the Education Department, and to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in every schoolroom; and any scholar may be withdrawn by his parent from such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school:

"(3.) The school shall be open at all times to the inspection of any of Her Majesty's Inspectors, so, however, that it shall be no part of the duties of such inspector to inquire into any instruction in religious subjects given at such school, or to examine any scholar therein in religious knowledge, or in any religious subject or book:

"(4.) The school shall be conducted in accordance with the conditions required to be fulfilled by an elementary school in order to obtain an annual parliamentary grant."

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* It is provided by the Education Code (1890), Act 1890, that "so much of the "definition of the term 'elementary school' in section 3 of the Elementary "Education Act, 1870, as requires that elementary education shall be the principal "part of the education given in an elementary school shall not apply to evening "schools."

"Inspector." 5. The term "Inspector" means one of the Inpectors of schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Department, or any person employed by the Department as acting Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Inspector's Assistant, Directress of Needlework, or Inspectress of Cookery, or any Inspector of Returns appointed under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 71.

"Chief Inspector." The term "Chief Inspector" means one of Her Majesty's Inspectors appointed to superintend the work of the other Inspectors in a certain division of England and Wales, or to inspect Training Colleges.

"Organising teacher." 5*. An "Organising Teacher" means a certificated teacher, or other person approved by the Department, who either inspects schools and advises managers and teachers in view of the Inspector's visit, or instructs or examines teachers in any special subjects or educational methods.

"Managers." 6. The term "Managers" includes all persons who have the management of any elementary school, whether the legal interest in the school house is or is not vested in them.

7. School Boards are the managers of all schools provided by them, but may delegate the management of any such school to other persons in the manner provided by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 15.

Duties of managers. 8. The managers are held responsible by the Department for the conduct of their schools, for their maintenance in efficiency, and for the provision of all needful furniture, books, and apparatus, and in particular of—

(*a.*) suitable registers;
(*b.*) a portfolio to contain official letters;
(*c.*) a diary or log-book;
(*d.*) a cash book;
(*e.*) the Code and Revised Instructions for each year.
(*f.*) A book for recording minutes of managers' meetings.

The log-book must be stoutly bound. * * * It must be kept by the principal teacher, who is required to enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books, apparatus, or courses of instruction, any plan of lessons approved by the Inspector, the visits of managers, absence, illness, or failure of duty on the part of any of the school staff, or any special circumstances affecting the school, that may, for the sake of future reference or for any other reason, deserve to be recorded.

No reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the log-book.

Correspondent to be appointed. 9. (*a.*) The managers are required to appoint a correspondent with the Department, who must not be any paid teacher in the school.

Notice should at once be given to the Department of any change of correspondent occurring during the school year. The notice should be signed by the outgoing correspondent or by the chairman of the managers.

(*b.*) A School Board is required to appoint a treasurer. Notice should at once be given to the Department by the clerk of any change of treasurer.

Duties of Inspectors. 18. Inspectors are employed to visit schools to examine whether the conditions of annual grants have been fulfilled, and to report the result to the Department.

The Department may, if they think it necessary, employ auditors of accounts to visit schools and inspect their accounts.

Application for grants. 19. No school is placed on the list of schools in receipt of annual grants, herein-after called "the annual grant list," until an application has been addressed to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall,

London, S.W., and a form of preliminary statement has been filled up and sent to the Department by the managers.

Any school from which the entire annual grant is withheld is at once removed from the annual grant list, and cannot be replaced on that list until a fresh application has been addressed to the Department.

21. An Inspector may visit any public elementary school at any time without notice. — Visits without notice.

23. The managers are supplied with a form of annual return. * * * * * * — Managers' returns.

24. The summary of the Inspector's report * * * and any remarks made upon it by the Department, must, as soon as communicated to the managers, be copied verbatim into the log-book and signed by the correspondent of the managers. — Summary of Report.

65. The managers are required to state in their annual return whether the conduct, character, and attention to duty of all teachers engaged in the school have been satisfactory: and the Inspector reports each year on the efficiency of all the teachers engaged in a school. * * * — Managers' and Inspectors' reports.

66. Teachers holding parchment certificates have no entry made thereon, but are entitled to claim from the managers free of charge a certified copy of the Inspector's annual report after it has been entered in the log-book.

67. A Certificate may at any time be recalled or suspended, but not until the Department have informed the teacher of the charges against him and given him an opportunity of explanation. — Recall or suspension of Certificates.

76. The conditions required to be fulfilled by a school in order to obtain an annual parliamentary grant are those set forth in this Code. The Department's decision whether these conditions are fulfilled in any case is final and conclusive. — Conditions of annual grant.

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77. The school must be conducted as a public elementary school. — School a public elementary school.

78. No child may be refused admission as a scholar on other than reasonable grounds. — Children not to be refused admission.

79. The Time Table must be approved for the school by the Inspector on behalf of the Department, and must be open at any reasonable time, except the ordinary school hours, to the inspection of the parent of any scholar attending the school, who makes a written application to see it. In a school provided by a school board, the consent of the Department must be given to the weekly fee (if any) prescribed by the board (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 17). — Time-table and in board schools fees to be approved.

81. The school must not be conducted for private profit, and must not be farmed out by the managers to the teacher. The managers must be responsible for the payment of teachers and all other expenses of the school. — Not an adventure or farmed school.

85. The Department must be satisfied :— — Conditions relating to (*a.*) premises, staff, furniture and apparatus.

(*a.*) that the school premises are healthy, are properly constructed and arranged for teaching, lighted, warmed, cleaned, drained, and ventilated, are supplied with suitable offices, and contain sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school, and that the school has a sufficient staff, and is properly provided with furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction.

N.B.—All new school premises and enlargements must conform generally to the rules contained in Schedule VII., and the plans must be approved by the Department before such new premises and enlargements are passed under this article. The numbers for which such new premises and enlargements are passed will be settled by the Department, and will generally be calculated in accordance with the rules in Schedule VII. Subject to the conditions laid down in the body of this Article (85 (*a*)), schools already receiving annual grants will be regarded as accommodating the number of scholars for which they have been hitherto recognised by the Department, provided that in no case there shall be less than 80 cubic feet of internal space and 8 square feet of internal area for each unit of average attendance. If in the neighbourhood of any school there is a deficiency of school accommodation, which is being supplied with due despatch, the accommodation of that school may with the consent of the Department be temporarily calculated at 80 cubic feet and 8 square feet for each unit of average attendance.

No room may be habitually used for a larger number of scholars than that for which it is passed by the Department.

(*d.*) Registers, accounts, and certificates.

(*d.*) that the admission and * attendance of the scholars are carefully registered by or under the supervision of the principal teacher, and periodically verified by the managers; that accounts of income and expenditure are accurately kept by the managers and duly audited; and that all statistical returns and certificates of character are trustworthy.

In the Isle of Man the accounts of every school must be audited and certified by the auditor of the Board of Education for the Island.

Managers' returns.

87. All returns called for by the Department or by Parliament must be duly made.

The annual return to be made to the Department (Art. 23) contains a form of authority, to be signed by three persons (none of whom may be a paid teacher in the school), empowering one of their number to sign the Order on Her Majesty's Paymaster General for any annual grant made to the school. In a school provided by a school board this authority is not required, but the Order must be signed by the Treasurer of the Board.

Compliance with order to close school.

88. The managers must at once comply with any notice of the sanitary authority of the district in which the school is situated, or any two members thereof acting on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, requiring them for a specified time, with a view to preventing the spread of disease or any danger to health likely to arise from the condition of the school, either to close the school or to exclude any scholars from attendance, but after complying they may appeal to the Department if they consider the notice to be unreasonable.

School accounts to be published, and report to be open to inspection.

89. Immediately on the receipt of the annual report of the Inspector, the managers must publish the last account of income and expenditure furnished to the Department by posting a copy thereof on the door of the school or in some other public place in the school district, and keeping the same so posted for not less than fourteen consecutive days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. They must also publish in the same manner and for the same days a notice that the said account and the report will be during the ensuing year open to inspection at the school or other convenient place at any reasonable time except the ordi-

nary school hours, and that copies or extracts may be made, and must submit the same to inspection, and permit such copies or extracts to be made accordingly.

90. The income of the school must be "applied only for the purpose of public elementary schools" (Elementary Education Act, 1876, § 20). — Application of income of school.

This is held by the Department to allow the school accounts to include part of the salary of an organizing teacher, or of a teacher of drawing, manual instruction drill, cookery, laundry work, or any other special subject, employed by the managers of several schools at a central class or as a peripatetic teacher; but not any outlay on the premises beyond the cost of ordinary repairs, or expenditure on Sunday schools or school treats, or for other purposes not recognised by the Department as educational. Any income from endowment if spent according to the terms of the trust upon other than educational objects is not held to be income of the school.

91. Before placing a school on the annual grant list the Department ascertain, so far as possible, whether the above conditions are fulfilled; and if any one of them is clearly not satisfied the Inspector is not instructed to visit the school. — Power to refuse inspection.

92. In cases where any of the conditions of annual grants set forth in this Code (except such conditions as are specially imposed by Act of Parliament) are not fulfilled, the Department have power, after considering all the circumstances, to pay the grant or a portion of the grant, and give a warning to the managers that the grant may be withheld next year. — Power to warn instead of withholding grant.

93. The annual grant to a school begins to run, as a rule, from the date at which the school is placed under a teacher qualified under this Code to have charge of it; but if application for a grant is not made within six months after such date the Department may refuse to make a grant for any time previous to the receipt of the application. — Commencement of grant.

107. The total annual grant * * * may not exceed the greater of the two sums named below, viz.:— — Limitation to amount of grant.

(*a.*) A sum equal to 17*s.* 6*d.* for each unit of average attendance.

A fraction of a unit if it reaches ·5 may be counted as an additional unit.

(*b.*) The total income (Article 90) of the school from all sources whatever other than the grant (*see Elementary Education Act*, 1876, *sec.* 19, *and Elementary Education Act*, 1891, *sec.* 1 (3)).

APPENDIX 2.

Circular 339.

Circular to Inspectors.

Inspection of Evening Schools.

Education Department, Whitehall, S.W.,
22nd November 1893.

As the introduction of the Evening School Code makes a very great change in the mode of inspection of Evening Schools, it is thought advisable to communicate to the Inspectors the views of the Department on certain questions which have already arisen or are likely to arise.

1. Article 11 (*c*) of the Evening School Code requires the managers to give notice to the Department at the beginning of the Session that they desire a grant. When this notice is received, if the premises in which the school is held have not been previously under inspection, and appear *primâ facie* to be in any way unsuitable, plans may be asked for, or the Inspector may be sent to report on their suitability. In the great majority of cases the premises will be well known, and no such visit will be necessary. In these cases, and also where the Inspector visits the premises and reports them to be suitable, the school will be at once placed on the Annual Grant List, and the managers' attention will be called to Article 11 (*d*), which, as modified by the Minute of 24th July 1893, requires them to submit the Time Table in duplicate to the Inspector, and they will be supplied with Forms for the annual returns. At the same time the Inspector will receive the Form (10 N.) for his report, a form which will in future be detached from that on which the managers make their return.

2. Unless he is specially directed to do so, it will not be necessary that the Inspector should pay a visit to the school before, or immediately after, its being placed on the Annual Grant List. He should, if possible, visit every Evening School (except perhaps small schools in country districts) at least twice during its Session, but he will exercise his own judgment as to the date of his visits. After the last of such visits he will be able to fill up his Report, but he will not send it in until he receives the Managers' Returns (Forms 9 N and 65) after the close of the School Session. He will then send all the Forms together to the Department.

3. Paragraph IV. of the Explanatory Memorandum prefixed to the Code lays down what the Inspector is to aim at in his visits, and how he is to attain it.

The following suggestions are made with reference to the subdivisions of that paragraph:—

(*a*.) In small rural schools in remote districts one visit may in most cases suffice. In larger schools, which will be usually more accessible, two visits at least should be paid; one of these should be paid early, in the former half of the Session, to observe methods and arrangements, and to discuss with the Managers and Teachers the value and suitability of the subjects taught; the second, in the latter half, to observe the progress made, and to review notebooks or other records of the work done.

(*b.*) Where the principal Teacher is not certificated, Article 10 requires that he should be approved by the Inspector. It is not thought necessary that the Inspector should in all cases pay a preliminary visit for the purpose of approval. If at his first ordinary visit he is not satisfied with a Teacher, it will be well to give a warning, specifying at the same time the grounds of his dissatisfaction.

Success in an examination conducted by some competent body may be taken as satisfactory evidence of the *attainments* of a teacher. Where there is no such evidence, the Inspector's judgment must be based on observation of a lesson. As regards *power of teaching*, treatment of the subject of a lesson and the attention and order of the school or class will be the principal points for consideration.

It is probable that in some Evening Schools, as in Day Schools, the same teacher may be superintending the work of two or three small classes. In such cases it will be necessary to judge how far the superintendence of the teacher is effectual.

The Inspector's opinion on the course of instruction should be based chiefly on the syllabus of lessons, which every teacher should be expected to draw up. You should impress upon managers and teachers that it is very desirable that a brief record should be kept of the progress of the class in each subject from week to week. Such a record will show how far the syllabus has proved suitable to the capacities of the class, and will help the Inspector in framing his questions and in forming a just opinion on the value of the teaching.

(*c.*) It is necessary that every subject should be made a subject of inspection for the payment of the higher or lower grant, and that in two subjects at least the Inspector should question the scholars. He should, if possible, hear a lesson in every subject and should (when necessary) supplement his observation by questioning the scholars. In exceptional cases he may find it useful to take away with him and examine the exercises. It will probably be often necessary for his convenience to shorten the lessons when he has satisfied himself as to their value. It is essential that no question should arise as to his decision in regard either of hurry or confusion, and the Time Table should be gone through, if possible, in the usual routine; but the Inspector is not absolutely bound to adhere to the Time Table, and in small schools he may find it necessary to take all the subjects in one evening, though the Time Table may provide otherwise.

(*d.*) As regards the suitability of the rooms, the managers should be advised that the ordinary school desks which are suitable for young scholars are ill adapted for adults, and that by means of chairs and trestle tables a cheap and convenient method of seating may be obtained. It would be well too in certain cases to have moveable lights. The offices should be separate for the two sexes, and sanitary.

APPENDIX 3.

Form 1294n.
Art.

GRANTS FOR DRAWING IN EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Annual Grants for Drawing are made by the Science and Art Department to Evening Continuation Schools in England, Wales, and Scotland, under the rules of the current edition of the Directory (pages 89 and 90) or under the following conditions, and Managers are free to apply under either set of conditions:—

1. The course of instruction in Drawing in Evening Continuation Schools may be in accordance with the appended Syllabus, or with one submitted by the Managers and approved by the Department.

2. Managers desiring to have the scholars examined in Drawing must apply for an examination (on Form 520 n.) annually, to the Department of Science and Art. Schools beginning work before Christmas should apply before 1st of October, and Schools beginning work after Christmas should apply before 1st of January. They must define exactly on the Form 520 n. the part or parts of the Syllabus which the School may have adopted in which the scholars are to be examined. The Examination may be held on any evening that may be arranged by the Local Inspector with the Correspondent of the School. The examination of the Evening Continuation School in a remote district should, if possible, be held on the same day as that of the Day School, so as to avoid the necessity of a second visit from the Inspector. The Inspector may make arrangements for the collective examination, at some convenient centre, of the scholars of two or more Evening Continuation Schools which are in the same neighbourhood, especially if the numbers be small.

3. For the examination the Managers must provide common white cartridge paper cut in sheets of about the size of imperial octavo, or about 11 inches by 7¼ inches. For Drawing with instruments and from the cast, the same or somewhat larger paper, but not exceeding 15 inches by 11 inches, either white or tinted, may be used.

4. The Inspector will, on the occasion of his visit, set the work to be then done by each scholar, in order to test him in the portion of the Syllabus in which he has been instructed, as indicated on the Form 520 n. The work done under these conditions will be sent by the Inspector to the Department with his report.

5. The Managers must furnish the Inspector, when he examines the School in Drawing, with a schedule giving the names in alphabetical order of all scholars who are presented for examination. There must be a separate schedule for each School when two or more Schools are examined collectively.

6. In deciding whether the Instruction in Drawing shall be marked as "Excellent," "Good," or "Fair," the Inspector's general observations upon the instruction, the provision of examples, &c., will be considered by the Department, as well as the work done before him.

7. A grant of 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 2*s.*, according as the award to the School is "Fair," "Good," or "Excellent," respectively, is made for each scholar, provided that the Managers certify that—

(*a*) the scholar has not been examined in Drawing under the rules of the Department of Science and Art within the three months

preceding his examination in Drawing at the Evening Continuation School;

(*b*) the scholar has received at least 20 hours' instruction in Drawing in the school year at the Evening Continuation School;

(*c*) the School has met not less than 30 evenings in the school year; and

(*d*) that each scholar on whom the Drawing Grant is claimed has received at least 12 hours' instruction in the school year in one of the other subjects recognised by the Education Department under Article 2 of the Evening Continuation School Code of 1894 and Article 2 of the corresponding Code for Scotland.

8. The annual grant becomes due at the end of the school year, and is paid, upon the receipt by the Department of the claim for it from the Managers, as soon as may be after that date.

9. No scholar may be presented for examination unless—

(*a*) provision for teaching Drawing during at least one hour each week be made in the Time Table;

(*b*) a separate attendance register for Drawing be kept. In England and Wales this register should be similar to the one kept for each subject as prescribed by Art. 7 of the Evening Continuation School Code. In Scotland the Managers should provide a suitable register.

The register must be marked before the beginning of each lesson unless the number of scholars renders exceptional treatment necessary, in which case a special plan for registration must be submitted to the Department for approval. If any scholar registered as attending is withdrawn before the end of the lesson, the entry of attendance should be at once cancelled. The register must show clearly the number of hours' instruction received by each scholar in Drawing. No lesson of less than half-an-hour in length is recognised for purposes of registration.

10. No scholar may be entered or retained on the register who is under fourteen years of age, unless such scholar—

(*a*) has been presented for examination in the three elementary subjects in Standard V. or in a higher Standard, or

(*b*) is exempt from the legal obligation to attend the Elementary Day School.

11. The school must be open at all times to the visits and inspection of the Officers of the Department of Science and Art.

SYLLABUS FOR DRAWING IN EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Explanatory Note.

The objects of the course of instruction in Drawing in Evening Continuation Schools should be both to provide scholars who have not had an opportunity of going through the entire course of Drawing in the Elementary School with the means of perfecting themselves in the Elementary Drawing therein provided for, and to assist such scholars or others to carry that instruction forward. A sample syllabus is given below, but Managers are not restricted to it. They may propose a syllabus or scheme of their own. Such alternative syllabus or scheme must be submitted to and approved by the Department of Science and Art before being adopted for use.

Drawing Materials, &c.

The materials to be used in Drawing may be lead pencil, chalk, and water colours. The use of water colours should not be attempted until some mastery in drawing with the pencil and chalk has been acquired.

Practice in Drawing with compasses, scales, rulers, curves and such like instruments should be concurrent with freehand drawing.

The Drawings may be done either from flat examples or from actual objects and things, and should be done in outline first of all; the representation of effects of light and shade may be practised subsequently.

Course of Instruction.

The course is divided into sections for the convenience of Managers, but any parts of the course may be proposed.

Section A.

(1.) *Freehand Drawing in outline from flat examples* of ornamental forms and objects composed of straight and curved lines*; with a pencil or chalk; with a brush and tint of colour.

(2.) *Drawing in outline with rulers and compasses*, enlarged or reduced copies of *diagrams* of geometrical figures,† and of objects of simple geometrical construction,† such as simple forms of building or machine construction; and learning how to take measurements of such simple objects.

Section B.

(1.) *Freehand Drawing in outline from simple objects;* (*a*) having straight lines, such as a salt-box, a ladder; (*b*) having curved lines, such as a flower-pot, a jug with handle; (*c*) having straight and curved lines combined, such as a wheel-barrow, an arched doorway, or single flowers and fruits and large leaves.

(2.) *Drawing in outline with rulers, scales, and compasses* (plans, elevations, and sections) *from measurements* made by the student himself *of actual objects* of simple construction, such as a box, a panelled door, three or four steps in a flight of stairs.

(3.) *Drawing in outline with rulers, scales, and compasses from diagrams* of machines or parts of machines more complicated than those in A. (2.); and *practice in the representation of varying tones of shadow*, and of different materials in building constructions, by lines, and by tints of colour.

Section C.

(1.) *Freehand Drawing in outline from casts* of architectural mouldings, and ornamental forms; or from real fruits, flowers, or plants.

(2.) *Drawing in outline with instruments from measurements* (plans, elevations, and sections) of mechanical objects, such as a cog wheel, a tap, a door-lock, and chain.

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* These might be similar, if the Managers desire, to those in Standards IV. and V. of the Elementary School Illustrated Syllabus.

† As in Standards IV. and V.

Section D.

(1.) *Freehand Drawing in light and shade with pencil and chalk,* from simple objects of domestic use, sprays of foliage, flowers, and fruits and casts of architectural mouldings, and ornamental forms.

(2.) *Practice in arranging colours,* by tinting freehand outline drawings of ornament, with not more than four flat tints of colour.

(3.) *Tinted and shaded Drawing with instruments,* in ink, tints of colours, &c. (plans, elevations, and sections) from measurements and specifications of objects of simple construction.

Section E.

Freehand Drawing in light and shade, with brush and water colours, from objects as in D. (1).

APPENDIX 4. - - -

SHOWING separately (for 1894) all ARTICLES

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOL CODE.

2. Grants * * * sanctioned by the Department, provided that a graduated scheme for teaching any such subject be submitted to and approved by the Inspector.

(*e.*) Science Subjects and Subjects of practical utility - -	* * *
	Human Physiology.
	Botany.
	Agriculture.
	Horticulture.
	Navigation.
	* * *

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4. Instruction * * *

Drawing. (Grants for Drawing are made by the Science and Art Department.)

Manual or Technical Instruction.

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5. Instruction * * * approved Time-Table. Except as provided by this Article, all instruction * * * premises.

APPENDIX 4.

modified, and all NEW ARTICLES.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

III. (*d.*) [NEW.] ***The case of schools containing classes aided by the County Councils: but it should be borne in mind that grants cannot be made by County Councils towards the cost of the technical or manual instruction of scholars in Evening Continuation Schools receiving instruction in Reading, Writing, or Arithmetic (Technical Instruction Act, 1889, Sec. 1 (1) (a.)).***

IV. [ADDITION.]—***The duties of the Inspector are further explained in Circular 339 which is printed below as Appendix 2.***

EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOL CODE.

2. Grants * * * sanctioned by the Department. A graduated scheme for teaching any subject ***must, if required,*** be submitted to and approved by the Inspector.

(*e.*) Science Subjects and Subjects of practical utility -

* * *
Human Physiology.
Hygiene.
Botany.
Agriculture, Horticulture, Navigation } *in suitable localities.*
* * *

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3 (formerly 4). Instruction * * *
Drawing. (Grants for Drawing are made by the Science and Art Department, *see Appendix 3*).
Manual Instruction *as defined in the Technical Instruction Act 1889.**
Technical Instruction subject to the sanction of the Department.

(FOOTNOTE.)—* "***The expression 'manual instruction' shall mean instruction in the use of tools, processes of agriculture, and modelling in clay, wood, or other material.***" *Technical Instruction Act, 1889, Section 8.*

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5. Instruction * * * approved Time-Table. All *other* instruction * * * premises, ***unless for special reasons the approval of the Inspector has been previously obtained.***

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6 (*a*). [NEW]. ***A school may be held at any hour not earlier than 4 p.m.***

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

7. The registers must be marked at the beginning of each lesson. If any scholar * * *

8. No scholar may be entered or continue on the register who is under fourteen years of age, unless such scholar is deemed by the Department to be exempt from the legal obligation to attend school.

11. (*d.*) The Time-Table * * * by the Inspector at the beginning * * * to each subject. Any alteration * * * notified to the Inspector.

13. (*a.*) * * *
No Fixed Grant * * * is payable.

(*b.*) A Variable Grant of 1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* for every complete 12 hours' instruction received by any registered scholar during the school year in any subject allowed by Article 2, in which * *
* during the same period. The Department * *
* or visits. The grant * * * subject.

(i.) No Variable Grant shall be paid for any scholar *
* * subjects.

(ii.) No Variable Grant shall be paid for any scholar *
* * Department.

(iii.) No Variable Grant shall be paid for any scholar *
* * subjects.

(iv.) If a scholar is to be presented for examination in two Science subjects * * * school year, no Variable Grant shall be paid for him * * *
one Science subject, no Variable Grant shall be paid for him * * *

(*c.*) Where the Inspector * * * more than 24 scholars * * *

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

7. The registers must be marked *before* the beginning of each lesson, *unless the number of scholars renders exceptional treatment necessary, in which case a special plan for registration must be submitted to the Department for approval.* If any scholar * * *

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8. No scholar may be entered or continue on the register who is under fourteen years of age, unless such scholar—

(*a*) *has been presented for examination in the three elementary subjects in Standard V. or in a higher standand, or* (*b*) *is* exempt from the legal obligation to attend school.

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11. (*d.*) The Time-Table * * * by the Inspector *in duplicate* at the beginning * * * to each subject, *and must show the arrangements made for registration. At least one week's previous notice of* any alteration * * * *given* to the Inspector. *The managers must also give a clear fortnight's notice to the Inspector of the date at which the school will close for the session.*

(*g.*) [NEW.] *The Department have power to refuse payment of the annual grant if they are satisfied that the school has not at least one local manager.*

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13. (*a.*) * * *

No Fixed Grant * * * is *paid.*

(*b.*) A Variable Grant of 1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* *calculated as follows :—All the hours* (*not being less than twelve in any case*) *during which any registered scholar has received instruction* during the school year in any subject allowed by Article 2, *other than Cookery, Laundry Work, and Dairy Work*, in which * * * during the *school year, shall be added together, and, subject to the following rules, a grant of 1s. 6d. or 1s. shall be paid for every complete twelve such hours.* The Department * * * or visits. The *Variable* grant * * * subject.

In ascertaining the hours for which the Variable Grant is payable, the following rules must be observed :—

(i.) *No time shall be counted* for any scholar * * * subjects. *But, in the case of a scholar who has satisfied the conditions of a grant for Drawing from the Science and Art Department* (*see Appendix 3*), *time may be counted on account of one subject.*

(ii.) *No time shall be counted* * * * Department.

(iii.) *No time shall be counted* * * * subjects.

(iv.) If a scholar is to be presented for examination in *more than one* Science subject * * * school year, *no time shall be counted* for him * * * one Science subject, *no time shall be counted* for him * * *

(*c.*) Where the Inspector * * * more than 18 scholars * * *

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

16. The Code * * * shall be laid on the Table of both Houses within one calendar month from the meeting of Parliament.

SCHEDULE.

SET B. (DETAILED SCHEMES).

1.—LIFE AND DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN.

I.—Representative Government.

A.—Local Government.

* * *

1. **The Village and the Parish.** The Vestry. The Choosing of Overseers, Guardians, &c.
2. **School Districts.** School Boards, School Managers, and School Attendance Committees.
3. **The Poor Law Union.** Boards of Guardians.
4. **Local Board Districts, Boroughs, and Counties.** Local Boards, Town Councils, and County Councils. The Choosing of Mayors, Aldermen, and Councillors.

Composition and methods of election of bodies above mentioned.

III.—Industrial and Social Life and Duties.

Associations of Workers:—

2. Co-operative societies; their work in distribution and production.

* * *

The importance to the nation of effective, honest, and intelligent management of all forms of business and industry. The disasters which result from mismanagement or fraud.

APPENDIX.

ARTICLES of the CODE OF REGULATIONS applicable to both DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS.

3. * * *

It is provided by the Education Code (1890) Act, 1890, that "so "much of the definition of the term 'elementary school' in section 3 "of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, as requires that elementary "education shall be the principal part of the education given in an "elementary school shall not apply to evening schools." Wherever the word "school" occurs in this Code, it is to be held to include "department of a school."

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

16. The Code * * * shall be laid on the Table of both Houses *before the 1st May.*

SCHEDULE.

SET B. (DETAILED SCHEMES).

1.—LIFE AND DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN.

I.—Representative Government.

A.—Local Government.

* * *

1. **The Village and the Parish.**
   The *Parish Meeting and Parish Council.* The Choosing of *Parish Councillors and District Councillors*, &c.
2. **School Districts.** School Boards, School Managers, and School Attendance Committees.
3. **The Poor Law Union.** Boards of Guardians.
4. **Districts** ***under District Councils*****, Boroughs, and Counties.**
   Rural and Urban District Councils, Town Councils, and County Councils. The Choosing of Mayors, Aldermen, and Councillors.

Composition and methods of election of bodies above mentioned.

III.—Industrial and Social Life and Duties.

Associations of Workers:—

2. *Working men's* co-operative societies; their work in distribution and production.

* * *

The services rendered by retail shopkeepers, merchants, manufacturers, and other persons engaged in distribution and production.

The importance to the nation of effective, honest, and intelligent management of all forms of business and industry.

The disasters which result from mismanagement or fraud.

APPENDIX 1.

ARTICLES of the CODE OF REGULATIONS *for Day Schools* applicable to both DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS.

3. * * *

[This clause, with the exception of the last sentence, is now printed as a footnote on page 33. It has been cancelled so far as the Day School Code is concerned.]

Articles in the Code of 1893 which are modified in the Code of 1894.

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8. The managers * * * for each year.

The log-book must be stoutly bound, and contain not less than 300 ruled pages. must be kept * * *

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66. Teachers * * * are entitled to claim from the managers a certified copy * * * as soon as it has * * *

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79. The time-table must be approved for the school by the Inspector on behalf of the Department; and, in a school provided by a school board, the consent of the Department must be given to the weekly fee prescribed by the board (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 17.)

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85. (*a.*) that the school premises are healthy, are properly constructed, lighted, * * *

N.B.—All new school premises * * * rules in Schedule VII. Schools already * * * 8 square feet for each unit of average attendance.

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88. The managers must * * * spread of disease, either to close * * *

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1894.

3*a*. [NEW.] *Wherever the word "school" occurs in this Code it is to be held to include "department of a school." For the purposes of this Code the Department have power to decide whether a part of a school is or is not a department.*

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8. The managers * * * for each year.

(*f*.) [NEW.] *A book for recording Minutes of Managers' meetings.*

The log-book must be stoutly bound. It must be kept * * *

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66. Teachers * * * are entitled to claim from the managers *free of charge* a certified copy * * * *after* it has * * *

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79. The time-table must be approved for the school by the Inspector on behalf of the Department, *and must be open at any reasonable time, except the ordinary school hours, to the inspection of the parent of any scholar attending the school, who makes a written application to see it.* In a school provided by a school board, the consent of the Department must be given to the weekly fee (*if any*) prescribed by the board (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 17).

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85 (*a*.) that the school premises are healthy, are properly constructed *and arranged for teaching*, lighted, * * *

N.B.—All new school premises * * * rules in Schedule VII. *Subject to the conditions laid down in the body of this Article* (§5 (*a*)) schools already * * * 8 square feet for each unit of average attendance.

No room may be habitually used for a larger number of scholars than that for which it is passed by the Department.

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88. The managers must * * * spread of disease, *or any danger to health likely to arise from the condition of the school*, either to close * * *

APPENDIX 2.

Inspection of Evening Schools.

[NEW.]

See page 510.

APPENDIX 3.

Grants for Drawing in Evening Schools.

[NEW.]

See page 512.

MINUTE OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, DATED 2ND APRIL 1894, PROVIDING FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE EDUCATION OF BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 2nd day of April 1894.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Their Lordships having had under consideration the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893:—

Resolved,—

For each blind or deaf child who has attended a certified school for not less than one month during the school year grants may be allowed for each complete month of attendance:

(*a.*) At the rate of 3*l.* 3*s.* a year if such child has received with due regularity efficient elementary education other than manual instruction or industrial training, and his attainments are found to be satisfactory, regard being had to his necessary disqualifications.

(*b.*) At the rate of 2*l.* 2*s.* a year if such child has received with due regularity satisfactory instruction and made satisfactory progress in some course of manual instruction or industrial training approved by the Department.

Provided that all returns called for by the Department are duly made by the Managers.

The term "certified school" means a school certified under section 2 of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.

Grants under this Minute are not paid for any child in respect of any period for which grants are paid for the same child under the Code of Minutes of the Department in force for the time being with respect to the payment of the Parliamentary Grant to Public Elementary Schools.

REVISED REGULATIONS

AS TO

CERTIFICATES OF AGE, PROFICIENCY, AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

(Elementary Education Act, 1876, sec. 24.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 7th day of June 1894.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

After reading section 1 of the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893, the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers in them vested under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations be substituted for those contained in the Revised Regulations as to certificates of age, proficiency, and school attendance, dated the 12th day of April 1883.

Certificates of Age.

1. A certificate of the date of a child's birth will be granted by a registrar or superintendent registrar of births and deaths on presentation of a requisition in a form prescribed for the purpose by the Local Government Board, pursuant to the 20th section of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891. The prescribed form of requisition is annexed to this Order (Schedule I.). The fee for such certificate is not to exceed 6*d*. (*Order of Local Government Board, dated 20th October* 1891.)

2. A statutory declaration of the date of a child's birth, made by the parent of the child before a magistrate, may be accepted by the local authority in place of a registrar's certificate. The declaration shall be made on the form annexed to this Order (Schedule II.).

3. When a local authority, under the power given by the 26th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, have obtained a return of the births of children in their district which will enable them to grant age certificates to individual children, they shall, on the application of any parent or other person interested in the education or employment of a child, grant such certificate under the hand of their clerk, or other officer deputed for the purpose, for a fee not exceeding 4*d*. for each child. This certificate is to be given on the form herein-after prescribed for labour certificates (Schedule III.).

Certificates of Proficiency.

4. Certificates of proficiency are certificates of having reached any standard prescribed by the Code. To reach a standard is to pass in reading, writing, and arithmetic in that or a higher standard.

5. At the Inspector's annual visit to any public elementary or other certified efficient school, the managers are required to admit to the examination, and the Inspector to examine for a certificate of proficiency, any child over eleven years of age and under fourteen, whether a scholar in the school or not, whose parent or guardian applies for him to be examined for such a certificate, and for whose examination elsewhere due provision is not made by the Inspector under the next following paragraph.

6. The Inspector may, in concert with the local authority, hold such special examinations as he may think necessary of children over eleven years of age and under fourteen, whose parents or guardians wish them to be examined for certificates of proficiency.

7. The Inspector does not grant certificates to individual children, but after every examination held as above he sends to the managers of the school, or in the case of a special examination to the local authority, a schedule containing the names of the children who have passed in all the three elementary subjects in any standard, with a certificate that such children have reached the standards entered opposite to their names.

8. If the local authority do not make arrangements to obtain from the managers a copy of so much of this schedule as they require, they may accept a certificate under the hand of the principal teacher of any certified efficient school as evidence that any scholar in such school has been certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors to have reached a particular standard. The principal teacher shall give such certificate, free of charge, in the form given in the second column of the Third Schedule to this Order.

Labour Certificates.

9. Any parent or other person interested in the employment or education of any child may apply to the local authority of the district in which the child resides for a labour certificate. The applicant must present to the local authority the evidence of age and proficiency prescribed above; and the local authority, if they are satisfied that the child is qualified for total or partial exemption from school attendance under the byelaws of the district, or for employment under the First Schedule to the Elementary Education Act, 1876, shall furnish the certificate asked for in the form annexed to this Order (Schedule III.).

Certificates of School Attendance.

10. Any local authority, parent, or other person interested in the employment or education of a child over thirteen and under fourteen, may require the principal teacher for the time being of any certified efficient school, which such child has attended, to furnish a certificate specifying the number of school attendances made by the child in the school during each year, since the age of five, for which the school registers are preserved.

11. The teacher shall give such certificate in the form annexed to this Order (Schedule IV.), in the first case free of charge, and for a fee not exceeding 1*d.* for each year's attendances in the case of the second or any subsequent certificate, that may be demanded in respect of such child.

12. The school registers of every certified efficient school shall be carefully preserved by the managers for at least ten years. If a school is discontinued, the registers are to be handed over to the local authority of the district.

General.

13. No certificate purporting to be granted under these regulations will be recognised unless given in one of the printed forms annexed to this Order. All these forms shall be kept by every local authority, from whom they are to be obtained free of charge, except in the cases where any fee is specially allowed.

14. The forms may be procured from the Education Department *by the local authority*, who shall supply such number of copies as may be necessary to any local committee appointed by them, or to the managers of any certified efficient school in their district.

15. In these regulations—

(*a.*) The term "local authority" means a school board, or a school attendance committee (Elementary Education Act, 1876, secs. 7 and 33).

(*b.*) The term "local committee" means a committee, appointed by a school attendance committee, for a parish, or other area, in the district of such local authority (*ibid.*, sec. 32).

(*c.*) The term "certified efficient school" means a public elementary school, and any elementary school which is certified by the Education Department to be an efficient school, and any workhouse school certified to be efficient by the Local Government Board (*ibid.*, sec. 48).

(*d.*) The term "attendance" means the attendance of a child at a morning or afternoon meeting of a school, during not less than two hours of instruction in secular subjects if in a school or class for elder children, or one hour and a half if in a school or class for infants.

(*e.*) The term "year" means the civil year.

Workhouse Schools.

16. In the case of Workhouse Schools, certified to be efficient by the Local Government Board, and in which registers of attendance are duly kept, pursuant to a General Order of the said Board,—

(1.) The term "attendance" has the meaning prescribed by the Order of the Local Government Board dated 27th of October 1877.

(2.) Certificates of school attendance will be granted to the scholars, by one of the principal teachers of the school, or by the clerk, or other officer of the guardians deputed for the purpose.

(3.) Certificates of proficiency will be granted, after examination, by one of the School Inspectors of the Local Government Board, and not by Her Majesty's Inspectors.

Marine Schools.

17. In the case of Marine Schools, certified to be efficient by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,—

Certificates of proficiency will be granted to scholars attending these Schools, being children of the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Royal Marine Forces, after examination, by the Inspector of Naval Schools, and not by Her Majesty's Inspectors. (*Minute of 14th April* 1880.)

G. W. KEKEWICH,
Secretary.

Education Department.
Form 123.

SCHEDULE I.

Requisition to Registrars for Certificates of Birth.

Schedule.

Requisition for a Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth for the purposes of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, or for any purpose connected with the Elementary Education or Employment in Labour of a Child or Young Person under the Age of Sixteen Years.

To the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar of Births and Deaths having the custody of the Register in which the birth of the under-mentioned Child or Young Person is registered.

I, the undersigned, hereby demand for the purposes above mentioned, or some or one of them, a Certificate of the Birth of the Child or Young Person named in the subjoined schedule.

Christian Name and Surname of the Child or Young Person of whose Age a Certificate is required.	Names of the Parents of such Child or Young Person.		Where such Child or Young Person was Born.	In what Year such Child or Young Person was Born.
	Father.	Mother.		

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18____.

Signature _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Education Department.
Form 123 (a).

SCHEDULE II.

STATUTORY DECLARATION by PARENT, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 41. s. 63.

I hereby solemnly declare that _____ was born on the _____ day of _____ A.D.

And I make the above declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

Declared before me at _____ in the (1)_____ of _____ this _____ day of _____ 18___.
(Signed) _____,
Justice of the Peace for the (1)_____ of _____.

(Signed) _____

(1) County or borough.

Education Department.
Form 146 (a).

SCHEDULE III.

School District of _____.

LABOUR CERTIFICATE.

Age and Employment.

I certify that *A.B.*, residing at _____, was on the _____ day of _____ 18___, not less than eleven years of age, as appears by the registrar's certificate [*or the statutory declaration*] now produced to me, (1) and has been shown to the satisfaction of the local authority for this district to be beneficially and necessarily employed.

(Signed) _____,
(2)Clerk to the (3)_____ for the above district.

Proficiency.

I certify that *A.B.*, residing at _____ has received a certificate from _____ one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, that he (*or* she) has (4) reached the _____ Standard.

(Signed) _____,
Principal Teacher of the _____ School.

or (2)Clerk to the (3)_____ for the above district.

(1) Strike out what follows if the child is qualified for full time employment.
(2) or other officer.
(3) School Board or School Attendance Committee.
(4) "reached" means passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic in the standard mentioned, or a higher standard.

Education Department.
Form 144.

SCHEDULE IV.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876.

Certificate of School Attendance.

_____ * School.

I hereby certify that the following particulars with respect to the Attendances made by the Child named below, at this School after attaining the age of 5 years, are correctly taken from the Registers of the School.

Name in full, and Residence of Child.	Number of Attendances made within the 12 months ending the 31st December.	
	18	
	18	
	18	
	18	
	18	

Signed this _____ day of _____ 18____.

_____

Principal Teacher of the above-named School.

* Enter name in full, and state whether a Public Elementary, or Certified Efficient School.

CIRCULARS.

Circular 342.

Age of Exemption from School Attendance.

Circular to School Boards, and School Attendance Committees.

Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.,
16th December 1893.

Sir,

My Lords think it desirable to call the attention of all Local Authorities under the Education Acts to the alteration in the law of School Attendance made by the "Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893," which will come into operation on the 1st of January next.

Shortly stated, the effect of the Act is to raise to 11 years the minimum age for exemption (whether total or partial) fixed by local byelaws made under the Education Acts. Consequently, any byelaws now in force in the district of your School Board or School Attendance Committee, which may provide for the total or partial exemption of children from the obligation to attend school, on attaining the age of 10 years, or some lower age, will, after the 1st January next, be construed and have effect as if the minimum age for exemption were 11 years. This alteration in the byelaws is made automatically by the Act, and it is not necessary to make fresh byelaws and submit them to the Department for approval. Parents will be liable to conviction under the byelaws if they fail to cause their children between 5 and 11 years of age to attend school, notwithstanding that the byelaws, as they now stand, provide for exemption of children after 10 years of age. In all new sets of byelaws the provisions for exemption from school attendance, whether total or partial, must be restricted in their operation to the case of children over 11. Meanwhile it is highly desirable that every copy of the existing byelaws, which is used or issued after the 1st of January next, should contain a note or statement calling attention to the alteration in the age for exemption. A suggested form of note is printed at the end of this circular. (*Section* 1.)

The Act contains a section forbidding, under penalty on the employer, the employment of any child in such manner as to prevent its attending school in accordance with the byelaws for the time being in force in the district in which the child resides. The penalty is a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and is the same as that prescribed in Section 6 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, for a contravention of that Act. (*Section* 2.)

In order to avoid any hardship on parents whose children were at the passing of the Act qualified for employment uuder the byelaws then in force, the Act contains a special provision to meet such cases. Any child who, on the 22nd of September last (the date of the passing of the Act), had attained the age, and reached the standard fixed by the byelaws in force in the district in which he was then residing for total exemption from school attendance, may continue to be employed full time after the 1st of January next, notwithstanding that he may be under 11. Similarly any child who on the 22nd of September last was entitled to partial exemption from attendance at school, may continue to be employed as a half-timer, though he may be under 11; but he will

not be qualified for full time employment till he has completed his 11th year, even though he reach the full-time standard before attaining that age. Children under 11, who have under the existing law become qualified for total or partial exemption since the 22nd of September last, will cease to be so qualified on and after the 1st of January next. (*Section* 3.)

It will be noted that the effect of the Act is to lessen the hitherto existing discrepancy between the conditions of employment under the Factory Acts and those under the Education Acts. Under the Factory Acts no child under 11 may be employed in a factory or workshop. Under the Education Acts no child under 11 may, after the close of the year 1893, be employed, except in the special cases mentioned in Section 9. Sub sections (1) and (2) of the Act of 1876.

My Lords hope that all Local Authorities, whether School Boards or School Attendance Committees, will take the earliest opportunity of making known in their districts the changes in the law effected by the Act of 1893, and described in this Circular; and that they will use their best endeavours to secure that the provisions of the Act are properly understood by parents and employers, and that the laws regulating school attendance are strictly and universally enforced.

I have, &c.

G. W. KEKEWICH.

Suggested FORM of NOTE to be appended to existing BYE-LAWS.

In such of the above Bye-Laws as provide for the total or partial exemption of children from the obligation to attend school, the age of *eleven* years is, by the operation of the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893, substituted for the age of *ten* or for any age lower than *eleven*.

Circular 343.

INSTRUCTION OF PUPIL TEACHERS (ART. 34).

Circular to H.M. Inspectors.

Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.,
6th January 1894.

SIR,

MY LORDS have observed with regret that a large number of Pupil Teachers fail to obtain a place in the Class List for the Queen's Scholarship or are placed too low to be qualified for entrance into a Training College. They have reason to believe that this low standard of attainments proceeds in many cases from the neglect of School Managers to see that their Pupil Teachers are carefully and regularly taught.

The following regulations have been laid down by Their Lordships for the future guidance of School Managers, and any serious disregard of them, after due warning, may lead to the disqualification of the School as a place of proper training for Pupil Teachers (*see* Article 34

of the Code). The regulations do not apply to cases where the Pupil Teachers attend efficiently conducted Central Classes.

(1.) The hours in which instruction is given should be entered on a Time Table, and the Managers should ascertain by a personal visit, at least once a quarter, that the hours are properly observed, and should record their visits in the Log Book, or other book kept for the purpose.

(2.) The time should not be spent in private reading, but in actual instruction by the Teacher.

(3.) As a rule the instruction should not be given between the morning and afternoon meetings of the School except for a short part of the winter season, neither should it be given immediately after the afternoon meeting except under very special circumstances. A reasonable interval of time should be allowed between the afternoon meeting and the instruction in all cases where it is given in the latter part of the day.

(4.) The Managers should provide good reference books and text books for the use of the Pupil Teacher, such books to remain the property of the School, and to be approved by the Inspector at his annual visit.

(5.) Note books and exercise books used by the Pupil Teacher should be shown to the Inspector at his annual visit. All exercises and notes should be dated by the Pupil Teacher when they are written, and dated by the Teacher when corrected.

(6.) A book should be kept for the purpose of recording the Pupil Teacher's progress in skill in the conduct and teaching of his class. Short notes of lessons on one of the subjects prescribed by the Code for Pupil Teachers' practice in teaching should be drawn up weekly in the first two years of apprenticeship, and in the last two years full notes of lessons should be prepared weekly in one subject and the lesson should be delivered in the presence of the Principal Teacher. A report on such notes and on the delivery of these lessons in the last two years should be made weekly in this book.

(7.) Quarterly examinations should be held by the Teacher or some other qualified person in each subject of the Pupil Teacher's course for the year, and the worked papers, after being marked by the Teacher, should be submitted to the Managers with a short report upon them, and subsequently produced to the Inspector at his annual visit.

I have, &c.
G. W. KEKEWICH.

Circular 347.

Blind and Deaf Children.

Circular to School Authorities.

Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.,
21st April 1894.

Sir,

I am directed to call the attention of School Authorities to the provisions of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 42.), which came into operation on the 1st of January 1894. This Act imposes upon School Authorities certain new duties with regard to blind and deaf children, and at the same time confers upon them the powers necessary for the performance of those duties. The object of this Circular is to explain as clearly and succinctly as may be the nature and extent of these duties and powers.

Scope of the Act.

Until the passing of the Act which forms the subject of this Circular, there has been no recognition by the State of any special duty on the part of parents of blind or deaf children in England and Wales to secure for them a suitable education and training. There have been many admirable institutions for receiving afflicted children, supported partly by endowments and partly by the generous help of philanthropic persons, and there have been also some special classes for the blind and deaf attached to schools under large School Boards. Boards of Guardians were empowered to contribute towards the expense of educating blind and deaf children, and their powers in this direction have been freely and even liberally used. But in the case of such children the School Authorities have been practically powerless to compel attendance at School, inasmuch as they have had no power to compel the attendance of an afflicted child at a special School suitable for his instruction or to maintain him when there, and therefore, as he could obviously derive little or no benefit from the ordinary Public Elementary School, the fact of his affliction has hitherto been generally accepted as a reasonable excuse for his non-attendance. The present Act emphasises the duty of the parent of a blind or deaf child to secure for him efficient and suitable instruction, and places the School Authority in a position to provide the requisite school. The Guardians will in future be concerned only with pauper children resident in the workhouse, or in institutions to which they have been sent from the workhouse, or boarded out by them, and with idiot and imbecile children. With these exceptions School Authorities are now responsible for the provision of suitable elementary education for all blind and deaf children in their districts, and full powers are given them for providing it.

A detailed explanation of the more important provisions of the Act is given below.

Definitions.

It will be convenient at the outset to explain the more important of the terms used in the Act. The *School Authority* for the purposes of the Act is the School Board, where such exists, and where there is no School Board, the School Attendance Committee of the Town Council in Boroughs; and in other places the District Council (either Urban or Rural) acting through a Committee appointed for educational purposes. Until the establishment of such District Councils the School

Authority in such other places is the School Attendance Committee of the Board of Guardians or Urban Sanitary Authority, as the case may me (Section 4).

The expression *blind*, when applied to a child, means too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children, and the expression *deaf* means too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school (Section 15). A blind or deaf boy or girl is, for the purposes of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1891, deemed to be a *child* until attaining the age of 16 years, and notwithstanding anything in those Acts or in the Byelaws all deaf and blind children must attend school till they are 16 (Section 11). The age of compulsion for deaf children does not, however, begin till seven instead of at five as with other children (Section 1 (1)).

Duties of School Authority.

The duties of the School Authority are of two kinds. First, they must enforce the law of compulsory school attendance in the case of blind children between 5 and 16, and of deaf children between 7 and 16 (Section 11). The fact that children may be blind or deaf is no longer an excuse for parents not providing elementary education for them (Section 1 (1)), and the fact that there may be no suitable public elementary school within a certain distance is no longer a reasonable excuse for not causing a blind or deaf child to attend school (Section 1 (2)).

Secondly, the duty is laid upon the School Authority to enable blind and deaf children resident in their district to obtain suitable elementary education in some school certified under the Act by the Education Department (Section 2 (1)). This elementary education may include industrial training (Section 15 (1)). Considerable latitude is left to School Authorities in settling the mode in which they shall provide the education required. They may either provide and maintain a certified school or schools of their own or join with another School Authority in providing and maintaining such school, or they may contribute towards the provision or maintenance of a certified school, whether belonging to another School Authority or not. They may also make arrangements, subject to regulations to be issued by the Education Department, for boarding-out children in homes near a suitable certified school (Section 2 (1)). The duty of providing suitable elementary education for blind and deaf children for whose education efficient and suitable provision is not otherwise made, must be performed in one or other of the ways indicated above, except as regards the following classes of children, viz., (*a*) idiots or imbeciles, (*b*) children resident in a workhouse, or in any institution to which they have been sent by a Board of Guardians from a workhouse, (*c*) children boarded out by Guardians (Section 2 (2)). As regards these three classes of children, the powers hitherto exercisable by Boards of Guardians are maintained (Section 13 (1)); but with the last-mentioned exceptions the ordinary powers of Guardians in respect of blind and deaf children are repealed as from the 1st July 1894, except in regard to children actually at that date being relieved in any Institution by a Board of Guardians. These children continue chargeable to the Guardians until six months' notice has been given by the Guardians to the School Authority (Section 13 (2)). A School Authority failing to perform their duty under the Act may in the discretion of the Education Department either be declared in default as under the Elementary Education Acts, or may be compelled by an order

from the Department to make a payment towards the expenses of any particular child at a certified school (Section 6.)

Powers of School Authority.

In order to enable School Authorities to perform the duties laid upon them by the Act in respect of provision of suitable school accommodation for afflicted children, they are empowered to exercise the like powers as may be exercised by a School Board under the Education Acts for the provision of ordinary school accommodation. They may borrow with the consent of the Education Department, either from the Public Works Loan Commissioners or in the open market and they may combine with other School Authorities in the manner directed by Section 52 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870 (Section 5). Where a School Authority determines, instead of providing its own school, to contribute to a certified school maintained by another authority, the terms of contribution must be approved by the Education Department (Section 2 (3)), and may, at the discretion of the Department, provide for the representation of the contributing School Authority on the Governing Body of the school (Section 3).

It is not intended that the whole expense of a blind or deaf child attending a certified school shall be borne by the School Authority. The Act provides that the parent of the child shall contribute towards the child's expenses such sum as may be agreed upon between the School Authority and the parent. Failing such agreement, the amount of the parents' contribution is to be settled by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction (Section 9). The expression *expenses*, when used in the Act in relation to a child, is defined to include "the expenses of and incidental to the attend-" ance of the child at a school and of and incidental to the maintenance " and boarding out of the child while so attending and the expenses of " conveying the child to or from the school" (Section 15).

Certified Schools.

It will be observed that the only schools which School Authorities may themselves maintain or to which they may make payments under the Act are schools certified by the Education Department. These schools will not necessarily be Public Elementary Schools, and the expression *school* when used in the Act includes not only "institutions " in which blind or deaf children are boarded and lodged as well as " taught," but also "establishments for boarding or lodging children " taught in a certified school" (Section 15). These certified schools may receive grants from the Education Department in respect of the education given by them (Section 12), and certain special conditions must be fulfilled by them. The most important of these conditions for the present purpose are the following. The school must not be conducted for private profit. It must be open at all times to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools and to the School Authorities sending children to it, the Certificate of the Education Department must be renewed annually (Section 7), and if the school is not a Public Elementary School it must in all matters relating to the religious instruction and observances of the children be conducted in accordance with the rules applying to Industrial Schools, which may be modified from time to time as regards certified schools by the Education Department (Section 8 (1) and (2)). The rules applying to Industrial Schools are printed on a separate form

(Form 3 B. and D.), which may be obtained on application to the Department. It should further be noted that the Act contains special provisions for the religious liberty of children both as regards the schools which they may be compelled to attend and the homes in which they may be boarded out (Section 8 (3) and (4)).

Conclusion.

It may be convenient, in conclusion, to indicate the course which should be pursued by School Authorities in inaugurating the administration of the Act in their districts. The first step should be to ascertain precisely what blind and deaf children are resident in the district and what education they are at present receiving. It should then be ascertained what suitable schools are available in the neighbourhood for those children who are not being efficiently taught, and in view of the facts so ascertained the School Authority should decide whether circumstances render it desirable for them to set up schools of their own, or whether provision should be made for the afflicted children in one or more of the other modes prescribed by the Act. Joint action with other School Authorities in providing the necessary schools will in many cases be found expedient. It will also be desirable that School Authorities should take counsel, before definitely determining on any line of action, with the Boards of Guardians who have hitherto been concerned with the education of the blind and deaf children in their districts. My Lords will always be glad to aid School Authorities in overcoming any difficulties which may arise in administering the Act, but it must be borne in mind that they have no power to put a binding interpretation on its provisions. Any such interpretation must rest ultimately with a Court of Law.

I have, &c.

G. W. KEKEWICH.

List of Places for which Byelaws (revised) have been sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council since the 1st April 1893.

					Standard for Total Exemption.	Standard for Partial Exemption, with Number of Attendances required:		
						Standard.	Number of Attendances.	
							per year.	per week.
6,058	Almeley (III.)	5 and 13	2		IV.	—	—	—
6,059	Brotherton (II.)	5 „ 13	2		V.	IV.	—	5
6,060	Corsham (V.)	5 „ 13	2		V.	—	—	—
6,061	Forton (U.D.) (II.)	5 „ 13	3		VI.	III.	220	—
6,062	Hambleton (II.)	5 „ 13	3		V.	III.	220	—
6,063	Handsworth (II.)	5 „ 13	2		VI.	IV.	—	5
6,064	Llanbedr (II.)	5 „ 13	Between 5 and 7, 1½ miles; 7 and 10, 2 miles; 10 and 13, 3 miles.		V.	IV.	—	5
6,065	Llangwstennin (II.)	5 „ 13	2		V.	IV.	150, to be made during months of November, December, January, February, March, and April.	
6,066	Madron (extra municipal) (II.)	5 „ 13	2		V.	IV.	150	—
6,067	Nash (III.)	5 „ 13	2		IV.	III.	150	—
6,068	Rushden (III.)	5 „ 13	3		V.	III.	—	5 to be made alternately. One week in the morning and the next week in the afternoon.
6,069	St. Austell (III.)	5 „ 13	2		V.	IV.	150	—
6,070	St. Pinnock (II.)	5 „ 13	3		V.	IV.	150	—
6,071	Swansea, Higher and Lower (III.).	5 „ 13	2		VI.	V.	150	—
6,072	Upwell (U.D.) (III.)	5 „ 13	2		IV.	—	—	—
6,073	Witherwick (II.)	5 „ 13	3		V.	III.	—	5
6,074	Yardley (III.)	5 „ 13	3		V.	IV.	—	5
6,075	Ynysgynhaiarn (II.)	5 „ 13	3		V.	IV.	150	—
6,076	Blackburn (Borough) (IV.)	5 „ 13	1		V.	III.	—	5
6,077	Hanley (Borough) (III.)	5 „ 13	1		VI.	IV.	—	5
6,078	Stratford-on-Avon (Borough) (III.).	5 „ 13	2		V.	IV.	150	—

					Standard for Partial Exemption, with Number of Attendances required.		
					Standard.	Number of Attendances.	
						per year.	per week.
6,079	Swansea (U.D.) (Borough) (IV.)	5 and 13	2	VI.	—	—	—
6,080	West Bromwich (Borough) (III.)	5 „ 13	2	VI.	IV.	—	5
6,081	Wisbech (Borough) (II.) -	5 „ 13	2	IV.	—	—	—
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.						
6,082	Elham (Union) for 14 parishes (II.).	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	150	—
6,083	Wharfedale (Union) for 20 parishes (II.).	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	—	5
6,084	Torquay (Borough) (III.) -	5 „ 13	2	V.	—	—	—
6,085	Gorton (U.S.D.) (II.) - -	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	—	5
	SCHOOL BOARDS.						
6,086	Church Coppenhall (III.) -	5 „ 13	2	VI.	V.	—	5
6,087	Cloughton (III.) - - -	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150	—
6,088	Halifax (Borough) (IV.) -	5 „ 13	2	V.	II.	—	5
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEE.						
6,089	Chatham (Borough) (II.) -	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	150	—
	SCHOOL BOARDS.						
6,090	Llanrwst (II.) - - -	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	—	5
6,091	Macman (U.D.) (II.) - -	5 „ 13	Under 7, 1½ miles; over 7, 3 miles.	V.	IV.	—	5
6,092	Moss Side (extra municipal) (II.)	5 „ 13	1	VI.	IV.	—	5
6,093	Norwood (II.) - - -	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	Either 5 attendances in each week or 150 to be made during months of October, November, December, January, February, and March in each year.	
6,094	Stainton Dale (III.) - -	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150	—
6,095	Stapleton (III.) - - -	5 „ 13	1½	V.	III.	—	5
6,096	Terrington St. John (II.) -	5 „ 13	2	IV.	—	—	—
6,097	Tilney, St. Lawrence (II.) -	5 „ 13	3	IV.	—	—	—
6,098	Upper Beeding (II.) - -	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	200	—

Number of Bye-laws.	Name.	Limits of Age for compulsory Attendance.	Distance Excuse.	Standard for Total Exemption.	Standard for Partial Exemption, with Number of Attendances required.		
					Standard.	Number of Attendances.	
		years.	miles.			per year.	per week.
6,099	Wilsden (III.) - - -	5 and 13	1½	V.	III.	—	5
6,100	Wroughton (II.) - - -	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150	—
6,101	Cardigan (Borough) (II.) -	5 „ 13	Under 7, 1 mile; over 7 and under 13, 2 miles.	V.	III.	150	—
6,102	Chard (U.D.) (Borough) (IV.) -	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	—	5
6,103	Colchester (Borough) (II.) -	5 „ 13	1½	V.	IV.	150	—
6,104	Macclesfield (Borough) (III.) -	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	—	5
6,105	Stoke-upon-Trent (U.D.) (Borough) (IV.).	5 „ 13	2	VI.	III.	—	5
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.						
6,106	Cirencester (Union) for 36 parishes (II.).	5 „ 13	2	IV.	II.	150 to be made between 1st October and 1st April, or 5 in each week as the local authority shall in each case decide.	
6,107	Eccles (Borough) (II.) - -	5 „ 13	1	V.	IV.	—	5
6,108	Church (U.S.D.) (II.) - -	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	—	5
	SCHOOL BOARDS.						
6,109	Clayton (II.) - - -	5 „ 13	2	VI.	III.	—	5
6,110	Heckmondwike (III.) - -	5 „ 13	1	VI.	III.	—	5
6,111	Hucknall Torkard (II.) - -	5 „ 13	2	VI.	IV.	—	5
6,112	Llandilofawr (U.D.) (II.) -	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	150	—
6,113	Snainton (III.) - - -	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150	—
6,114	Southowram (extra municipal) (III.).	5 „ 13	2	V.	II.	—	5
6,115	Wiled (II.) - - -	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	150	—
6,116	Wrenbury-with-Frith (U.D.) (II.).	5 „ 13	3	V.	—	—	—
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.						
6,117	New Forest (Union) for 8 parishes (II.).	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150	—
6,118	Hyde (Borough) (III.) - -	5 „ 13	1½	VI.	III.	—	5
6,119	Great Harwood (U.S.D.) (II.) -	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	—	5

Number of Bye-laws.	Name.	Limits of Age for compulsory Attendance.	Distance Excuse.	Standard for Total Exemption.	Standard for Partial Exemption, with Number of Attendances required.		
					Standard.	Number of Attendances.	
	SCHOOL BOARDS.	years.	miles.			per year.	per week.
6,120	Helmdon (U.D.) (III.) - -	5 and 13	2	IV.	—	—	—
6,121	Hunton and Arrathorne (U.D.) (II.).	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	150	—
6,122	Slaithwaite and Lingards (U.D.) (II.).	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	—	5
6,123	Worth (II.) - - -	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	—	5
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.						
6,124	Glossop (Borough) (IV.) -	5 „ 13	1	V.	III.	—	5
6,125	Cheshunt (U.S.D.) (II.) - -	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	150	—
	SCHOOL BOARDS.						
6,126	Arlesey (II.) - - -	5 „ 13	2	V.	—	—	—
6,127	Barnetby-le-Wold (III.) -	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	150	—
6,128	Heaton (III.) - - -	5 „ 13	2	VII.	IV.	—	5 in each week. One half of attendances of child attending half-time shall be during the morning.
6,129	Southam (II.) - - -	5 „ 13	2	V.	IV.	—	5
6,130	Trimley (U.D.) (II.) - -	5 „ 13	3	V.	—	—	—
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.						
6,131	Selby (Union) for 26 parishes (II.).	5 „ 13	3	V.	—	—	—
6,132	Ware (Union) for 14 parishes (II.).	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	—	5
6,133	Wincanton (Union) for 35 parishes (II.).	5 „ 13	2	IV.	III.	150	—
6,134	Crompton (U.S.D.) (II.) -	5 „ 13	2	V.	III.	—	5
	SCHOOL BOARDS.						
6,135	Abbots Bromley (II.) - -	5 „ 13	3	V.	III.	150	—
6,136	Barsham (U.D.) (II.) - -	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	150	—
6,137	Bradford (Somerset) (II.) -	5 „ 13	3	IV.	—	—	—
6,138	Brixham (III.) - - -	5 „ 13	3	V.	IV.	—	5 in each week; mornings one week, afternoons the next.

School District.	School.
Kingston-upon-Hull (Borough) -	Hull, Craven Street Higher Grade Board School.
Leeds (Borough) - - -	Leeds, St. Anne's Roman Catholic School.
Leicester (Borough) - - -	Leicester, Humberstone Road Wesleyan School.
Portsmouth (Borough) - - -	Landport, St. Luke's National School.
Sheffield (Borough) - - -	Sheffield, St. Matthias Cemetery Road National School.
Stockton (Borough) - - -	Stockton Higher Grade Board School.
Sunderland (Borough) - - -	Sunderland, Norfolk Street Board School.
Walthamstow (Essex) - - -	Walthamstow, St. Saviour's National School.
Wareham, U.D. (Dorset) - -	Wareham National School.

31st May 1894.

Cases in which Annual Grants have been refused to Schools under Section 98 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

Board.	School.	Reason of Refusal.
Barry, U.D. (Glamorgan)	Barry Dock Town Roman Catholic School.	No deficiency of accommodation in the district.
Buckfastleigh (Devon) -	Buckfast Roman Catholic School.	Ditto.
Horsham, U.D. (Sussex) -	Horsham St. Mark's Proposed Higher Grade Boys' National School.	Ditto.
Kettering (Northants.) -	Kettering National Infant School.	Ditto.
Prescot (Lancs.) - -	Prescot British Kindergarten School.	Ditto.
Toxteth Park (E.M.) (Lancs.)	Toxteth Park, Aigburth Road, St. Charles Roman Catholic School.	Ditto.

Cases in which Orders have been issued during the Year 1893–94 declaring School Boards in default under Section 66 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

Wymondham, Norfolk.

In this case only four members were returned instead of the full number of seven at the Triennial Election, and since these four failed to complete the School Board and to appoint a Chairman and Vice-Chairman the Department was obliged to order a new election.

Bawtry and Scrooby (U.D.); York (West Riding).

In this case four members only were elected at the Triennial Election in 1893, and these members refused at their first meeting and afterwards to appoint a chairman as required by Rule 2, Schedule III. of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and otherwise neglected and refused to act. The Department thereupon being of opinion that the School Board were not properly performing their duties under the Act proceeded under Section 66 to direct that these members should vacate their seats and that the vacancies should be filled by a new election.

Acomb and Knapton (U.D.); York (West Riding).

In this case one of the members of the School Board died, and another became disqualified through bankruptcy and a third member refused to attend the meetings. The Department being of opinion that the Board were not properly performing their duties under the Act, by order directed that the existing members should vacate their seats and that the vacancies should be filled by a new election.

Ashdon, Essex.

In this case by reason of the resignation of four members, the School Board ceased to be of sufficient number to form a quorum. The Department thereupon, by order directed that the only remaining member should vacate his seat and that the vacancies should be filled by a new election. (Elementary Education Act, 1870, Sections 33 and 66).

LIST of TEACHERS whose CERTIFICATES have been cancelled or temporarily suspended.

Name of Teacher.	Name of School.	Cause.	Penalty.
Bury, Andrew -	Leesfield, N. and Evg.	Fradulent entries on examination schedules.	Certificate suspended for one year.
Coopey, Cora F. -	Bristol, Mina Rd. Bd.	Registration -	Certificate cancelled.
Cutland, John -	Malborough Ch. -	Registration -	Certificate suspended for one year.
Millard, Sophia -	Aynhoe N. - -	Registration -	Certificate suspended for one year.
Taylor, Thomas -	Skidby Ch. - -	Immoral conduct.	Certificate cancelled.
Thomas, John W. -	Appledore Wes. -	Indecent conduct.	Certificate cancelled.
Wade, Alfred -	Bitchfield, U.D., Bd	Indecent conduct.	Certificate cancelled.
Worthing, John H.	Cleethorpe N. -	Insobriety -	Certificate cancelled.

List of Schools certified by the Education Department under Section 2 of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.

County.	School District.	Schools.	Accommodation.	
			Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Derby -	Derby (Borough).	Midland Deaf and Dumb School, Friar Gate, Derby.	60 boys. 60 girls.	— —
Devon -	Exeter (Borough).	West of England Institution for the Deaf, Exeter.	33 boys. 14 girls.	— —
" -	"	West of England Institution for the Blind, St. David's Hill, Exeter.	20 boys. 20 girls.	— —
Gloucester	Bristol (Borough).	Bristol District Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Tyndall's Park, Clifton.	35 boys. 35 girls.	— —
"	"	Bristol School Board (Deaf) School, Castle Green, Bristol.	—	20
"	"	Bristol Asylum and School of Industry for the Blind, Queen's Road, Clifton.	37 boys. 28 girls.	— —
Lancaster	Liverpool (Borough).	Catholic Blind Asylum, 59, Brunswick Road, Liverpool.	50 boys. 36 girls.	— —
"	"	Schools for Deaf and Dumb, Oxford Street, Liverpool.	77 boys. 28 girls.	45 children. —
"	"	School for the Indigent Blind, Hardman Street, Liverpool.	45 boys. 25 girls.	— —
"	"	Home for Blind Children, Devonshire Road, Princes Park, Liverpool.	20 children	—
"	"	Home Teaching Society and Workshops for the Blind, Cornwallis Street, Liverpool.	—	30 children.
"	Oldham (Borough).	Oldham School Board, Wellington Street (Deaf) School.	— —	14 boys. 7 girls.

County.	School District.	Schools.	Accommodation.	
			Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Lancaster	Stretford	Manchester Schools for the Deaf, Old Trafford, Manchester.	—	—
,,	,,	Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Old Trafford, Manchester.	48 boys. 37 girls.	— —
London -	—	Stainer Homes for Deaf Children, Office: 13, Paddington Green, W.	224children	—
,,	Chelsea (Division).	Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, Notting Hill, W.	23 boys. 15 girls.	22 children. —
,,	,,	Chelsea Park Walk Board (Deaf) School.	—	12 ,,
,,	Finsbury	Clerkenwell, Hugh Myddelton Board (Deaf) School.	—	144 ,,
,,	,,	Great Wild Street Board (Deaf) School.	—	24 ,,
,,	,,	Pentonville, Southampton Street Board (Deaf) School.	—	26 ,,
,,	,,	Stoke Newington, Matthias Road Board (Deaf) School.	—	18 ,,
,,	Greenwich	Deptford, Stanley Street Board (Deaf) School.	—	24 ,,
,,	Hackney -	Bethnal Green, Summerford Street Board (Deaf) School.	—	48 ,,
,,	,,	Bethnal Green, Turin Street Board (Deaf) School.	—	30 ,,
,,	,,	Hackney, Morning Lane Board (Deaf) School.	—	24 ,,
,,	,,	Hoxton, Catherine Street Board (Deaf) School.	—	28 ,,
,,	East Lambeth.	Camberwell, Boundary Lane Board (Deaf) School.	—	48 ,,
,,	West Lambeth.	Battersea, Surrey Lane Board (Deaf) School.	—	16 ,,
,,	Marylebone	Hampstead Road, Stanhope Street Board (Deaf) School.	—	30 ,,

County.	School District.	Schools.	Accommodation.	
			Boarders.	Day Scholars.
London -	Marylebone	Marylebone, Capland Street Board (Deaf) School.	—	48 children.
„	Southwark	Bermondsey, Farncombe Street Board (Deaf) School.	—	18 „
„	„	Southwark, Pocock Street Board (Deaf) School.	—	24 „
„	Tower Hamlets.	Limehouse, Farrance St. Board (Deaf) School.	—	32 „
Middlesex	Ealing	Ealing Training College (Deaf) School, Castle Bar Hill, Ealing, W.	5 boys. 15 girls.	— —
Norfolk -	Norwich (Borough).	Norwich Institution for the Blind, Magdalen Street, Norwich.	35 boys. 25 girls.	10 children. —
Northumberland.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Borough).	Northern Counties Institution for the Deaf, North Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	59 boys. 41 girls.	— —
„	„	Royal Victoria Asylum for the Blind, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	30 boys. 30 girls.	— —
Nottingham.	Nottingham (Borough).	Nottingham School Board, Clarendon Street Board (Deaf) School.	—	35 children.
Somerset -	Bath (Borough).	Bath Institution for the Blind and Deaf, Walcote Parade, Bath.	16 blind. 14 deaf.	— —
Surrey -	Crovdon (Borough).	Royal Normal College Preparatory (Blind) School, Upper Norwood, S.E.	138children	—
Sussex -	Brighton & Preston, U.D.	Barclay Home (Blind) School, St. Michael's Place, Brighton.	17 girls.	—
Warwick -	Birmingham (Borough).	General Institution for the Blind, Edgbaston, Birmingham.	57 boys. 54 girls.	— —

County.	School District.	Schools.	Accommodation.	
			Boarders.	Day School.
Warwick -	Birmingham (Borough).	Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Edgbaston, Birmingham.	188children	—
York -	Clifford-cum-Boston	Boston Spa, St. John's Institution for Deaf and Dumb.	92 boys. 94 girls.	— —
„ -	Doncaster (Borough).	Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf, Doncaster.	70 boys. 50 girls.	— —
„ -	Kingston-upon-Hull (Borough).	Hull, East Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Springbank, Hull.	11 boys. 9 girls.	20 children. —
„ -	Leeds (Borough).	Leeds School Board, Upper Albion Street (Deaf) School.	–	60 children.
„ -	„	Leeds Board Home and School for the Blind.	33 children	20 children.
„ -	Sheffield (Borough).	Sheffield Institution for the Blind, Broomhill, Sheffield.	35 boys. 35 girls.	— —
„ -	York (Borough).	Yorkshire School for the Blind, Manor House, York.	44 boys. 30 girls.	— —

WALES.

Glamorgan	Swansea, U.D.	Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind, Northampton Place, Swansea.	15 boys. 10 girls.	— —
„	„	Cambrian Society School for the Deaf, Mount Pleasant, Swansea.	36 boys. 24 girls.	— —

30th June 1894.

January, 1894.

RETURN, by COUNTIES of the PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS which have been "Warned" by the Department under Article 86 of the Code during the Four Months ended 31st December, 1893, including the Schools from which the Grant has been withheld under that Article.

Note.—Schools from which the Grant has been withheld are marked (*).

School.	Department (B., G., M., I.)	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.	Reason.
ENGLAND.			1893.	
BEDFORDSHIRE:				
Hockliffe - - - National	Mixed -	43	November	Class subjects.
Goldington - - - Board	Mixed -	65	November	Class subjects.
BERKSHIRE:				
Hanney - - - - National	Mixed -	122	November	Elementary subjects.
Sandhurst - - - Wesleyan	Mixed -	49	November	Class subjects.
West Ilsley - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	51	November	Class subjects.
Wokingham, St. Sebastian's - - - - National	Mixed -	49	November	Class subjects.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:				
Woodrow - - - National	Mixed -	27	October -	Class subjects.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:				
Snailwell - - - National	Mixed -	38	November	Class subjects.
CHESHIRE:				
Oakhanger Moss - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	21	October -	Class subjects.
Wistaston - - - Ch. of E.	Infant Class	26	October -	Elementary subjects.
DERBYSHIRE:				
Belper - - - - National	Girls - -	102	September	Elementary subjects.
Church Broughton - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	59	December	Class subjects.
Crich Carr - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	58	October -	Class subjects.
Heage, Endowed - - British	Boys - -	52	September	Class subjects.
South Wingfield - - Board	Infants -	52	November	Discipline, &c.
Upper Heage - - - Board	Mixed -	90	September	Discipline, &c.
DEVONSHIRE:				
Atherington, Baptist Church - - - —	Mixed -	40	October -	Class subjects.
Barbrook Mill - - Wesleyan	Mixed -	44	October -	Class subjects.
Barnstaple - - - Rom. Cath.	Infant Class	43	November	Elementary subjects.

School.	Department (B., G., M., I.)	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.	Reason.
DEVONSHIRE—*cont.*			1893.	
Berrynarbor - - - National	Mixed -	48	October -	Class subjects.
Bradfield - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	20	October -	Class subjects.
Cadbury - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	37	November	Class subjects.
Bishops Tawton Herner Board	Mixed -	25	November	Class subjects.
Horwood and Newton Tracey - - - - Board	Mixed -	29	October -	Class subjects.
Ufculme Ashill - - Board	Mixed -	40	November	Class subjects.
West Down - - - Board	Mixed -	36	October -	Discipline and elementary subjects.
DORSETSHIRE:				
Long Crichel - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	27	October -	Class subjects.
Shipton Gorge - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	30	October -	Class subjects.
Stanton, St. Gabriel - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	38	October -	Class subjects.
Whitchurch Canonicorum - - - - - National	Mixed -	36	October -	Class subjects.
DURHAM:				
Hamsteels - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	191	November	Discipline and elementary subjects.
ESSEX:				
Beaumont - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	47	October -	Class subjects.
Finchingfield - - - British	Mixed -	59	November	Elementary subjects.
Tendring - - - Wesleyan	Mixed -	32	October -	Class subjects.
Dagenham, Hainault - Board	Mixed -	32	October -	Elementary subjects.
Hornchurch, Harold Wood - - - - Board	Mixed -	31	October -	Class subjects.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE:				
Oldland - - - - National	Infants -	64	October -	Discipline, &c.
Siston - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	40	October -	Class subjects.
Filton - - - - Board	Mixed -	52	October -	Class subjects.
HAMPSHIRE:				
Abbots Ann - - - Parochial	Boys - -	39	November	Elementary subjects.
Abbots Ann - - - —	Infants -	26	November	Elementary subjects.
Ashe - - - - Parochial	Mixed -	28	November	Class subjects.
Faccombe - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	12	November	Class subjects.
Hurstbourne Priors, Earl of Portsmouth's - - National	Mixed -	49	November	Class subjects.
*Longparish - - - National	Mixed -	78	November	Discipline and elementary subjects.
Southampton, St. Michael's - - - - National	Mixed -	91	September	Class subjects.
HERTFORDSHIRE:				
St. Peter's (St. Alban's) Colney Heath - - Board	Infant Class	47	November	Discipline and elementary subjects.
LANCASHIRE:				
Rusholme, St. Edward's Rom. Cath.	Mixed -	70	October -	Class subjects.

School.		Department (B., G., M., I.)	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.	Reason.
				1893.	
LEICESTERSHIRE:					
Kegworth	National	Girls	114	October	Elementary subjects.
Barrow-on-Soar	Board	Infant Class	46	November	Elementary subjects.
LINCOLNSHIRE:					
Silk Willoughby	National	Mixed	38	November	Elementary subjects.
MONMOUTHSHIRE:					
Llanarth	National	Mixed	32	November	Class subjects.
Llanwenarth Citra	Ch. of E.	Mixed	34	October	Class subjects.
Upper Cwmyoy	National	Mixed	16	October	Class subjects.
Lower Cwmyoy	Board	Mixed	17	October	Warned last year. Grant paid under Art. 92. Class subjects.
NORFOLK:					
Cantley	Ch. of E.	Mixed	45	October	Class subjects.
Caston	Ch. of E.	Mixed	50	October	Class subjects.
Ditchingham	National	Mixed	81	October	Class subjects.
Drayton	National	Mixed	46	November	Class subjects.
Gorderstone	National	Mixed	57	November	Class subjects.
Halvergate	National	Mixed	74	October	Class subjects.
Starston	National	Mixed	41	October	Class subjects.
Stow Bedon	Board	Mixed	42	October	Class subjects.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:					
Collyweston	Board	Mixed	39	October	Elementary subjects.
NORTHUMBERLAND:					
Bedlington	Rom.Cath.	Mixed	112	November	Class subjects.
OXFORDSHIRE:					
Oxford, St. Aldate's	Parochial	Mixed	180	October	Class subjects.
Oxford, St. Thomas the Martyr	National	Boys	64	October	Elementary subjects.
SHROPSHIRE:					
Dudleston	Ch. of E.	Mixed	49	November	Elementary subjects.
Knockton	Ch. of E.	Mixed	32	April	Elementary subjects.
Monk Hopton	National	Mixed	30	October	Class subjects.
Great Bolas	Ch. of E.	Mixed	32	October	Warned last year. Grant paid under Art. 92. Class subjects.
SOMERSETSHIRE:					
Clatworthy	National	Mixed	30	October	Elementary subjects.
Combe Hay	National	Mixed	23	October	Class subjects.
Walton	Ch. of E.	Mixed and Infant Class	76	October	Discipline and elementary subjects.
STAFFORDSHIRE:					
Anslow	Parochial	Mixed	62	October	Elementary subjects.
Burton-on-Trent, Anderstaffe Lane	National	Mixed	92	October	Class subjects.
Hamstall Ridware	National	Mixed	41	November	Elementary subjects.

School.	Department (B., G., M., I.)	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.	Reason.
STAFFORDSHIRE—*cont.*			1893.	
Lichfield, St. Michael's - National	Infants -	80	November	Elementary subjects.
Tatenhill - - - National	Mixed -	56	October -	Class subjects.
Curborough and Elmhurst - - - - Board	Mixed -	45	November	Class subjects.
SUFFOLK:				
Denham (Wickham Market) - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	31	October -	Class subjects.
Briswell - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	42	October -	Class subjects.
Livermore - - - Parochial	Mixed -	41	October -	Class subjects.
Occold and Rishangles - Board	Mixed -	56	October -	Class subjects.
Wortham Ling - - Board	Mixed -	30	November	Class subjects.
SURREY:				
Effingham - - - National	Mixed -	49	October -	Class subjects.
WARWICKSHIRE:				
Alcester, The Priory - Rom.Cath.	Mixed -	51	November	Elementary subjects.
WILTSHIRE:				
Sutton Mandeville - National	Mixed -	23	October -	Class subjects.
Wingfield - - - National	Mixed -	38	November	Elementary subjects.
YORKSHIRE:				
High Hoyland - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	51	October -	Class subjects.
Killinghall - - - National	Mixed -	26	November	Elementary subjects.
Mortomley - - - Rom.Cath.	Mixed -	48	October -	Class subjects.
LONDON:				
Dalston, Mayfield Terrace - - - - Wesleyan	Infants -	112	October -	Discipline.
WALES.				
CARMARTHENSHIRE:				
Llanpumpsaint - - British	Mixed -	80	November	Elementary subjects.
CARNARVONSHIRE:				
*Penmorfa, U.D., Dolbenmaen Garn - - - Board	Mixed -	39	November	Elementary subjects.
GLAMORGANSHIRE:				
Llanguicke Gwrhyd - Board	Mixed -	42	October -	Class subjects.
MERIONETHSHIRE:				
Llandecwyn - - - National	Mixed -	35	October -	Elementary subjects.
RADNORSHIRE:				
Llanbadarnfynydd Llaithdu - - - Board	Mixed -	52	October -	Class subjects.

April, 1894.

RETURN, by COUNTIES, of the PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS which have been "Warned" by the Department under Article 86 of the Code during the Three Months ended 31st March 1894, including the Schools from which the Grant has been withheld under that Article.

Note.—Schools from which the Grant has been withheld are marked (*).

School.	Department (B., G., M., I.)	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.	Reason.
ENGLAND.				
BEDFORDSHIRE:				
Morhanger - - - Parochial	Mixed -	29	Dec. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
Roxton - - - - National	Mixed -	49	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Tebworth - - - National	Mixed and Infant Class	75	Feb. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Millbrook - - - Board	Mixed -	36	Dec. 1893	Class subject.
BERKSHIRE:				
Appleford - - - Parochial	Mixed -	48	Dec. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Chilton - - - - National	Mixed -	39	Nov. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Hinton Waldrist - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	37	Dec. „	Class subject.
Pinge Wood - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	55	Jan. 1894	Class subject. Grant paid under Art. 92. Warned last year.
South Moreton - - Parochial	Mixed -	48	Jan. „	Class subject.
Sunninghill, Cheapside Ch. of E.	Mixed and Infant Class	71	Feb. „	Discipline and Elementary subjects. Infants paid under Art. 92.
Upper Basildon - - National	Mixed -	52	Dec. 1893	Elementary subjects.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:				
Ashendon, Infants - - Ch. of E.	Infant -	16	Jan. 1894	Elementary subjects.
East Burnham - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	51	Dec. 1893	Class subject.
Horton - - - - National	Infant Class	24	Dec. „	Elementary subjects.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:				
Hinxton - - - - Undenl.	Mixed -	42	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Reach - - - - National	Mixed -	30	Nov. 1893	Class subject.
Waterbeach - - - Parochial	Mixed -	90	Dec. „	Class subject.
CHESHIRE:				
Knutsford - - - Rom. Cath.	Mixed -	34	Nov. 1893	Class subject.
Nantwich, St. Anne's - Rom. Cath.	Mixed -	45	Jan. 1894	Class subject.

School.	Department (B., G., M., I.)	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.	Reason.
CUMBERLAND:				
Castle Carrock - - Parochial	Mixed -	46	Jan. 1894	Elementary subjects.
*Castle Sowerby - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	31	Feb. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Cumrew - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	20	Jan. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Hutton Marr - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	31	Feb. „	Elementary subjects.
Newbiggin - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	28	Feb. „	Class subject.
Scaleby - - - - National	Mixed -	47	Jan. „	Class subject.
Harrington Lowca - Board	Mixed -	80	Dec. 1893	Class subject.
DERBYSHIRE:				
*Denby, Free - - - National	Mixed and *Infant Class	191	Jan. 1894	Elementary and class subjects.
Etwall - - - - Parochial	Mixed -	71	Dec. 1893	Elementary subjects.
Gresley - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	143	Dec. „	Class subject.
Heage - - - - National	Mixed and Infant Class	79	Sept. „	Discipline and elementary subjects.
Kirk Hallam - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	41	Feb. 1894	Class subjects.
Newton Solney - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	36	Dec. 1893	Class subjects.
Stoney Middleton - - National	Infant Class	21	Dec. „	Elementary subjects.
Willington - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	70	Dec. „	Class subject.
Draycott and Wilne - Board	Infants -	51	Feb. 1894	Elementary subjects.
Mickleover - - - Board	Mixed -	136	Dec. 1893	Class subject.
DEVONSHIRE:				
Blackborough - - - - National	Mixed -	41	Nov. 1893	Class subject.
Landkey - - - - Wesleyan	Mixed -	66	Nov. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Shirwell - - - - National	Mixed -	35	Nov. „	Class subject.
Brixham Nethway - Board	Mixed -	30	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Littleham and Landcross - - - - Board	Mixed -	51	Jan. „	Class subject.
Westleigh - - - Board	Mixed -	43	Jan. „	Class subject.
DORSETSHIRE:				
Buckland Ripers - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	10	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Chetnole - - - - National	Mixed -	40	Jan. „	Class subject.
Fleet - - - - National	Mixed -	26	Jan. „	Class subject.
Folke - - - - National	Mixed -	44	Dec. 1893	Class subject.
Ryme Intrinsica - - National	Mixed -	28	Jan. 1894	Elementary subjects.
West Lulworth - - Rom. Cath.	Mixed -	9	Dec. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
Wool - - - - Rom. Cath.	Mixed -	14	Dec. „	Elementary and class subjects.
DURHAM:				
Byers Green - - - National	Mixed -	136	Jan. 1894	Elementary and class subjects.
Harton, St. Peter's - Ch. of E.	Mixed and Infant Class	61	Dec. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
Ryhope, St. Patrick's - Rom. Cath.	Mixed -	131	Oct. „	Class subject.
Framwellgate, St. Oswald's (E.M.), Braeside - - - - Board	Mixed -	46	Jan. 1894	Class subject.

School.	Department (B., G., M., I.)	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.	Reason.
ESSEX:				
Bulvan - - - - Parochial	Mixed -	53	Nov. 1893	Class subject.
Colchester, St. John's - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	49	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Fairstead - - - National	Mixed -	44	Jan. „	Class subject.
Great Parndon - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	65	Feb. „	Class subject.
Moreton - - - - Parochial	Mixed -	51	Oct. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
Peldon - - - - National	Infant Class	23	Dec. „	Elementary subjects.
Stock, St. Joseph's - Rom. Cath.	Mixed -	54	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Writtle Highwood - Board	Mixed -	82	Feb. „	Elementary and class subjects.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE:				
Bourton-on-the-Hill - National	Mixed -	46	Jan. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Buckover - - - National	Mixed -	43	Feb. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Charfield - - - British	Mixed -	39	Feb. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Elmore - - - - National	Mixed -	38	Feb. „	Class subject.
Moreton-in-Marsh - British	Mixed -	59	Jan. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Two Mile Hill, St. Michael's - - - National	Mixed and Infants.	344	Nov. 1893	Discipline and Organisation.
Wapley-with-Codrington - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	22	Mar. 1894	Elementary and class subjects.
Westerleigh - - - National	Mixed -	56	Mar. „	Elementary and class subjects.
HAMPSHIRE:				
Aldershot - - - National	Mixed -	87	Dec. 1893	Class subject.
Amport - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	69	Nov. „	Class subject.
Beauworth - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	20	Nov. „	Class subject.
Bramdean - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	48	Nov. „	Class subject.
Chandler's Ford - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	67	Nov. „	Class subject.
Dummer - - - - National	Mixed -	46	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Hatherden District - National	Mixed -	54	Nov. 1893	Class subject.
Herriard - - - National	Mixed -	37	Feb. 1894	Elementary and class subjects.
Holybourne Andrew's Endowed - - - National	Mixed -	71	Jan. „	Class subject.
Kingsley - - - National	Mixed -	87	Jan. „	Elementary subjects.
Shaldon - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	35	Jan. „	Class subject.
Wootton St. Lawrence - National	Mixed -	65	Feb. „	Class subject.
Newton Valence - - Board	Mixed -	35	Jan. „	Class subject.
HEREFORDSHIRE:				
King's Pyon - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	47	Dec. 1893	Class subject.
Welsh Newton District National	Mixed -	38	Dec. „	Class subject.
HERTFORDSHIRE:				
Sarratt - - - - National	Mixed -	71	Jan. 1894	Elementary and class subjects.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE:				
Great Gidding - - National	Mixed -	58	Jan. „	Class subject.
Thurning - National	Mixed -	37	Jan. „	Elementary and class subjects.

School.		Department (B., G., M., I.)	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.	Reason.
KENT:					
Guston	National	Mixed	47	Dec. 1893	Class subject.
Hunton	National	Mixed	75	Feb. 1894	Elementary and class subjects.
Laddingford, Girls and Infants	National	Mixed and Infant Class	78	Feb. „	Elementary subjects.
Linton	National	Boys	43	Feb. „	Class subject.
Nettlestead	National	Mixed	51	Feb. „	Class subject.
Sevenoaks, Lady Boswell's	British	Girls	76	Jan. „	Class subject.
LANCASHIRE:					
Castleton Village	National	Infant Class	45	Dec. 1893	Elementary subjects.
Littleborough	Ch. of E.	Mixed	188	Dec. „	Elementary subjects.
Oldham, Townfield	Congl.	Mixed	104	Dec. „	Elementary subjects.
Royton Village	British	Mixed	113	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Warrington, St. Barnabas	National	Mixed	215	Nov. 1893	Class subject.
LEICESTERSHIRE:					
Harston	National	Mixed	20	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
LINCOLNSHIRE:					
Branston Fen	National	Mixed	21	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Brigg	Rom. Cath.	Mixed	39	Nov. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
Bucknall	Parochial	Mixed	48	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Cranwell	Ch. of E.	Mixed	15	Jan. „	Class subject.
Horsington	National	Mixed	21	Dec. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
North Cockerington	National	Mixed	73	Dec. „	Elementary subjects.
*West Pinchbeck	Ch. of E.	Infant Class	40	Dec. „	Elementary subjects.
Washingborough	Board	Infant Class	29	Jan. 1894	Discipline and organisation.
MIDDLESEX:					
New Southgate, St. Paul's	National	Mixed	133	Nov. 1893	Class subject.
MONMOUTHSHIRE:					
Llanddewi Rhydderch	British	Mixed	31	Nov. 1893	Warned last year. Grant paid under Art. 92. Class subject.
Kymin and Wyesham	Ch. of E.	Mixed	106	Dec. „	Class subject.
Penrhos	Ch. of E.	Mixed	23	Dec. „	Class subject.
Pontypool, St. Alban's	Rom. Cath.	Mixed	77	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
NORFOLK:					
Aldeby	National	Mixed	67	Jan. „	Class subject.
Barnham Broom	National	Mixed	36	Jan. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Beighton	National	Mixed	57	Feb. „	Class subject.
Burgh (Norwich)	Ch. of E.	Mixed	21	Feb. „	Elementary and class subjects.
East Carleton Elementary	British	Mixed	33	Feb. „	Class subject.
Flitcham-cum-Appleton	Ch. of E.	Mixed	54	Feb. „	Class subject.

School.	Department (B., G., M., I.)	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.	Reason.
NORFOLK—*cont.*				
Honing - - - - National	Mixed -	58	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Knapton - - - National	Mixed -	48	Jan. „	Class subject.
Moulton - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	30	Feb. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Needham - - - National	Mixed -	27	Dec. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
Plumstead Parva - - National	Mixed -	48	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Southwood and Limpenhoe - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	38	Jan. „	Class subject.
Trunch - - - - National	Mixed -	59	Feb. „	Class subject.
Mundesley - - - Board	Mixed -	40	Jan. „	Class subject.
Southery - - - Board	Mixed -	83	Nov. 1893	Class subject.
Tilney, St. Lawrence - Board	Infant Class	51	Dec. „	Elementary subjects.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:				
*Fotheringhay - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	43	Jan. 1894	Elementary and class subjects.
Great Creaton - - National	Mixed -	38	Feb. „	Class subject.
Newbottle and Charlton - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	48	Jan. „	Class subject.
Northampton, St. Giles' Mission - - - National	Mixed -	45	Oct. 1893	Class subject.
Stanion - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	31	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Yarwell - - - - National	Mixed -	42	Jan. „	Class subject.
NORTHUMBERLAND:				
Berwick-on-Tweed, Whitadder Bridge - National	Mixed -	31	Mar. 1894	Class subject.
Long Benton Bigge's Main - - - - National	Mixed -	73	Dec. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
South Charlton - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	46	Feb. [1894	Class subject.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:				
Carlton-in-Lindrick - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	106	Jan. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Clayworth - - - Parochial	Mixed -	36	Feb. „	Elementary subjects.
East Stoke - - - Parochial	Mixed -	20	Dec. 1893	Class subject.
Kirklington - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	27	Dec. „	Class subject.
Marnham - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	22	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Mattersey - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	47	Feb. „	Class subject.
North Clifton - - Parochial	Mixed -	52	Feb. „	Elementary subjects.
North Wheatley - - National	Mixed -	40	Feb. „	Elementary subjects.
Thorney - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	28	Feb. „	Elementary subjects.
Winkburn - - - British	Mixed -	29	Dec. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
OXFORDSHIRE:				
Ducklington - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	53	Nov. „	Class subject.
Drayton (near Banbury) National	Mixed -	38	Dec. „	Class subject.
Hornton - - - - National	Mixed -	41	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Mollington - - - National	Mixed -	33	Jan. „	Elementary subjects.
*Newington - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	38	Jan. „	Elementary and class subjects.

School.	Department (B., G., M., I.)	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.	Reason.
OXFORDSHIRE—*cont.*				
Shenington - - - National	Mixed -	44	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Wroxton - - - - National	Mixed -	40	Dec. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
SHROPSHIRE:				
Barrow-cum-Willey - National	Mixed -	37	Jan. 1894	Elementary and class subjects.
Frankton - - - National	Mixed -	46	Jan. „	Class subject.
Maesbury - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	37	Jan. „	Class subject.
Maesbury - - - British	Mixed -	40	Jan. „	Class subject.
Marton - - - - National	Mixed -	53	Feb. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Wellington - - -Rom. Cath.	Mixed -	52	Oct. 1893	Class subject.
SOMERSETSHIRE:				
Bridgwater, St. Joseph's Rom.Cath.	Mixed -	33	Dec. „	Class subject.
Cossington - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	36	Mar. 1894	Class subject.
South Stoke - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	39	Feb. „	Class subject.
*Walton-in-Gordano - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	25	Sept. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
Wrantage - - - National	Mixed -	58	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
STAFFORDSHIRE:				
Cobridge - - - National	Boys -	127	Nov. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
Fazeley - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	184	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Hammerwick - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	86	Nov. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
Harlaston - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	52	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Hopwas - - - - British	Mixed -	46	Jan. „	Class subject.
Marchington - - - National	Mixed -	41	Dec. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
Norton-under-Cannock, Brownhill Central - British	Mixed -	155	Nov. „	Elementary and class subjects.
SUFFOLK:				
Boxford - - - - National	Infants -	31	Feb. 1894	Elementary subjects.
Cotton - - - - National	Mixed -	37	Nov. 1893	Class subject.
Elmsett - - - - National	Mixed -	36	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Great Saxham - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	24	Jan. „	Class subject.
Little Saxham - - National	Mixed -	27	Jan. „	Class subject.
Middleton-cum-Fordley Ch. of E.	Mixed and Infant Class	88	Nov. 1893	Elementary subjects.
Walpole and Cookley - British	Mixed and Infant Class	85	Oct. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Darsham - - - Board	Mixed -	55	Nov. „	Elementary subjects.
Nedging and Naughton Board	Mixed -	39	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Stansfield - - - Board	Mixed -	65	Feb. „	Elementary subjects.
SURREY:				
Virginia Water, Christ Church - - - National	Infant Class	28	Dec. 1893	Discipline and Organisation.
SUSSEX:				
Crowhurst - - - National	Mixed -	66	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Shoreham, St. Peter's - Rom. Cath.	Mixed -	71	Nov. 1893	Class subject.

School.	Department (B., G., M., I.)	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.	Reason.
SUSSEX—*cont.*				
Heathfield, Maynard's Green - - - - Board	Mixed -	66	Feb. 1894	Class subject.
Wisborough Green, Loxwood - - - Board	Mixed -	59	Nov. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
WARWICKSHIRE:				
Austrey - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	40	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Avon Dassett - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	19	Jan. „	Grant paid 2nd time under Art. 92. Class subject.
Binton - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	38	Jan. „	Class subject.
Birmingham, St. George's National	Boys -	312	Feb. „	Elementary subjects.
Marton - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	57	Feb. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Sherbourne - - - National	Mixed -	38	Dec. 1893	Warned last year. Grant paid under Art. 92. Class subject.
Stretton-on-Dunmore - National	Mixed -	47	Feb. 1894	Discipline and class subject.
Kingsbury, Dosthill, and Whateley - - Board	Mixed and Infant Class	137	Jan. „	Elementary subjects.
Kingsbury Hurley - Board	Mixed	72	Jan. „	Elementary and class subjects.
WESTMORELAND:				
Milburn Village - - British	Mixed -	29	Feb. „	Class subject.
WILTSHIRE:				
Bradford Parish Ch. - National	Mixed -	177	Dec. 1893	Elementary subjects.
Imber - - - - British	Mixed -	21	Feb. 1894	Elementary and class subjects.
Netherhampton - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	22	Jan. „	Elementary and class subjects.
Edington and East Coulston, U.D., West Coulston - - - Board	Mixed -	21	Jan. „	Class subject.
WORCESTERSHIRE:				
Cofton Hackett - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	30	Sept. 1893	Class subject.
Norton by Bredon - National	Mixed -	32	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Kidderminster, Coventry Street - - - Board	Boys and Girls.	233	Jan. „	Class subject.
YORKSHIRE:				
Bramhope - - - Wesleyan	Mixed -	50	Nov. 1893	Elementary subjects.
Dinnington - - - National	Mixed -	47	Jan. 1894	Elementary subjects.
Firbeck - - - - National	Mixed -	33	Jan. „	Class subject.
Fremington Endowed -	Mixed -	32	Oct. 1893	Class subject.
Garforth - - - Rom. Cath.	Mixed -	48	Oct. „	Class subject.
North Grimston - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	28	Nov. „	Class subject.
Old Byland - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	21	July „	Discipline and organisation.
Old Malton - - - National	Mixed -	136	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Thorpe Salvin - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	37	Jan. „	Class subject.
Thurgoland - - - National	Mixed -	136	Oct. 1893	Class subject.
East Cottingwith - - Board	Mixed -	40	Feb. 1894	Class subject.

School.	Department (B., G., M., I.)	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.	Reason.
LONDON:				
Blackheath, St. John's - Ch. of E.	Boys - -	160	Nov. 1893	Discipline and organisation.
Hoxton, St. John's - National	Infants -	124	Jan. 1894	Elementary subjects.
Lincoln's Inn Fields, Gate Street - - Rom. Cath.	Girls - -	146	Feb. „	Elementary subjects.
WALES.				
BRECON:				
Llanwithwl - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	41	Nov. 1893	Class subject.
CARDIGAN:				
Elerch - - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	42	Dec. 1893	Elementary and class subjects.
Llanarth and Llamina - National	Mixed -	18	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
CARMARTHEN:				
Llanelly - - - - Rom. Cath.	Mixed -	33	Jan. „	Class subject.
Conwilin Elvet, Cwmduad - - - - Board	Mixed -	46	Nov. 1893	Elementary subjects.
Llangendeirne Pentyates - - - - Board	Mixed -	66	Nov. „	Elementary and class subjects.
CARNARVON:				
Abererch - - - National	Mixed -	51	Oct. „	Class subject.
FLINT:				
Gorsedd - - - - National	Mixed -	23	Jan. 1894	Class subject.
Mold - - - - National	Boys -	89	Jan. „	Class subject.
Rhewl Mostyn, Lady A. Mostyn - - - British	Mixed -	64	Dec. 1893	Class subject.
Rhuddlan, Boys - - National	Mixed -	83	Jan. 1894	Elementary and class subjects.
GLAMORGAN:				
Llanilterne - - - Ch. of E.	Mixed -	29	Oct. 1893	Class subject.
MERIONETH:				
Festiniog - - - National	Mixed -	40	Oct. „	Class subject.
MONTGOMERY:				
Arddlin - - - - Parochial	Mixed -	34	Dec. „	Class subject.
Llansaintffraid - - National	Mixed and Infant Class	79	Dec. „	Elementary subjects.
Manafon - - - - National	Mixed -	39	Oct. „	Class subject.
PEMBROKE:				
Abercych (Manordeifi) National	Mixed -	51	Nov. „	Class subject.
Llangwn - - - - National	Mixed -	143	Jan. 1894	Elementary subjects.

PAPERS relating to ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, presented to PARLIAMENT by the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, 1893–94.

Report to Her Majesty in Council, 1892–93, with Appendix. [C.—7089.–I.] Price 3*s.* 7*d.*

The following reports, included in the above, are also published separately:—

Report (1892–93) of the Committee of Council on Education. [C.—7089.] Price 2½*d.*

Reports on Training Colleges for the year 1892 by H. E. Oakeley, Esq., J. G. Fitch, Esq., the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, and Sir John Stainer. [C.—7088.] Price 8½*d.*

Report by Rev. F. Synge, on schools in the Eastern Division, comprising the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Hertford, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, and part of Essex. [C.—7068.] Price 1½*d.*

Report by J. R. Blakiston, Esq., on schools in the North-eastern Division, comprising the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and York. [C.—7068.–I.] Price 1*d.*

Report by Rev. C. H. Parez, on schools in the North Central Division, comprising the counties of Chester, Derby, Nottingham, and Stafford. [C.—7068.–II.] Price 2*d.*

Report by E. H. Brodie, Esq., on schools in the South-western Division, comprising the counties of Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, and the Channel Islands. [C.—7068.–III.] Price 1½*d.*

Report by W. Williams, Esq., on schools in the Welsh Division, comprising Wales and the county of Monmouth. [C.—7068.–IV.] Price 3*d.*

Minute of 17th November 1893, cancelling certain articles of the Day School Code, 1893, so far as they relate to Evening Schools. [C.—7218.] Price ½*d.*

Day School Code for 1894. [C.—7320.] Price 5½*d.*

Revised Instructions issued to Inspectors, and applicable to the Code of 1894. [C.—7321.] Price 3*d.*

Evening School Code for 1894. [C.—7330.] Price 3*d.*

Minute of 2nd April 1894, providing for grants on account of the education of Blind and Deaf Children. [C.—7335.] Price ½*d.*

Minute of 17th April 1894, modifying Article 73 of the Day School Code, 1894. [C.—7350.] Price ½*d.*

Revised Regulations of 7th June 1894, as to Certificates of Age, Proficiency, and School Attendance. [C.—7420.] Price ½*d.*

Return showing (1) the expenditure upon annual grants to Elementary Schools in 1892; and (2) the actual number of Elementary Schools on the annual grant list on the 31st August 1893; the accommodation and number of scholars in those schools; and the results of the inspection and examination of Elementary Schools during the year ending 31st August 1893. [C.—7329.] Price 2½*d.*

List of School Boards and School Attendance Committees in England and Wales (1st April 1894). [C.—7379.] Price 9*d.*

Return of the Correspondence of the Education Department with the School Board of Willesden and with the managers of St. Andrew's School, as regards the amount of accommodation, without payment of fees, required for the district, and the refusal of the Department to allow higher fees to be charged in the said school, &c. (The Bishop of London.) H.L. 279. Price 3*d.*

Return of the Circular (321) and Form issued on 21st January 1893 to Her Majesty's Inspectors on the subject of existing School Buildings and Apparatus. (Earl of Harrowby.) H.L. 246. Price 1½*d.*

Return of all Cases in which Final Notices have been issued to School Districts since 1st September 1892 to supply deficiencies in School provision. (Earl of Harrowby.) H.L. 247. Price ½*d.*

Return of all the Correspondence between the Education Department and the School School Board of Southampton, with respect to the action of the Education Department in regard to the School Board of Southampton, in ordering a Second Inspection of one of the ten Schools belonging to that School Board, on private representations made to the Education Department by the National Union of Teachers. (Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.) H.L. 305. Price 1½*d.*

Report to the Committee of Council on Education of the Proceedings of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales under the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869 to 1889, for the year 1893. [C.—7398.] Price 1½*d.*

Return of Schools "warned," under Article 86 of the Code, for the Quarter ended 30th June 1894. (Mr. Dyke Acland.) H.C. 218. Price 1½*d.*

Reports from University Colleges participating in the grant of 15,000*l.* made by Parliament for "University Colleges in Great Britain," 1894. [C.—7459.] Price 1*s.* 7*d.*

None of the above papers can be obtained from this office. They can be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or John Menzies and Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Limited, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Appointment of Inspectors.

Extracts from the London Gazette of 30th January 1894.)

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 29th day of January 1894.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint *John Foster*, Esquire, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 29th day of January 1894.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint *Lewis Jones Roberts*, Esquire, B.A., late Exhibitioner of Exeter College, Oxford, and B.A., St. David's College, Lampeter, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

(*Extract from the London Gazette of* 1st *June* 1894.)

At the Court at Balmoral, the 28*th day of May* 1894.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint *Thomas Jones*, Esquire, B.A.,* Trinity College, Dublin, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

(*Extract from the London Gazette of* 20*th July* 1894.)

At the Court at Windsor, the 18*th day of July* 1894.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint *Henry Holman*, Esquire, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

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* This should have been M.A.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

H.M. INSPECTORS' DISTRICTS.

N.B.—The names of the Inspectors' Assistants are in italics.

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-Quarters.
NORTH EASTERN DIVISION. Population 4,752,486. (W. P. Turnbull, Esq., Chief Inspector.)			
1 *Northumberland* District.	Northumberland - *except*— 559. Hexham. 560. Haltwhistle. (*See* No. 2.)	465,413	Pennethorne, D. P., Esq., 25, Victoria Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Hunter, J. Esq., (Sub-Inspector), 2, Bondgate Without, Alnwick. *R. Ramshaw, Esq.*, 42, Larkspur Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *J. B. Rennie, Esq.*, 44, Larkspur Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2 *Sunderland* District.	Northumberland -		Foster, J., Esq., Noble Terrace, Gateshead. Jarman, J. R., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 13, Tunstall Vale, Sunderland. *G. Wilson, Esq.*, 15, Woodhouse Terrace, Bewick Road, Gateshead. *J. W. Thorpe, Esq.*, 17, Gordon Terrace, Chester Road, Sunderland. *J. Payne, Esq.*, 21, Noble Terrace, Gateshead.
	559. Hexham -	32,937	
	560. Haltwhistle -	7,746	
	Cumberland - -		
	568. Alston - -	3,384	
	Durham - - -		
	553. Sunderland -	158,642	
	554. South Shields	141,493	
	555. Gateshead -	131,249	
		475,451	
3 *Durham* District.	Durham - - -		Northrop, W., Esq., 2, Pimlico, Durham. Brown, H., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 6, Ravensworth Terrace, Durham. *A. J. Dawson, Esq.*, 10, The Avenue, Durham. *W. H. Crompton, Esq.*, The Peth, Durham.
	545. Auckland -	88,998	
	546. Teesdale -	20,963	
	547. Weardale -	16,087	
	548. Lanchester -	65,464	
	549. Durham -	69,592	
	550. Easington -	45,826	
	551. Houghton-le-Spring.	37,921	
	552. Chester-le-Street.	50,594	
		395,445	
4 *Darlington* District.	Durham - - -		Swettenham, R. P. A., Esq., The Manor House, Hurworth, Darlington. Ensor, E., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 69, Stanhope Road, Darlington. *J. A. Richardson, Esq.*, Florence Cottage, Saltburn-by-the-Sea. *W. W. Burley, Esq.* (*Not yet fixed.*)
	542. Darlington -	49,512	
	543. Stockton -	81,251	
	544. Hartlepool -	66,667	
	York - - -		
	532. Whitby -	24,407	
	533. Guisboro' -	39,986	
	534. Middlesborough.	121,213	
	535. Stokesley -	11,119	
		394,155	
5 *York* District.	488. Great Ouseburn	12,064	Colson, C. G., Esq., 48, Bootham, York. Eley, T., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 81, Bishopthorpe Road, York. *W. Thackray, Esq.*, 35, East Mount Road, York. *G. W. Bell, Esq.*, 10, Avenue Terrace, Clifton, York.
	490. Wetherby -	14,984	
	514. Selby - -	15,285	
	515. Tadcaster	25,977	
	516. York - -	81,495	
	517. Pocklington -	14,579	
	526. Scarborough -	46,049	
	527. Malton -	21,662	
	528. Easingwold -	8,857	
	529. Thirsk -	12,188	
	530. Helmsley -	10,719	
	531. Pickering -	10,474	
	536. Northallerton	11,272	
	537. Bedale -	8,228	
	540. Reeth - -	3,217	
	541. Richmond -	12,635	
		309,685	

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-Quarters.
	North Eastern Division—*continued.*		
6 *Hull* District.	**York—*continued.***		
	512. Thorne	14,897	Stevelly, R. S., Esq., New Walk, Beverley.
	518. Goole	24,350	Anstead, W. H., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 1, Alexandra Terrace, Union Road, Beverley.
	519. Howden	12,821	*E. Corris, Esq.*, 21, Vane Street, Spring Bank, Hull.
	519. Beverley	24,007	*P. Harvey, Esq.*, North Bar Without Beverley.
	520. Sculcoates	135,681	
	521. Hull	77,926	
	522. Patrington	8,430	
	523. Skirlaugh	9,304	
	524. Driffield	18,843	
	525. Bridlington	16,875	
		343,164	
7 *Bradford* District.	483. Sedbergh	4,040	Cooper, T. G., Esq., The Elms, High Harrogate.
	484. Settle	14,071	Sedgwick, G., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Sunny Bank, Shipley, Yorks.
	485. Skipton	38,948	*A. Watkins, Esq.*, 5, Woodlands, Frizinghall, Bradford, Yorks.
	491. Wharfedale	51,256	*C. E. Neville, Esq.*, 5, Victoria Park, Shipley Yorks.
	492. Keighley	69,230	*E. D. Fear, Esq.*, 13, Lynthorne Road, Frizinghall, Bradford, Yorks.
	497. Bradford	341,881	
		519,426	
8 *Leeds* District.	486. Pateley Bridge	7,761	Legard, A. G., Esq., Fern Lea, Harrogate.
	487. Ripon	16,058	Owen, A., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 64, Cardigan Road, Headingley, Leeds.
	489. Knaresboro'	27,158	*G. Wade, Esq.*, 39, Leopold Street, Leeds.
	498. Hunslet	70,920	*W. H. Haler, Esq.*, 65, Cemetery Road, Beeston Hill, Leeds.
	499. Holbeck	25,573	
	500. Bramley	67,398	
	501. Leeds	223,154	
	538. Leyburn	7,635	
	539. Aysgarth	4,746	
		450,403	
9 *Wakefield* District.	502. Dewsbury	162,596	Lott, F. B., Esq., St. John's Grove, Wakefield.
	503. Wakefield	99,705	Pember, J., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 120, Westgate, Wakefield.
	504. Pontefract	56,611	*G. Thorpe, Esq.*, Beaconsfield Terrace, Sandal, Wakefield.
		318,912	*A. Ridge, Esq.*, Beaconsfield Terrace, Sandal, Wakefield.
10 *Halifax* District.	493. Todmorden	37,585	Wilson, S. R., Esq., Shibden Grange, Halifax.
	494. Saddleworth	22,462	Taylor, W., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Grove House, Fernside, Halifax.
	495. Huddersfield	168,400	*J. Firth, Esq.*, Greenwell House, Deighton, near Huddersfield.
	496. Halifax	185,272	*J. Stacey, Esq.*, Forest Villa, Ovenden, Halifax.
		413,719	
11 *Sheffield* District.	505. Hemsworth	14,631	Turnbull, W. P., Esq., Mount View, Sheffield.
	506. Barnsley	95,649	Howard, E. H., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Summerfield, Sheffield.
	507. Wortley	58,802	Worley, P., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Highnam Crescent, Moor Oaks Park, Sheffield.
	508. Ecclesall Bierlow.	137,905	*L. C. F. Smith, Esq.*, Birch Lea, Oakdale Road, Brincliffe, Sheffield.
	509. Sheffield	204,677	*T. Harrison, Esq.*, Whirlowdale Road, Millhouses, Sheffield.
	510. Rotherham	91,565	*G. F. Smith, Esq.*, 21, Marlborough Road, Moor Oaks Park, Sheffield.
	511. Doncaster	63,484	
		666,718	

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-Quarters.
NORTH WESTERN DIVISION. Population 4,177,826. (Rev. F. F. Cornish, Chief Inspector.)			
12 *Carlisle* District.	Cumberland - -		
	569. Penrith -	22,576	Fisher, A. B., Esq., Birthwaite Lodge, Windermere.
	570. Brampton -	9,754	
	571. Longtown -	7,181	Sparks, J., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Scotland Road, Stanwix, Carlisle.
	572. Carlisle -	55,185	
	573. Wigton -	23,953	Mercer, H. D., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 6, Warwick Square East, Carlisle.
	574. Cockermouth -	71,671	
	575. Whitehaven -	57,969	*C. Stuart, Esq.*, Granville House, Stanwix, Carlisle.
	576. Bootle -	14,877	
	Westmoreland (577 to 579) - - -	66,215	*J. E. Singleton, Esq.*, Holly Bank, Kendal.
	Lancaster - -		
	481. Ulverston -	43,821	
	482. Barrow-in-Furness.	51,712	
		424,914	
13 *Blackburn* District.	458. Wigan - -	166,762	Brewer, W. H., Esq., 24, Shear Bank Road, Blackburn.
	473. Clitheroe -	23,208	
	474. Blackburn -	204,903	Hamer, D., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 9, York Terrace, Blackburn.
	475. Chorley (*part of*)—		*J. Walsh, Esq.*, 30, Oswald Street, Blackburn.
	Brindle -	6,346	*T. J. Johnson, Esq.*, 35, Duke's Brow, Blackburn.
	Rivington	6,171	
	Chorley -	26,635	
		434,025	
14 *Preston* District.	457. Ormskirk -	99,207	Iles, J. C. Esq. (*Not yet fixed.*)
	475. Chorley (*The remainder.*)	15,906	Bostock, D., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 5, Christian Road, Preston.
	476. Preston -	143,541	
	477. Fylde - -	56,299	*J. S. Foister, Esq.*, 4, Garstang Road, Fulwood, Preston.
	478. Garstang -	12,151	
	479. Lancaster -	52,024	*J. H. Park, Esq.*, 11, Regent Street, Preston.
	480. Lunesdale -	7,347	
		386,475	
15 *Liverpool* District.	453. Liverpool -	156,991	Harrison, H. E. B., Esq., 40, Devonshire Road, Liverpool.
	454. Toxteth Park	107,341	Pearce, T. W., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 85, Hartington Road, Liverpool.
	455. West Derby - (*Within the Borough of Liverpool.*)	253,619	*C. Dicks, Esq.*, 2, Strathmore Road, Liverpool.
			H. Page, Esq., 13, Rocky Lane, Newsham Park, Liverpool.
		517,951	
16 *Warrington* District.	454. Toxteth Park	21,046	Phelps, E. L., Esq., 11, Deeside Terrace, West Kirby, Cheshire.
	455. West Derby - *The remainder.*	190,746	Glover, T., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 70, Kremlin Drive, Liverpool.
	456. Prescot -	140,927	*A. Percival, Esq.*, 27, Moscow Drive, Liverpool.
	459. Warrington -	84,922	*J. Sinkings, Esq.*, 87, Moscow Drive, Liverpool.
	460. Leigh - -	70,756	
		508,397	
17 *Bury* District.	462. Bury - -	137,405	Freeland, F. A. S., Esq., Burnley.
	471. Haslingden -	103,408	Sharpe, A., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 7, Broad Street, Bury, Lancashire.
	472. Burnley -	165,289	*J. H. Hudson, Esq.*, 23, Grove Place, Padiham. Burnley.
			J. E. Holden, Esq., 13, Bolton Street, Bury, Lancashire.
		406,102	
18 *Rochdale* District.	469. Oldham -	201,153	Wylie, J. H., Esq., Heybrook House, Rochdale.
	470. Rochdale -	123,910	*T. Butterworth, Esq.*, 48, Fenton Street, Rochdale.
			W. Sadler, Esq., 13, Fenton Street, Rochdale.
		325,063	

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-Quarters.
	North Western Division—*continued*.		
19 *Salford* District.	Lancaster—*continued*.		Pole, M., Esq., Wilderspool, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, Manchester. Mills, F. C., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 22, St. Mary's Road, Higher Crumpsall, Manchester. *G. H. Wadsworth, Esq.*, 56, Murray Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester. *W. B. Urwin, Esq.*, 9, Upper Gordon Street, Pendleton, near Manchester.
	461. Bolton - -	226,803	
	465. Salford - -	204,522	
		431,325	
20 *Manchester* District.	463. Barton-upon-Irwell.	93,501	Cornish, Rev. F. F., Elmhurst, Victoria Park, Manchester. Kay, J., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 19, Chaddock Street, Preston. Dewse, W., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 5, Lea Road, Heaton Chapel, R.O., Stockport. *W. H. Jalland, Esq.*, 5, Brook Road, Gorton, Manchester. *A. G. Bate, Esq.*, Carlton Villas, Derby Road, Heaton Moor, near Stockport. *J. H. Ford, Esq.* (*Not yet fixed.*)
	464. Chorlton - -	299,855	
	466. Manchester - -	145,083	
	467. Prestwich - -	149,537	
	with Isle of Man - -	55,598	
		743,574	
	North Central Division. Population 3,044,848. (Rev. C. H. Parez, Chief Inspector.)		
21 *Stockport* District.	Lancaster - - -		Lomax, Rev. J., The Elms, Cheetham Hill, Manchester. *J. Park, Esq.*, 27, Hawthorn Grove, Heaton Chapel, Stockport. *F. J. Webb, Esq.*, Whalley Avenue, Sale, Manchester.
	468. Ashton-under-Lyne.	165,107	
	Chester - - -		
	443. Stockport -	135,276	
	445. Altrincham -	65,890	
		366,273	
22 *Crewe* District.	Chester - - -		Gleadowe, T. S., Esq., Queen's Hotel, Alderley Edge, Manchester. *J. L. Fawcett, Esq.*, 10, Beech Lane, Macclesfield. *J. O. Thomas, Esq.*, 233, Nantwich Road, Crewe.
	444. Macclesfield -	60,324	
	447. Northwich -	50,278	
	448. Congleton -	37,657	
	449. Nantwich -	67,201	
		215,460	
23 *Chester* District.	Chester - - -		Kynnersley, E. M. Sneyd, Esq., Boughton Lodge, Chester. *W. Ballance, Esq.*, Upton Park, Chester. *W. Reep, Esq.*, Cleveland House, Willmer Road, Birkenhead.
	446. Runcorn -	42,517	
	450. Chester - - *except Hawarden Union* (*see* No. 38).	62,805	
	451. Wirral - -	39,623	
	452. Birkenhead -	130,589	
		275,534	
24 *Derby* District.	Derby (435 to 442) -	432,414	Parez, Rev. C. H., Rose Hill House, Derby. Meggs, W. T., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Havelock Villa, Uttoxeter New Road, Derby. Briggs, J. W., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Wharfedale Villa, Swinburne Street, Derby. *W. Burton, Esq.*, 55, Douglas Street, Derby. *W. H. Roberts, Esq.*, 63, Malcolm Street, Derby.
25 *Newark* District.	Nottingham - -		Sewell, Rev. C., Winthorpe, Newark. *B. Webster, Esq.*, 1, Queen's Villas, Retford.
	427. East Retford -	23,679	
	428. Worksop -	30,979	
	429. Mansfield -	55,296	
	432. Southwell -	19,321	
	433. Newark -	30,588	
		159,863	
26 *Nottingham* District.	Nottingham - -		Green, F. T., Esq., 15, Clipstone Avenue, Nottingham. *J. Hall, Esq.*, 37, Burns Street, Nottingham. *J. J. Edwards, Esq.*, 4, Burns' Avenue, Nottingham.
	430. Basford -	154,387	
	431. Nottingham -	176,920	
	434. Bingham -	13,984	
		345,291	
27 *Wolverhampton* District.	Stafford - - -		Joad, E., Esq. (*Not yet fixed.*) Turner, W., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 9, Brighton Terrace, Merridale Road, Wolverhampton. *W. H. Wakelin, Esq.*, 297, New Hampton Road West, Wolverhampton. *G. H. Acton, Esq.*, 98, New Hampton Road West, Wolverhampton.
	871. Wolverhampton	154,824	
	874. Dudley -	142,705	
	Worcester - -		
	875. Stourbridge -	82,832	
		380,361	

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-quarters.
	North Central Division—*continued.*		
28 *Lichfield* District.	Stafford - - -		Colt, E. W., Esq., Hagley Hall, Rugeley. Knight, R., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Rectory Road, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham. *W. Roe, Esq.*, Livingstone Road, Birchfield, Birmingham. *F. Cornes, Esq.*, 92, Trinity Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.
	367. Burton-upon-Trent.	83,533	
	368. Tamworth -	21,804	
	369. Lichfield -	40,116	
	370. Cannock -	40,554	
	372. Walsall -	100,114	
	373. WestBromwich	142,599	
		428,720	
29 *Stoke-upon-Trent* District.	Stafford - - -		Fowler, R. M., Esq., Heath House, Uttoxeter. *F. W. Parkes, Esq.*, Princes Road, Stoke-upon-Trent. *W. P. Beach, Esq.*, Bank Terrace, Basford, Stoke-upon-Trent.
	362. Wolstanton -	83,652	
	363. Stoke-upon-Tr.	121,359	
	364. Leek - -	33,405	
	365. Cheadle -	24,164	
	366. Uttoxeter -	14,616	
		277,196	
30 *Stafford* District.	Stafford - - -		Yarde, W. B. S., Esq., Audmore House, near Gnosall, Stafford. *H. Ensor, Esq.*, High Street, Newport, Salop.
	359. Stafford -	30,590	
	360. Stone - -	31,752	
	361. Newcastle-under-Lyme.	37,535	
	Salop - - -		
	349. Shifnal -	12,215	
	350. Madeley -	23,114	
	356. Market Drayton.	14,196	
	358. Newport -	14,334	
		163,736	
	WEST CENTRAL DIVISION. Population 1,864,023. (T. King, Esq., Chief Inspector.)		
31 *Shrewsbury* District.	Salop - - -		Colvill, J. C., Esq., Dogpole Chambers, Shrewsbury. (*Temporary.*) Williams, T., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Brunswick House, Leominster. *W. T. Eltringham, Esq.*, 2, Granville Street, Copthorne, Shrewsbury. *C. H. Cowling, Esq.*, 75, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury.
	344. Ludlow -	17,656	
	345. Clun - -	9,366	
	346. Church Stretton.	5,401	
	348. Bridgnorth -	14,927	
	351. Atcham -	48,332	
	353. Ellesmere -	13,723	
	354. Wem - -	10,119	
	355. Whitchurch -	11,699	
	357. Wellington -	24,077	
	Hereford - - -		
	337. Ledbury -	12,615	
	339. Hereford -	41,889	
	340. Weobly -	7,414	
	342. Leominster -	13,816	
	343. Kington -	11,387	
		242,421	
32 *Cheltenham* District.	Hereford - - -		De Sausmarez, F. B., Esq., 5, Queen's Parade, Cheltenham. Waite, J., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 2, Christchurch Villas, Cheltenham. *F. Hole, Esq.*, 1, Hazelwood Villas, Honyatt Road, Gloucester. *W. H. Bulley, Esq.* (*Not yet fixed.*)
	338. Ross - -	15,708	
	Gloucester - -		
	326. Newent -	10,003	
	327. Gloucester -	50,902	
	328. Wheatenhurst	6,853	
	329. Stroud- -	42,215	
	331. Cirencester -	20,398	
	332. Northleach -	8,885	
	333. Stow-on-the Wold	9,004	
	334. Winchcomb -	9,232	
	335. Cheltenham -	54,786	
	336. Tewkesbury -	12,896	
	Oxford - - -		
	154. Chipping Norton	18,103	
		258,285	

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-Quarters.
	West Central Division—*continued.*		
33 ***Bristol*** **District.**	Gloucester - -		Elliott, C. H. B., Esq., Winterbourne, Fishponds, R.S.O., Gloucestershire. Lewis, C., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 13, Fernbank Road, Redland, Bristol. *J. Bould, Esq.*, 60, Belmont Road, St. Andrew's Park, Bristol. *J. R. Riddell, Esq.*, Queenslet, Eastville, Bristol.
	320. Bristol - -	55,541	
	321. Barton Regis -	193,114	
	322. Chipping Sodbury	16,805	
	323. Thornbury -	16,765	
	324. Dursley -	12,166	
	330. Tetbury -	5,665	
	Somerset - -		
	319. Bedminster -	77,575	
		377,631	
34 ***Bath*** **District.**	Somerset - - -		King, T., Esq., Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath. (*Temporary.*) Mines, H. R., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Rose Bank, Oldfield Park, Bath. *W. Bond, Esq.*, Bloomfield Park, Bath.
	312. Frome - -	22,850	
	313. Shepton Mallet	15,560	
	314. Wells - -	23,856	
	315. Axbridge -	43,177	
	316. Clutton -	24,904	
	317. Bath - -	75,195	
	318. Keynsham -	29,884	
		235,426	
35 ***Taunton*** **District.**	Somerset - -		Gordon, G. H., Esq., The Beeches, Sherborne. Morgan, T. Miles, Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Braeholm, Elm Grove, Taunton. *A. H. Lacey, Esq.*, Hope Villa, Wellington Road, Taunton. *T. Butt, Esq.*, Cold Harbour, Sherborne.
	303. Williton -	17,269	
	304. Dulverton -	4,988	
	305. Wellington -	18,410	
	306. Taunton -	36,779	
	307. Bridgwater -	33,273	
	308. Langport -	14,478	
	309. Chard - -	24,795	
	310. Yeovil - -	27,902	
	311. Wincanton -	19,169	
	Dorset - - -		
	258. Shaftesbury -	11,840	
	259. Sturminster -	9,583	
	265. Dorchester -	24,484	
	266. Sherborne -	12,383	
	267. Beaminster -	10,366	
	268. Bridport -	14,038	
		279,757	
36 ***Chippenham*** **District.**	Wilts - - -		Curry, R. F., Esq., Cumberland Lodge, Bathwick Hill, Bath. *S. Norris, Esq.*, 5, Elm Place, Bath.
	241. Highworth -	47,310	
	242. Cricklade -	11,835	
	243. Malmesbury -	13,165	
	244. Chippenham -	21,668	
	245. Calne - -	8,509	
	247. Devizes -	19,744	
	248. Melksham -	18,565	
	249. Bradford-on-Avon.	10,351	
	250. Westbury -	10,166	
	251. Warminster -	13,032	
		174,345	
37 ***Worcester*** **District.**	Worcester - -		Barrington-Ward, M. J., Esq., Thorneloe Lodge, Worcester. Adlard, J., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 2, Lansdowne Crescent, Worcester. *J. C. R. Day, Esq.*, Little Perdiswell, Worcester. *T. C. Hartley, Esq.*, 1, West View Terrace, Droitwich Road, Worcester.
	376. Kidderminster	41,124	
	377. Tenbury -	7,282	
	378. Martley -	15,809	
	379. Worcester -	43,963	
	380. Upton-on-Severn.	23,466	
	381. Evesham -	16,059	
	382. Pershore -	13,005	
	383. Droitwich -	18,251	
	384. Bromsgrove -	33,302	
	385. King's Norton*	64,472	
	**Beyond the limits of the Birmingham School Board.*		
	Hereford - - -		
	341. Bromyard -	10,562	
	Salop - - -		
	347. Cleobury Mortimer.	8,163	
		295,458	

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-Quarters.
WELSH DIVISION. Population 1,843,016.			
	(W. Williams, Esq., Chief Inspector.)		
38 *Denbigh* District.	Flint (617) - -	42,565	Owen, T. Morgan, Esq., Bronwylfa, Rhyl. *E. Morris, Esq.*, Walmer Villa, Ruthin Road, Wrexham.
	Denbigh - - -		
	618. Wrexham -	61,795	
	619. Ruthin -	12,929	
	620. St. Asaph -	28,954	
	Merioneth - -		
	622. Corwen -	16,258	
	Chester - - -		
	450. Chester - (*See* No. 23).		
	Hawarden Union	15,802	
		178,303	
39 *Carnarvon* District.	Carnarvon (626 to 629) -	125,596	Watts, Rev. E. T., Plas Gwilym, Criccieth, R.S.O. (Carnarvonshire). Roberts, E., Esq. (Sub-Inspector) Plas Maesincla, Carnarvon.
	Anglesey (630A and 630B)	34,210	
		159,806	
40 *Aberystwith* District.	Salop - - -		Williams, W., Esq., St. David's Road, Aberystwith. Roberts, L. J., Esq., Ceinvan, Llanbadarn Road, Aberystwith. *T. H. Johnson, Esq.*, Llanymynech, Oswestry. *D. Thomas, Esq.*, Eirianfa, Caradoc Road, Aberystwith.
	352. Oswestry -	27,423	
	Radnor - - -		
	612. Rhayader -	6,421	
	Montgomery (613 to 616)	67,290	
	Merioneth - -		
	623. Bala - -	6,115	
	624. Dolgelly -	14,492	
	625. Festiniog -	27,860	
	Denbigh - - -		
	621. Llanrwst -	13,010	
	Cardigan - - -		
	603. Lampeter -	9,684	
	604. Aberayron -	11,593	
	605. Aberystwith -	21,073	
	606. Tregaron -	8,613	
		213,574	
41 *Pembroke* District.	Cardigan - - -		Bancroft, J., Esq., Glendower, Tenby. *J. B. Williams, Esq.*, High Street, Narberth.
	601. Cardigan -	16,278	
	602. Newcastle-in-Emlyn.	19,108	
	Pembroke (598 to 600) -	81,995	
	Carmarthen - -		
	597. Carmarthen -	34,137	
		151,518	
42 *Llanelly* District.	Carmarthen - -		Jones, T., Esq., (*Not yet fixed.*) *D. James, Esq.*, Vrondeg Villa, Carmarthen.
	594. Llanelly -	52,382	
	595. Llandovery -	11,622	
	596. Llandilofawr -	20,491	
	Brecon - - -		
	607. Builth - -	7,834	
	608. Brecknock -	15,924	
	610. Hay - -	9,591	
	Radnor - - -		
	611. Knighton -	10,698	
		128,542	
43 *Merthyr Tydfil* District.	Brecon - - -		Edwards, W., Esq. Courtland House Merthyr Tydfil. Short, E. H., Esq., (Sub-Inspector), 36, Thomas Street, Merthyr Tydfil. *G. Jones, Esq.*, 42, Union Terrace, Merthyr Tydfil. *J. Evans, Esq.*, Spring Hill Villa, Methyr Tydfil.
	609. Crickhowell -	19,515	
	Glamorgan - -		
	587. Pontypridd -	146,811	
	588. Merthyr Tydfil	117,194	
	Monmouth - -		
	583. Bedwelty -	64,695	
		348,215	

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-quarters.
	Welsh Division—*continued.*		
44 *Swansea* District.	Glamorgan 589. Bridgend 590. Neath 591. Pontardawe 592. Swansea 593. Gower	 51,453 56,718 21,700 114,400 11,026	Monro, Loftus T., Esq., Rosehill, Mumbles, Swansea. Rees, J., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 6, Belgrave Terrace, Walter Road, Swansea. *E. Copus, Esq.*, 22, Russell Street, Swansea.
		255,297	
45 *Cardiff* District.	Glamorgan 586. Cardiff Monmouth 585. Newport	 173,699 96,781	Whitmell, C. T., Esq., 47, Park Place, Cardiff. *S. Holliday, Esq.*, 19, Kensington Place, Maindee, Newport, Monmouthshire. *J. E. Wakeford, Esq.*, 17, Ruthin Gardens, Cathays, Cardiff.
		270,480	
46 *Monmouth* District.	Monmouth 580. Chepstow 581. Monmouth 582. Abergavenny 584. Pontypool Gloucester (West) 325. Westbury-on-Severn.	 19,464 28,281 26,074 39,791 23,671	Alexander, R. J., Esq., Goytre House, near Pontypool. *H. Taylor, Esq.*, Carlton House, Caerau, Newport, Monmouthshire.
		137,281	
	Eastern Division. Population 2,047,674. (Rev. F. Synge, Chief Inspector.)		
47 *Boston* District.	Lincoln 413. Stamford 414. Bourn 415. Spalding 416. Holbeach 417. Boston 419. Grantham	 17,170 18,664 21,733 17,813 37,766 32,925	Oliver, R. D. M., Esq., The Manor House, Fletton, Peterborough. *J. Lovett, Esq.*, 2, St. Mary's Place, Stamford.
		146,071	
48 *Lincoln* District.	Lincoln 418. Sleaford 420. Lincoln 425. Glanford Brigg 426. Gainsborough	 23,666 67,269 40,679 33,183	Davies, J. H., Esq., Holmlea, South Park, Lincoln. *W. H. Brown, Esq.*, 90, Newland, Lincoln.
		164,797	
49 *Louth* District.	Lincoln 421. Horncastle 422. Spilsby 423. Louth 424. Caistor	 20,212 25,891 31,407 78,806	Wilson, J., Esq., Arnold House, Louth. *B. Johnson, Esq.*, 12, Sydenham Terrace, Louth.
		156,316	
50 *Beccles* District.	Suffolk 210. Hoxne 214. Woodbridge 215. Plomesgate 216. Blything 217. Wangford 218. Mutford	 11,461 23,719 20,649 25,394 15,301 46,759	Swinburne, A. J. Esq., Snape, Wickham Market. *J. J. Steele, Esq.*, Rosemount, Saxmundham.
		143,283	
51 *Ipswich* District.	Suffolk 204. Cosford 208. Stow 209. Hartismere 211. Bosmere 212. Samford 213. Ipswich Norfolk 231. Guiltcross 232. Wayland	 15,583 19,931 14,691 15,045 12,014 57,081 10,228 10,505	Henderson, H. P., Esq., Bramford, Ipswich. *E. Ridout, Esq.*, 1, Oak Villas, Norwich Road Ipswich.
		155,078	

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-quarters.
	Eastern Division—*continued.*		
52 *Bury St. Edmund's* District.	Suffolk - - -		Claughton, H. W., Esq., Fornham St. Martin, Bury St. Edmund's. *G. H. Wheeler, Esq.*, 26, Fornham Road, Bury St. Edmunds.
	202. Risbridge -	17,307	
	203. Sudbury -	29,612	
	205. Thingoe -	15,743	
	206. Bury St. Edmund's.	16,630	
	207. Mildenhall -	8,559	
	Cambridge - -		
	181. Newmarket -	30,432	
	Norfolk - - -		
	240. Thetford -	17,253	
		135,536	
53 *Norwich* District.	Norfolk - - -		Tillard, J., Esq., Harford House, Ipswich Road, Norwich. Hallam, T. Esq. (Sub-Inspector). (*Not yet fixed.*) *J. H. Tench, Esq.*, Ivy Bank, Aylsham Road, Norwich. *G. A. Harrison, Esq.*, Clyde House, Earlham Road, Norwich.
	219. Yarmouth -	36,982	
	220. Flegg - -	9,810	
	221. Smallburgh -	17,568	
	222. Erpingham -	18,772	
	223. Aylsham -	17,452	
	224. St. Faith's -	12,183	
	225. Norwich -	100,970	
	226. Forehoe -	11,988	
	227. Henstead -	10,834	
	228. Blofield -	12,025	
	229. Loddon -	13,204	
	230. Depwade -	23,293	
	233. Mitford -	26,311	
		311,392	
54 *King's Lynn* District.	Norfolk - - -		Smith, Rev. H., Hardwick House, King's Lynn. *G. Johnson, Esq.*, The Firs, Gaywood, King's Lynn.
	234. Walsingham -	19,902	
	235. Docking -	17,255	
	236. Freebridge Lynn.	12,251	
	237. King's Lynn -	19,053	
	238. Downham -	18,377	
	239. Swaffham -	12,393	
	Cambridge - -		
	184. Whittlesey -	6,345	
	185. Wisbech -	32,219	
		137,795	
55 *Cambridge* District.	Cambridge - -		Myers, F. W. H., Esq., Leckhampton House, Cambridge. *A. Bartlett, Esq.*, 28, Bateman Street, Cambridge.
	177. Caxton -	9,408	
	178. Chesterton -	30,970	
	179. Cambridge -	36,983	
	180. Linton -	12,724	
	182. Ely - -	20,787	
	183. North Witchford.	16,398	
	Hertford - - -		
	132. Royston -	23,217	
	Essex - - -		
	201. Saffron Walden	17,958	
		168,445	
56 *Colchester* District.	Essex - - -		Hitchins, C. W. M., Esq., 12, The Avenue, Colchester. *R. Gregson, Esq.*, Wellesley Road, Colchester. *A. H. Sadd, Esq.*, 8, Westbury Road, Brentwood. (*See also No.* 86.)
	194. Maldon -	23,479	
	195. Tendring -	37,392	
	196. Colchester -	34,559	
	197. Lexden -	21,590	
	198. Halstead -	16,869	
	199. Braintree -	28,481	
	200. Dunmow -	16,674	
		179,044	

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-Quarters.
	Eastern Division—*continued.*		
57 *Bedford* District.	Hertford - - -		Wix, E. N., Esq., Holywell House, St. Albans. Baldrey, W., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), St. Heliers, Lansdowne Road, Bedford. *J. Fishwick, Esq.*, 12, Grove Place, Bedford. *G. R. Purdie, Esq.*, Gordon House, Granville Road, St. Albans.
	133. Hitchin -	27,581	
	135. Hatfield -	9,309	
	136. St. Albans -	26,867	
	137. Watford -	38,896	
	138. Hemel Hempstead.	15,116	
	139. Berkhampstead	15,861	
	Bedford (171 to 176) -	165,997	
	Huntingdon (168 to 170).	50,290	
		349,917	
	East Central Division. Population 2,294,253.		
	(Rev. C. D. Du Port, Chief Inspector.)		
58 *Warwick* District.	Warwick - - -		Capel, Rev. H. M., 32, George Road, Birmingham. Howlett, T., Esq. (Sub-Inspector). Westleigh, Union Road, Leamington. *G. H. Tomline, Esq.*, 36, Albion Street, Birmingham. *T. Southwick, Esq.*, The Briars, Leam Terrace, E., Leamington.
	387. Aston* -	89,246	
	**Beyond the limits of the Birmingham School Board.*		
	388. Meriden -	10,892	
	389. Atherstone -	15,441	
	390. Nuneaton -	17,426	
	391. Foleshill -	19,988	
	392. Coventry -	53,004	
	393. Rugby -	27,486	
	394. Solihull -	29,822	
	395. Warwick -	54,369	
	396. Stratford-on-Avon.	21,893	
	397. Alcester -	19,978	
	398. Shipston-on-Stour.	16,799	
	399. Southam -	10,250	
		386,594	
59 *Birmingham* District.	Warwick - - -		Airy, O., Esq., The Laurels, Solihull, near Birmingham. Challens, E., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Bernard House, Greswold Road, Yardley, Birmingham. *R. P. Butler, Esq.*, Ash Grove, Ashfield Road, King's Heath, Birmingham. *G. Horsfall, Esq.*, Drayton Road, King's Heath, Birmingham. *J. H. Brown, Esq.*, Swiss Cottage, Warwick Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham.
	386. Birmingham -	245,508	
	387. Aston* -	169,658	
	Worcester - -		
	385. King's Norton*	62,950	
	**Within District of Birmingham School Board.*		
		478,116	
60 *Leicester* District.	Leicester (400 to 410) -	379,214	Haslam, J. B., Esq., Rugby. Seer, A., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 16, Alexandra Road, Stoney Gate, Leicester. *C. H. Dennis, Esq.*, 36, Saxe Coburg Street, Leicester. *S. Ellicock, Esq.*, 78, Evington Road, Leicester.
	Rutland (411 and 412) -	22,123	
		401,337	
61 *Aylesbury* District.	Buckingham (140 to 146)	164,325	Kenney-Herbert, E. M., Esq., Aylesbury. *H. Martin, Esq.*, 8, Bicester Road, Aylesbury.

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-Quarters.
	East Central Division—*continued*.		
62 ***Northampton*** **District.**	Northampton - -		Cartwright, A., Esq., The Paddocks, Market Harborough. Gill, J., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 76, Billing Road, Northampton. *W. Varnon, Esq.*, 1, Granville Villas, Lincoln Road East, Peterborough.
	157. Towcester -	11,960	
	158. Potterspury -	12,754	
	159. Hardingstone	10,603	
	160. Northampton	79,315	
	161. Daventry -	17,648	
	162. Brixworth -	12,186	
	163. Wellingborough	43,651	
	164. Kettering -	35,591	
	165. Thrapston -	14,590	
	166. Oundle -	12,879	
	167. Peterborough	45,342	
		296,519	
63 ***Oxford*** **District.**	Northampton - -		Pickard, Rev. H. A., Airedale, Oxford. *W. H. Couch, Esq.*, Widcombe Lodge, Kingston Road, Oxford. *A. Key, Esq.*, 60, Scott's Villas, Southmoor Road, Oxford.
	156. Brackley -	11,630	
	Oxford - - -		
	148. Thame -	13,372	
	149. Headington -	34,612	
	150. Oxford - -	21,813	
	151. Bicester -	13,983	
	152. Woodstock -	13,082	
	153. Witney -	21,215	
	155. Banbury -	29,495	
	Berks - - -		
	114. Faringdon -	13,544	
	115. Abingdon -	19,612	
	116. Wantage -	16,544	
	117. Wallingford -	14,706	
		223,668	
64 ***Reading*** **District.**	Oxford - - -		Tremenheere, S. G., Esq., Queen's Hotel, Reading. (*Temporary.*) *W. F. Spikes, Esq.*, 26, Eastern Avenue, Reading. *W. Millard, Esq.*, 28, Eastern Avenue, Reading.
	147. Henley -	22,550	
	Berks - - -		
	112. Newbury -	21,677	
	118. Bradfield -	18,017	
	119. Reading -	60,054	
	120. Wokingham -	17,347	
	121. Cookham -	20,468	
	122. Easthampstead	13,717	
	123. Windsor -	35,649	
		209,479	
65 ***Basingstoke*** **District.**	Berks - - -		Milman, W. C. G., Esq., Clatford Manor, Andover. *H. Coombes, Esq.*, 2, Selborne Villas, Burgess Road, Basingstoke.
	113. Hungerford -	17,017	
	Wilts - - -		
	246. Marlborough -	8,506	
	252. Pewsey -	11,712	
	253. Amesbury -	6,888	
	Hants - - -		
	106. Alton - -	15,146	
	107. Hartley-Wintney.	24,521	
	108. Basingstoke -	20,619	
	109. Whitchurch -	5,658	
	110. Andover -	15,561	
	111. Kingsclere -	8,647	
		134,275	

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No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-Quarters.
	SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION. Population 1,819,679.		
	(E. H. Brodie, Esq., Chief Inspector.)		
66 *Southampton* District.	Hants - - -		
	91. Isle of Wight	78,718	Burrows, E. H., Esq., Hollam House, Fareham.
	96. New Forest -	13,986	
	97. Southampton	55,463	*T. W. Goodyear, Esq.*, Avoca Villa, Park Road, Portswood, Southampton.
	98. South Stoneham.	51,123	
		199,290	
67 *Winchester* District.	Hants - - -		
	90. Fareham -	19,066	
	95. Fordingbridge	6,236	
	99. Romsey -	10,781	
	100. Stockbridge -	6,602	
	101. Winchester -	33,638	Greene, T. W., Esq., Ashdene, St. Giles' Hill, Winchester.
	102. Droxford -	11,392	
	105. Alresford -	6,628	*E. H. Hicks, Esq.*, Elmville, Winchester.
	Wilts - - -		
	254. Alderbury -	28,423	
	255. Wilton -	9,894	
	256. Tisbury -	8,596	
	257. Mere - -	6,756	
		148,012	
68 *Portsmouth* District.	Hants - - -		
	87. Havant -	9,841	
	88. Portsea Island	159,282	
	89. Alverstoke -	25,454	Wilde, Rev. R., 4, Aylesbury Terrace, Victoria Road North, Southsea.
	103. Catherington	2,990	
	104. Petersfield -	11,266	*T. Archard, Esq.*, 4, Aylesbury Terrace, Victoria Road North, Southsea.
	and Channel Islands -	92,272	
	Sussex - - -		*S. Gill, Esq.*, 33, Outram Road, Southsea.
	83. Westhampnett	21,624	
	84. Chichester -	7,887	
	86. Westbourne -	7,084	
		337,700	
69 *Bournemouth* District.	Hants - - -		
	92. Lymington -	13,859	
	93. Christchurch -	54,217	
	94. Ringwood -	5,545	
	Dorset - - -		Pryce, E. S. Mostyn, Esq., King's Wood, Bournemouth.
	260. Blandford -	13,359	
	261. Wimborne -	17,878	*R. Whittaker, Esq.*, River View, Wimborne.
	262. Poole - -	25,797	
	263. Wareham -	16,607	
	264. Weymouth -	32,630	
		179,892	
70 *Exeter* District.	Devon - - -		
	269. Axminster -	17,714	Brodie, F. H., Esq., 44, Powderham Crescent, Exeter.
	270. Honiton -	20,522	
	271. St. Thomas -	52,833	*W. Bright, Esq.*, The Glen, Union Road, Exeter.
	272. Exeter -	57,584	
	282. Crediton -	17,104	
		145,757	

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-Quarters.
	South Western Division—*continued.*		
71 *Newton Abbot* District.	Devon - - -		
	273. Newton Abbot	79,496	Wilkinson, Rev. F., Hasbro', Torquay. *W. C. England, Esq.*, Summerhill, Kingskerswell, Newton Abbot.
	274. Totnes -	40,447	
	275. Kingsbridge -	17,687	
	283. Tiverton -	28,538	
		166,168	
72 *Barnstaple* District.	Devon - - -		
	281. Okehampton -	16,334	Codd, H. F., Esq., Pill House, Barnstaple. *R. Matta, Esq.*, 4, Clarence Place, Barnstaple.
	284. South Molton	15,440	
	285. Barnstaple -	41,368	
	268. Torrington -	13,643	
	287. Bideford -	20,214	
	288. Holsworthy -	8,942	
	Cornwall - -		
	289. Stratton -	7,122	
		123,063	
73 *Plymouth* District.	Devon - - -		
	276. Plympton St. Mary.	26,791	Cowie, H., Esq., 1, Osborne Villas, Stoke, Devonport. Barnes, R., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Richmond Villa, Pennycomequick, Plymouth. *W. Mulhall, Esq.*, Ridgeway, Plympton. *J. H. E. Greet, Esq.*, 21, St. Hilary Terrace, Stoke, Devonport.
	277. Plymouth -	84,179	
	278. East Stonehouse.	15,502	
	279. Stoke Damerel	54,736	
	280. Tavistock -	27,110	
	Cornwall - - -		
	290. Camelford -	6,906	
	291. Launceston -	15,874	
	292. St. Germans -	17,827	
	293. Liskeard -	26,477	
	294. Bodmin -	18,194	
	295. St. Columb -	15,384	
	296. St. Austell -	31,032	
		340,012	
74 *Truro* District.	Cornwall (West) -		
	297. Truro - -	33,709	Marvin, F. S., Esq., 20, Alma Terrace, Penzance. *R. J. Daniell, Esq.*, Devoran House, Stratton Terrace, Truro.
	298. Falmouth -	24,556	
	299. Helston -	22,117	
	300. Redruth -	49,243	
	301. Penzance -	48,249	
	302. Scilly Islands	1,911	
		179,785	

SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION. Population 1,896,290.

(T. W. Danby, Esq., Chief Inspector.)

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-Quarters.
75 *Dartford* District.	Kent - - -		Holt-White, R., Esq., Gravel Hill, Bexley Heath, Kent. *R. M. Harbour, Esq.*, 2, Gravel Hill, Bexley Heath, Kent.
	41. Bromley -	69,252	
	42. Dartford -	68,699	
	43. Gravesend -	24,067	
	45. Hoo - -	3,790	
	60. Milton - -	24,966	
	61. Sheppey -	18,607	
		209,381	
76 *Canterbury* District.	Kent - - -		Routledge, Rev. C. F., Canterbury. *H. A. Rapson, Esq.*, 8, Alexandra Terrace, Station Road, Canterbury.
	56. Bridge - -	12,863	
	57. Canterbury -	18,085	
	58. Blean - -	20,166	
	59. Faversham -	25,770	
	62. Thanet - -	57,821	
	63. Eastry - -	29,061	
	64. Dover - -	40,479	
		204,245	
77 *Maidstone* District.	Kent - - -		Ley, J. Carrington, Esq., St. Helens, East Farleigh, Maidstone. *F. Maggs, Esq.*, Lansdown, Buckland Hill, Maidstone.
	44. Strood - -	35,550	
	46. Medway -	75,364	
	47. Malling -	28,184	
	50. Maidstone -	48,052	
	51. Hollingbourn -	13,338	
		200,488	
78 *Ashford* District.	Kent - - -		Holmes, E. G. A., Esq., Highworth, Ashford, Kent. *T. Sanderson, Esq.*, North Street, Ashford, Kent.
	52. Cranbrook -	13,730	
	53. Tenterden -	9,966	
	54. West Ashford -	18,932	
	55. East Ashford -	13,941	
	65. Elham - -	40,921	
	66. Romney Marsh	6,326	
	Sussex - - -		
	67. Rye - -	11,590	
	68. Hastings -	63,466	
		178,872	
79 *Tunbridge Wells* District.	Kent - - -		Alington, Rev. H. G., 11, Ferndale, Tunbridge Wells. *J. Emmerson, Esq.*, 15, Grove Side, Tunbridge Wells.
	48. Sevenoaks -	29,997	
	49. Tunbridge -	58,360	
	Sussex - - -		
	69. Battle - -	17,211	
	71. Hailsham -	14,144	
	72. Ticehurst -	17,104	
	73. Uckfield -	21,877	
		158,693	
80 *Brighton* District.	Sussex - - -		Danby, T. W. Esq., Seaford, Sussex. *C. J. Crossley, Esq.*, 61, Stanford Avenue, Preston Park, Brighton.
	75. Cuckfield -	24,411	
	77. Brighton -	102,708	
	78. Steyning -	61,757	
	81. Thakeham -	8,054	
	82. East Preston -	32,394	
		229,324	
81 *Eastbourne.* District.	Sussex - - -		Gardner, G., Esq., St. Fillans, Grassington Road, Eastbourne. *C. Garland, Esq.*, Fairlawn Cottage, Woodlands Road, Redhill.
	70. Eastbourne -	41,234	
	74. East Grinstead	19,893	
	76. Lewes - -	33,549	
	79. Horsham -	24,885	
	Surrey - - -		
	36. Reigate - -	36,578	
	37. Godstone -	18,913	
		175,052	

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-Quarters.
	South Eastern Division—*continued.*		
82 *Guildford* District.	Sussex - - -		Waddington, H., Esq., Netherwood House, Godalming. *C. Beck, Esq.*, St. Hilda's Cottage, Sydenham Road, Guildford.
	80. Petworth -	9,431	
	85. Midhurst -	14,235	
	Surrey - - -		
	31. Chertsey -	32,770	
	32. Guildford -	51,676	
	33. Farnham -	49,846	
	34. Hambledon -	18,504	
	35. Dorking -	17,223	
		193,685	
83 *Croydon* District.	Surrey - - -		Dibben, H. F., Esq., Blythswood, St. Peter's Road, Croydon. *F. J. Shilton, Esq.*, 6, Canning Road, Croydon. *A. J. Whitworth, Esq.*, 7, St. James's Park, Croydon.
	30. Epsom - -	50,124	
	38. Croydon -	151,789	
	39. Kingston -	103,089	
	40. Richmond -	41,548	
		346,550	
	METROPOLITAN DIVISION. Population 5,429,168.		
	(Rev. T. W. Sharpe, Senior Chief Inspector.)		
84 *Edmonton* District.	Hertford - - -		Field, E. M., Esq., Cotswold, Bishopswood Road, Highgate, N. Kefford, W., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 126, West Green Road, South Tottenham. *G. Hayward, Esq.*, 11, Kyverdale Road, Stoke Newington, N.
	130. Ware - -	19,623	
	131. Bishop Stortford.	21,513	
	134. Hertford -	17,177	
	Middlesex - -		
	129. Edmonton -	242,405	
		300,718	
85 *West Ham* District.	Essex - - -		Rankine, A., Esq., Romford House, Woodford Green. Holman, H. Esq. (*Not yet fixed.*) *J. F. Ellerton, Esq.*, Roselyn, Fairfield Road, Woodford Green. *W. H. J. Salt, Esq.*, Roselyn, Fairfield Road, Woodford Green.
	186. West Ham -	365,130	
86 *Chelmsford.* District.	Essex - - -		Bernays, A. E., Esq. Moulsham Mill House, Chelmsford. Healing, T., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 53, Lady Margaret Road, Kentish Town, N.W. *A. H. Sadd, Esq.*, 8, Westbury Road, Brentwood. (*See also No.* 56.)
	187. Epping -	26,137	
	188. Ongar - -	10,557	
	189. Romford -	50,021	
	190. Orsett - -	27,308	
	191. Billericay -	20,564	
	192. Chelmsford -	34,182	
	193. Rochford -	30,271	
		199,040	
87 *Brentford* District.	Middlesex - -		Willis, J. A., Esq., 68, Elm Park Gardens, West Brompton, S.W. *S. Bush, Esq.*, Anderson Villa, Horn Lane, Acton, W.
	124. Staines -	26,885	
	125. Uxbridge -	30,271	
	126. Brentford -	132,981	
	128. Barnet . -	46,052	
		236,189	
	LONDON.		
	The Division of—		Sharpe, Rev. T. W., Beddington, Croydon. (*Senior Chief Inspector.*) Dugard, F., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 3, Sibella Road, Clapham, S.W. *J. Dickenson, Esq.*, 13, Gorst Road, Wandsworth, S.W. (*See also No.* 95.)
88	Westminster - -	198,375	
89	Chelsea - - -	451,470	Helps, E. A., Esq., 157, Fellows Road, Hampstead, N.W. Finch, A., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 50 Connaught Road, Harlesden, N.W. *J. Parsons, Esq.*, 135, Broomwood Road, S.W. *W. J. Hands, Esq.*, 8, St. Thomas' Road, Harlesden, N.W.
	Middlesex - -		
	127, Hendon -	96,660	
		548,130	

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-quarters.
	Metropolitan Division—*continued.*		
90	Marybone - -	563,081	Fitzmaurice, J. G., Esq., 36, Eyot Gardens Hammersmith, W. Martin, W., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 50, Burlington Gardens, Churchfield Road, Acton, W. *W. Winter, Esq.*, 18, Donaldson Road, Broudesbury Road, N.W. *E. H. Chadwick, Esq.*, The Hollies, Stracey Road, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W.
91	Finsbury - - -	532,888	Balmer, J. P., Esq., 35, Regent's Park Road, N.W. Burrage, J. W. W., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Avon Lea, Peterborough Road, Harrow. *F. A. Waumsley, Esq.*, 5, Walham Grove, Fulham, S.W. *J. McL. McGregor, Esq.*, St. Cuthbert's, Woodside Park Road, North Finchley, N. *R. E. Thomas, Esq.*, 51, Reighton Road, Clapton Park, Clapton, N.E.
92	Hackney - -	451,749	Synge, Rev. F., 1, Daleham Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W. (*Chief Inspector.*) Campbell, J. G. D., Esq. (*Not yet fixed.*) *F. E. Harding, Esq.*, Murton House, Higham Road, Woodford Green. *G. H. B. Grindrod, Esq.*, 207, Tufnell Park Road, N.
93	Tower Hamlets - - *Except* subdivisions B, D, and E.	451,827	Aldis, T. S., Esq., 37, Pembury Road, Clapton, N.E. Morris, W., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 125, Camden Road, Camden Town, N.W. *G. H. Palmer, Esq.*, 62, Florence Road, New Cross, S.E. *F. P. Dempster, Esq.*, 150, Upton Lane, Forest Gate, E.
94	Tower Hamlets - - Subdivisions B, D, and E.		Coward, W. S., Esq. (*Chief Inspector.*) 17, Gordon Place, Kensington, W. *With an Inspector's Assistant.*
95	City - - -	37,694	Oakeley, H. E., Esq., 97, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W. (*Chief Inspector.*) *J. Dickenson, Esq.*, 13, Gorst Road, Wandsworth, S.W. (*See also No.* 88.)
96	Greenwich - -	387,451	Newton, A. W., Esq., 64, West Chislehurst Park, Eltham, S.E. *J. D. Ainsworth, Esq.*, 74, Jerningham Road, New Cross, S.E. *S. Biddle, Esq.*, 20, Gilmore Road, Lewisham, S.E.
97	Southwark - -	223,330	Graves, A. P., Esq., Red Branch House, Lauriston Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W. *T. H. Venables, Esq.*, 27, Montholme Road, New Wandsworth, S.W. *J. J. Cunningham, Esq.*, 12, Eleanor Terrace, White Hart Lane, Barnes, S.W.
98	East Lambeth - - West Lambeth - - Subdivisions L, P, V, W, Y, Z, AA, AC, AD, AF, AG, AJ, AK, AN, AO, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, BB.	933,566	Du Port, Rev. C. D., 24, Norland Square, Notting Hill, W. (*Chief Inspector.*) Tunaley, H., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 30, Fairmount Road, Brixton Hill, S.W. *J. Marsh, Esq.*, 4, Brailsford Road, Tulse Hill, Brixton, S.W. *W. Butler, Esq.*, 51, Sydenham Park, S.E.
99	West Lambeth - - *The remainder.*		Currey, W. E., Esq., 77, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W. Bilton, C., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Brookleigh, Gunnersbury. *F. H. Thompson, Esq.*, Eardisley, The Grove, Earlsfield, S.W. *T. S. Widdowson, Esq.*, 76, Forthbridge Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.
Unattached -			Mackenzie, J., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 12, Cavendish Road, Brondesbury, N.W. Hodges, J., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), 20, Argyle Terrace, Penmartin Road, Brockley, S.E. *R. B. Barclay, Esq.*, 4, Radford Road, Lewisham, S.E. *T. B. Brindle, Esq.*, 20, Chippenham Road, St. Peter's Park, Harrow Road, W.

CHIEF INSPECTORS' DIVISIONS.

Division.	H.M. Inspector.	Registration Counties of
North Eastern -	Turnbull, W. P., Esq.	Northumberland, Durham, and York.
North Western -	Cornish, Rev. F. F. -	Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancaster, and Isle of Man.
North Central -	Parez, Rev. C. H. -	Chester, Derby, Nottingham, and Stafford.
West Central -	King, T., Esq. -	Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Somerset, Wilts, and Worcester.
Welsh - - -	Williams, W., Esq. -	Wales and Monmouth.
Eastern - - -	Synge, Rev. F. -	Bedford, Cambridge, Hertford, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, *Districts Nos.* 54 and 55.
East Central -	Du Port, Rev. C. D.	Berks, Buckingham, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Rutland, and Warwick.
South Western -	Brodie, E. H. Esq. -	Hants, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Channel Islands.
South Eastern -	Danby, T. W. Esq. -	Surrey (*extra Metropolitan*), Kent (*extra Metropolitan*), and Sussex.
Metropolitan -	Sharpe, Rev. T. W. (*Senior Chief Inspector.*)	District of the London School Board, Middlesex (*extra Metropolitan*), and Essex, *except Districts Nos.* 54 and 55.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

H.M. Inspectors - { Oakeley, H. E., Esq. / Coward, W. S., Esq. } *Assisted by*— Barnett, P. A., Esq., Heatherleigh, Spring Grove, Isleworth.

The following Colleges will be inspected by Mr. Oakeley :—

Aberystwyth (University College), Day	—
Bangor	M.
Bishop's Stortford	W.
Brighton	W.
Bristol (University College), Day	—
Bristol	W.
Cambridge (University), Day	—
Cardiff (University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire), Day	—
Carnarvon	M.
Chelsea, St. Mark's	M.
Cheltenham	M.
Cheltenham	W.
Chester	M.
Chichester	W.
Exeter	M.
Homerton	M.
Homerton	W.
London (University College), Day	—
Manchester (Owen's College), Day	—
Saffron Walden	W.
Salisbury	W.
Stockwell	W.
Truro	W.
Wandsworth	W.
Warrington	W.
Westminster	M.
Whitelands	W.

The following Colleges will be inspected by Mr. Coward :—

Battersea	M.
Birmingham (Mason College), Day	—
Borough Road	M.
Carmarthen	M.
Culham	M.
Darlington	W.
Derby	W.
Durham	M.
Durham	W.
Edge Hill	W.
Gray's Inn Road	W.
Hammersmith	M.
Leeds (Yorkshire College), Day	—
Lincoln	W.
Liverpool (University College), Day	—
Liverpool	W.
London (King's College), Day	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne (Durham College of Science), Day	—
Norwich	W.
Nottingham (University College), Day	—
Oxford (University). Day	—
Oxford	W.
Peterborough	M.
Ripon	W.
Saltley	M.
Sheffield (Firth College), Day	—
Southlands, Battersea	W.
Swansea	W.
Tottenham	W.
Winchester	M.
York	M.

H.M. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS (103).

Inspectors.	No. of District.
Airy, O.	59
Aldis, T. S.	93
Alexander, R. J.	46
Alington, Rev. H. G.	79
Balmer, J. P.	91
Bancroft, J.	41
Barnett, P. A.	*See p.* 586
Barrington-Ward, M. J.	37
Bernays, A. E.	86
Brewer, W. H.	13
*Brodie, E. H.	70
Burrows, E. H.	66
Campbell, J. G. D.	92
Capel, Rev. H. M.	58
Cartwright, A.	62
Claughton, H. W.	52
Codd, H. F.	72
Colson, C. G.	5
Colt, E. W.	28
Colvill, J. C.	31
*Cornish, Rev. F. F.	20
*Coward, W. S.	94
Cowie, H.	73
Currey, W. E.	99
Curry, R. F.	36
*Danby, T. W.	80
Davies, J. H.	48
De Sausmarez, F. B.	32
Dibben, H. F.	83
*Du Port, Rev. C. D.	98
Edwards, W.	43
Elliott, C. H. B.	33
Field, E. M.	84
Fisher, A. B.	12
Fitzmaurice, J. G.	90
Foster, J.	2
Fowler, R. M.	29
Freeland, F. A. S.	17
Gardner, G.	81
Gleadowe, T. S.	22
Gordon, G. H.	35
Graves, A. P.	97
Green, F. T.	26
Greene, T. W.	67
Harrison, H. E. B.	15
Haslam, J. B.	60
Helps, E. A.	89
Henderson, H. P.	51

Inspectors.	No. of District.
Hitchins, C. W. M.	56
Holman, H.	85
Holmes, E. G. A.	78
Holt-White, R.	75
Iles, J. C.	14
Joad, E.	27
Jones, T.	42
Kenney-Herbert, E. M.	61
*King, T.	34
Kynnersley, E. M. Sneyd	23
Legard, A. G.	8
Ley, J. Carrington	77
Lomax, Rev. J.	21
Lott, F. B.	9
Marvin, F. S.	74
Milman, W. C. G.	65
Monro, Loftus, T.	44
Myers, F. W. H.	55
Newton, A. W.	96
Northrop, W.	3
*Oakeley, H. E.	95
Oliver, R. D. M.	47
Owen, T. Morgan	88
*Parez, Rev. C. H.	24
Pennethorne, D. P.	1
Phelps, E. L.	16
Pickard, Rev. H. A.	63
Pole, M.	19
Pryce, E. S. Mostyn	69
Rankine, A.	85
Roberts, L. J.	40
Rooper, T. G.	7
Routledge, Rev. C. F.	76
Sewell, Rev. C.	25
†Sharpe, Rev. T. W.	88
Smith, Rev. H.	54
Stevelly, R. S.	6
Swettenham, R. P. A.	4
Swinburne, A. J.	50
*Synge, Rev. F.	92
Tillard, J.	53
Tremenheere, S. G.	64
*Turnbull, W. P.	11

* Chief Inspectors. † Senior Chief Inspector.

H.M. Inspectors of Schools—*continued.*

Inspectors.	No. of District.	Inspectors.	No. of District.
Waddington, H.	82	Wilson, J.	49
Watts, Rev. E. T.	89	Wilson, S. R.	10
Whitmell, C. T.	45	Wix, E. N.	57
Wilde, Rev. R.	68	Wylie, J. H.	18
Wilkinson, Rev. F.	71		
*Williams, W.	40		
Willis, J. Armine	87	Yarde, W. B. S.	30

* Chief Inspectors.

SUB-INSPECTORS (53).

Adlard, J.	37	Kay, J.	20
Anstead, W. H.	6	Kefford, W.	84
Baldrey, W.	57	Knight, R.	28
Barnes, R.	73	Lewis, C.	53
Bilton, C.	99	Mackenzie, J.	†
Bostock, D.	14	Martin, W.	90
Briggs, J. W.	24	Meggs, W. T.	24
Brown, H.	3	Mercer, H. D.	12
Burrage, J. W. W.	91	Mills, F. C.	19
Challens, E.	59	Mines, H. R.	34
Dewse, W.	20	Morgan, T. M.	35
Dugard, F.	88	Morris, W.	93
Eley, T.	5	Owen, A.	8
Ensor, E.	4	Pearce, T. W.	15
Finch, A.	89	Pember, J.	9
Gill, J.	62	Rees, J.	44
Glover, T.	16	Roberts, E.	39
Hallam, T.	53	Sedgwick, G.	7
Hamer, D.	15	Seer, A.	60
Healing, T.	86	Sharpe, A.	17
Hodges, J.	†	Short, E. H.	43
Howard, E. H.	11	Sparks, J.	12
Howlett, T.	58	Taylor, W.	10
Hunter, J.	1	Tunaley, H.	98
Jarman, J. R.	2	Turner, W.	27
		Waite, J.	32
		Williams, T.	31
		Worley, P.	11

† Unattached, *see* page 584.

INSPECTOR OF MUSIC.

Sir John Stainer, Mus. Doc., 10, South Parks Road, Oxford.

DIRECTRESS OF NEEDLEWORK.

The Hon. Mrs. R. E. Colborne, Canada Buildings, King Street, Whitehall, S.W.

INSPECTRESS OF COOKERY AND LAUNDRY WORK.

Miss Mary Harrison, 74, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W.

INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS (160).

Assistants.	No. of District in which employed.
Acton, G. H.	27
Ainsworth, J. D.	96
Archard, T.	68
Ballance, W.	23
Barclay, R. B.	*
Bartlett, A.	55
Bate, A. G.	20
Beach, W. P.	29
Beck, C.	82
Bell, G. W.	5
Biddle, S.	96
Bond, W.	34
Bould, J.	33
Bright, W.	70
Brindle, T. B.	*
Brown, J. H.	59
Brown, W. H.	48
Bulley, W. H.	32
Burley, W. W.	4
Burton, W.	24
Bush, S.	87
Butler, R. P.	59
Butler, W.	98
Butt, T.	35
Butterworth, T.	18
Chadwick, E. H.	90
Coombes, H.	65
Copus, E.	44
Cornes, F.	28
Corris, E.	6
Couch, W. H.	63
Cowling, C. H.	31
Crompton, W. H.	3
Crossley, C. J.	80
Cunningham, J. J.	97
Daniell, R. J.	74
Dawson, A. J.	3
Day, J. C. R.	37
Dempster, F. P.	93
Dennis, C. H.	60
Dickenson, J.	88 & 95
Dicks, C.	15
Edwards, J. J.	26
Ellerton, J. F.	85
Ellicock, S.	60
Eltringham, W. T.	31
Emmerson, J.	79
England, W. C.	71
Ensor, H.	30
Evans, J.	43
Fawcett, J. L.	22
Fear, E. D.	7
Firth, J.	10
Fishwick, J.	57
Foister, J. S.	14
Ford, J. H.	20
Garland, C.	81
Gill, S.	68
Goodyear, T. W.	66
Greet, J. H. E.	73
Gregson, R.	56
Grindrod, G. H. B.	92
Haler, W. H.	8
Hall, J.	26
Hands, W. J.	89
Harbour, R. M.	75
Harding, F. E.	92
Harrison, G. A.	53
Harrison, T.	11
Hartley, T. C.	37
Harvey, F.	6
Hayward, G.	84
Hicks, E. H.	67
Holden, J. E.	17
Hole, F.	32
Holliday, S.	45
Horsfall, G.	59
Hudson, J. H.	17
Jalland, W. H.	20
James, D.	42
Johnson, B.	49
Johnson, G.	54
Johnson, T. H.	40
Johnson, T. J.	13
Jones, G.	43
Key, A.	63
Lacey, A. H.	35
Lovett, J.	47
McGregor, J. McL.	91
Maggs, F.	77
Marsh, J.	98
Martin, H.	61
Matta, R.	72
Millard, W.	64
Morris, E.	38
Mulhall, W.	73
Neville, C. E.	7
Norris, S.	36
Page, H.	15
Palmer, G. H.	93

* Unattached, *see* page 584.

Inspectors' Assistants—*continued.*

Assistants.	No. of District in which employed.
Park, J.	21
Park, J. H.	14
Parkes, F. W.	29
Parsons, J.	89
Payne, J.	2
Percival, A.	16
Purdie, G. R.	57
Ramshaw, R.	1
Rapson, H. A.	76
Reep, W.	23
Rennie, J. B.	1
Richardson, J. A.	4
Riddell, J. R.	33
Ridge, A.	9
Ridout, E.	51
Roberts, W. H.	24
Roe, W.	28
Sadd, A. H.	56 & 86
Sadler, W.	18
Salt, W. H. J.	85
Sanderson, T.	78
Shilton, F. J.	83
Singleton, J. E.	12
Sinkings, J.	16
Smith, G. F.	11
Smith, L. C. F.	11
Southwick, T.	58
Spikes, W. F.	64
Stacey, J.	10
Steele, J. J.	50
Stuart, C.	12
Taylor, H.	46
Tench, J. H.	53
Thackray, W.	5
Thomas, D.	40
Thomas, J. O.	22
Thomas, R. E.	91
Thompson, F. H.	99
Thorpe, G.	9
Thorpe, J. W.	2
Tomline, G. H.	58
Urwin, W. B.	19
Varnon, W.	62
Venables, T. H.	97
Wade, G.	8
Wadsworth, G. H.	19
Wakeford, J. E.	45
Wakelin, W. H.	27
Walsh, J.	13
Watkins, A.	7
Waumsley, F. A.	91
Webb, F. J.	21
Webster, B.	25
Wheeler, G. H.	52
Whittaker, R.	69
Whitworth, A. J.	83
Widdowson, T. S.	99
Williams, J. B.	41
Wilson, G.	2
Winter, W.	90

INDEX.

Registration County.	Nos. of Districts.	Registration County.	Nos. of Districts.
ENGLAND.			
Bedford - - -	57	Lincoln - - -	47–49
Berks - - -	63–65	Middlesex (*extra Metropolitan*).	84, 87 & 89
Buckingham - -	61	Monmouth - -	43, 45 & 46
Cambridge - -	52, 54 & 55	Norfolk - - -	51–54
Chester - - -	21–23 & 38	Northampton -	62 & 63
Cornwall - - -	72–74	Northumberland -	1 & 2
Cumberland - -	2 and 12	Nottingham - -	25 & 26
Derby - - -	24		
Devon - - -	70–73	Oxford - - -	32, 63 & 64
Dorset - - -	35 & 69		
Durham - - -	2–4	Rutland - - -	60
Essex - - -	55, 56, 85 & 86	Salop - - -	30, 31, 37 & 40
		Somerset - - -	33–35
Gloucester - - -	32, 33 & 46	Stafford - - -	27–30
		Suffolk - - -	50–52
Hants - - -	65, 66–69	Surrey (*extra Metropolitan*).	81–83
Hereford - - -	31, 32, & 37		
Hertford - - -	55, 57 & 84	Sussex - - -	68, 78–82
Huntingdon - -	57		
		Warwick - - -	58 & 59
Kent (*extra Metropolitan*).	75–79	Westmoreland - -	12
		Wilts - - -	36, 65 & 67
		Worcester - -	27, 37 & 59
Lancaster - - -	12–21		
Leicester - - -	60	York - - -	4–11
WALES.			
Anglesey - - -	39	Flint - -	38
Brecon - - -	42 & 43	Glamorgan - -	43–45
Cardigan - - -	40 & 41	Merioneth - -	38 & 40
Carmarthen - -	41 & 42	Montgomery - -	40
Carnarvon - - -	39	Pembroke - -	41
Denbigh - - -	38 & 40	Radnor - -	40 & 42
ISLANDS.			
Channel Islands -	68	Isle of Man - -	20
Scilly Islands - -	74	Isle of Wight - -	66
Lundy Island - -	72		

—	Nos. of Districts.
LONDON - - -	88–99

Observations on the Working of the Schemes for the Education of Children under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

My Lords,

I have the honour to submit to you some particulars regarding the education of children travelling with canal boats during the year 1893.

In the present imperfect and inoperative state of the law regarding the education of the migratory classes our first and principal efforts have been not towards educating the children, but towards getting such of them as are still on the boats removed to homes on shore where they can be dealt with by the school authorities in the usual way along with other children, and failing that, then to do the best we can with those whose parents have no home but the boat's cabin. Year by year these are becoming reduced in number, and though probably it may be long before children of school age are entirely removed from canal boats, still if as great success attends the efforts of the future as it has done those of the past then it will be a subject for congratulation that this section of the community—the canal boat population—does not need the special attention which has been necessary to bestow upon it of late years so as to get its children under the influence of the Elementary Education Acts.

With children living on boats there must always be a certain amount of difficulty in securing an attendance at school, chiefly owing to the shortness of time that a boat remains at any one given place, and sometimes owing to the disinclination of teachers to admit children who are not permanently residing in the district. Some authorities, however, state that during last year there was no difficulty experienced by them in obtaining an average attendance at school of such children. In many districts the Canal Boat Inspectors when they meet with a child or children of school age on board of any boat immediately communicate regarding them with the school authorities of the place to which the boat is registered as belonging.

Notwithstanding the dislocation of trade caused by the coal strike of 1893—which told severely upon the earning capacity of the canal boatmen; many of their boats having lain idle for months together—it is gratifying to notice that they have not had recourse, unless in very exceptional cases, to the abandonment of their homes or the re-introduction of their children to the boats.

In Birmingham the children continue to be well looked after. In 1893 there were 801 boats inspected by the school board officer, and on these there were found 544 children of all ages; 271 being of school age. As 108 of these children belonged to boats registered with 12 other authorities, there were only 163 children met with who belonged to Birmingham registered boats, and these 163 children are going to school with as great an amount of regularity as the vocation of their parents will admit of. Only 15 certificates were applied for here during the past year, and these were for 20 children of school age. Whilst the 163 children belonging to the Birmingham boats were looked after by the Birmingham School Board the 108 children were not neglected; there were 82 notices regarding them sent to the various school authorities connected with their several places of registration.

In Liverpool there were 4,955 inspections made during last year. On these visits the officer met with 78 children of school age and 874 children under that age—the greater number by far (603) being infants in arms. Of the 78 only 24 children were found in boats belonging to the school district situate within the jurisdiction of the Liverpool registration authority; eight were admitted into Liverpool schools; five it has so far been impossible to trace; whilst the remaining eleven received certificates under the power given by section 6 of the Canal

Boats Act, 1877, and have been received into schools in other districts. The eight children going to the Liverpool schools are fairly regular in their attendances, and have made about 65 per cent. of the possible number of attendances.

Legal proceedings were taken here in respect to four canal-boat children, and the parents in each case were fined 6*d*. and 4*s*. 6*d*. costs.

The 78 children of school age and the 874 children under that age found on the boats here would probably represent only the half or the third of that number of actual children, as the boats with them on board may have been examined twice or three times or even more frequently during the course of the year.

In Runcorn, where there are 964 boats on the register, there were only 69 children of school age met with. The children here are dealt with precisely as if they lived in the town, the parent being compelled to send his child to an elementary school, and once the name is on the school register it cannot be lost sight of, as the school board officers keep duplicate copies of the registers, and the number of attendances is copied every week. It was considered desirable to take legal proceedings in 27 cases met with here last year, resulting in 24 convictions and in three cases being dismissed.

The clerk to the school board says that whilst it is hopeless to expect regular attendances, still there is no doubt that a good effect is being produced by the constant pressure of school authorities. Many boatmen are providing themselves with homes in the town, and others are leaving their children in care of neighbours, so that they may attend school. There is every reason to hope that there will be increasing improvement in this direction as time goes on.

In other districts also, increased interest has been taken in this work during the past year, and I have never failed to urge upon the Inspectors with whom I am in constant contact to endeavour to secure, if possible, the withdrawal of the children from the boats, so that they may receive some education, and I think I can show how very marked our success has been in this direction. Before going into figures, however, to prove this, I may here cite the action of one or two authorities in addition to those referred to in my last year's report.

In Hull, where a large number of inspections are made annually by the Canal Boat Inspector (2,183 were made in 1893), and where every condition of the cabins is carefully noted equally good steps are taken by the school board in regard to the children. The board retain on the register of their schools the names of all children living on board keels and canal boats, although stated to have "left the town." Frequent visits are made to the houses of such people when they are stated to be away "in the keels," and inquiries follow on their return as to what schools have been attended by their children when absent with the keel, and, further, they are got to school again whilst remaining in Hull.

The school attendance officer for Mirfield, whenever practicable, watches for and visits the boats which are registered here, and if any children of school age are found living upon them, and the parents unable to produce sufficient evidence that they are attending school, or give a reasonable excuse for non-attendance, then proceedings are instituted against them in the usual manner. Of the 23 children met with here in 1893, 20 were attending school; the parent of one promised to see to the child's attendance, and was warned by the chairman of the local committee of the consequences if he did not do so. As regards the other two, the school attendance officer is still watching an opportunity to summon the parents.

When cases are reported to the Wigan School Board from other authorities, and the boats cannot be found, they enter into communication with the owners in regard to them and the results have proved most satisfactory.

In Preston 15 children were found not receiving any education, but they are now all in regular attendance at school. In three cases, however, the parents had to be summoned. One was fined 5*s*. including costs, another 4*s*. 6*d*. including costs, whilst the third summons was withdrawn as the child had been sent to school before the summons was served. The child is now being kept in regular attendance.

In Oxford summonses were issued in two cases under section 11 of the 1876 Act, and an attendance order was made in each case.

The Northwich school authorities took legal proceedings in seven cases where children were found on boats passing through Marston, and the full penalty of 5*s*. was imposed in each instance. The same authority issued eight summonses last year in respect to children found on boats at Middlewich, and 5*s*. fines were imposed. These cases differ a little from those at Marston in so far that the parents in the Middlewich boats have houses there, yet they are in the habit of taking the children with them in the boats.

The Loughborough School Board say they find no difficulty with children under the Canal Boats Act, 1877.

The total number of boats returned as registered by all the authorities in England and Wales is 12,478, but, as this number includes all boats registered since the passing of the Act of 1877, there are a large number of these boats which have since ceased to exist, either from being worn out, broken up, disused as dwellings, or re-registered under a new number owing to change of owner or for other reasons; it would most probably represent a somewhat accurate estimate if we treated the number actually in use now in round figures as 10,000.

There were 30,630 inspections made during 1893, which is equivalent to each registered boat having been examined three times in the year. The Inspectors who made 14,878 of these inspections kept a record of the number of children they met with, and they report that there were 1,198 children of school age, 1,972 children under school age, and 732 children whose ages they did not specify; in all 3,902 children. The greater number of the children under school age were infants in arms.

Taking these statistics as a fair average, and basing our calculations on a total of 10,000 registered boats, we find :—

The number of children of school age to be - - - -	805,	as against	1,330	in 1892.
The number of children under school age - - - -	1,325,	„	1,152	„
The number of children of ages not specified - - - -	492,	„	1,304	„
Total number of children travelling with all the registered boats in the country - -	2,622,	„	3,786	„

Then, if—as we did in 1892—we estimate as of school age one half of the children whose ages are not specified (and one half is a larger proportion than actual observation justifies) we get 1,051, as against 1,982 in the previous year, as the grand total of the number of children of school age travelling with the boats, or as nearly as possible only one child of school age with every tenth boat. These figures I think speak for themselves.

I have the honour to be, &c.
JOHN BRYDONE,
H.M. Chief Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts.

To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

PART III. OF APPENDIX.

Division I.

(SCHOOL BOARD ACCOUNTS AND LIST OF LOANS.)

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses
BERKS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Reading -	1	7,595 6 2	- -	2 10 0	9,500 0 0	8·25	222 12 10	16,000 0 0	33,320 9 0	- -
Balking - -	2	68 1 6	- -	- - -	30 0 0	1·1	- -	- - -	98 1 6	3 4
Beenham Valence - -	3	111 6 6	- -	- - -	133 7 0	9·	6 0	- - -	244 19 6	- -
Chieveley -	4	200 7 0	- -	2 1 11	150 0 0 44 17 9	6·25	15 0 0 *21 19 0	- - -	434 5 8	- -
Cholsey - -	5	214 3 8	- -	2 5 9	170 0 0	2·3	- -	- - -	386 9 5	26 7
East Ilsley -	6	94 19 4	- -	- - -	95 0 0	7·5	14 0	- - -	190 13 4	- -
Inkpen - -	7	147 10 6	- -	4 8 9	108 0 0	11·0	- -	- - -	259 14 3	3 16
Beckhampstead	8	51 10 0	- -	6 10	40 0 0	5·75	*11 13 8	- - -	103 10 6	- -
Sutton Courtney	9	- - -	- -	- - -	15 0 0	·75	- -	- - -	15 0 0	6 2
Wilehurst -	10	340 19 10	- -	- - -	500 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	840 19 10	- -
Total -		8,824 4 6	- -	11 8 3	10,786 4 9	- -	272 5 6	16,000 0 0	35,894 3 0	33 9
BUCKINGHAM.										
Buckingham -	11	312 6 6	- -	10 2	450 0 0	6·25	2 6	- - -	762 19 2	23 2
Chipping Wycombe -	12	2,367 5 2	- -	- - -	1,900 0 0	11·75	45 8 9	- - -	4,312 13 11	- -
Adstock - -	13	68 11 6	- -	1 6	35 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	103 13 0	3 13
Bledlow - -	14	86 0 0	- -	- - -	105 0 0	5·25	- -	- - -	191 0 0	- -
Bow Brickhill	15	101 19 0	- -	15 5	120 0 0	12·	- -	- - -	222 14 5	- -
Castle Thorpe	16	147 16 0	- -	- - -	320 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	467 16 0	- -
Chalfont St. Giles - -	17	416 18 9	- -	- - -	200 0 0	8·25	7 0 1	- - -	623 18 10	- -
Chearsley -	18	69 5 9	- -	- - -	15 0 0	2·25	- -	- - -	84 5 9	- -
Chenies - -	19	81 19 4	- -	- - -	72 0 0	7·4	- -	- - -	153 19 4	3 9
Chesham -	20	1,502 16 10	- -	2 3 2	1,550 0 0	13·25	*35 16 9 †78 10 1 75 10 9	- - -	3,244 17 7	- -
Chipping Wycombe - -	21	707 2 5	- -	- - -	690 0 0	14·5	‡89 13 0 2 3 9	- - -	1,433 19 2	- -
Dorney (U.D.)	22	76 16 0	- -	12 6	150 0 0	10·8	- -	- - -	227 8 6	5 5
Drayton Parslow - -	23	123 6 1	- -	- - -	50 0 0	8·25	- -	- - -	173 6 1	- -
Ellesborough -	24	56 5 0	- -	- - -	102 10 0	5·	- -	- - -	158 15 0	4 11
Imberton (U.D)	25	100 16 10	- -	- - -	92 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	192 16 10	4 3
Fenny Stratford	26	699 8 4	- -	4 8	400 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	1,099 13 0	7 1
Fulmer - -	27	68 14 6	- -	- - -	75 0 0	5·	*10 0 0	- - -	153 14 6	4 4
Haddenham (U.D.) -	28	196 17 6	- -	18 3	76 1 11	2·5	- -	- - -	273 17 8	- -
Hanslope -	29	255 19 8	- -	1 0 6	270 0 0	3·75	2 12 1	- - -	529 12 3	- -
Haversham (U.D.) - -	30	61 6 6	- -	- - -	67 7 0	1·5	2 0 0	- - -	130 13 6	- -
Langley Marish	31	443 7 4	- -	10 11	370 0 0	4·5	3 18 4	- - -	817 16 7	- -
Linslade -	32	456 19 0	- -	- - -	450 0 0	5·25	4 9 10	- - -	911 8 10	- -
Little Missenden	33	64 17 8	- -	- - -	160 0 0	8·5	- -	- - -	224 17 8	4 11
Long Crendon	34	*332 7 0	- -	3 4 4	175 0 0	8·25	- -	464 0 0	974 11 4	- -
Nash - -	35	- - -	- -	- - -	8 0 0	1·25	- -	- - -	8 0 0	- -
Olney (U.D.) -	36	345 11 2	- -	5 15 8	209 6 0	6·	2 0 3	- - -	562 13 1	20 11
Shenley and Loughton (U.D.) - -	37	197 17 10	- -	- - -	148 14 1	2·5	1 16 3	- - -	348 8 2	- -
Stoke Poges (U.D.) - -	38	365 11 0	- -	- - -	300 0 0	4·6	*36 0 0	- - -	701 11 0	5 5
Thornborough	39	- - -	- -	- - -	35 0 0	3·	37 12 1	- - -	72 12 1	13 14
Tingewick -	40	156 8 6	- -	- - -	160 0 0	10·5	- -	- - -	316 8 6	- -
Turville - -	41	82 13 0	- -	- - -	40 0 0	4·8	- -	- - -	122 13 0	3 8
West Wycombe	42	607 1 6	- -	- - -	585 0 0	13·25	1 13 6	- - -	1,193 15 0	7 6
Woughton-on-the - Green and Simpson (U.D.) - -	43	168 2 0	- -	1 11 0	152 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	321 13 0	14 17
Wyrardisbury	44	122 6 6	- -	- - -	200 0 0	7·75	- -	- - -	328 6 6	- -
Total -		10,844 14 2	- -	17 8 1	9,732 19 0	- -	436 8 0	464 0 0	21,496 9 3	124 11

* Endowment.

† Contribution from Little Missenden School Board.

‡ Contribution from Chipping Wycombe (Borough) School Board.

›ol Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

	EXPENDITURE.											Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges. Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	5. Capital Charges. Furnishing School Buildings.	6. Loans. Repayment of Principal of Loans.	6. Loans. Interest on Loans.	7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
d.											
10	14,400 14 6	257 3 11	- -	*616 12 4 †3,165 12 0 9,565 2 9	*9 4 3 130 16 0	1104 19 4	2,147 7 4	- -	32,929 0 3	75,164 13 8	863 12 7
0	80 16 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	95 12 11	—	—
4	206 8 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	241 12 5	—	—
2	352 4 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 0 0	2 4 7	-	406 8 11	52 10 0	13 7 6
0	289 8 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 19 5	46 4 7	- -	409 7 9	1,298 17 10	—
11	162 3 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	171 10 6	—	—
7	176 0 10	- -	- -	- -	5 7 11	17 8 10	39 17 5	- -	255 6 7	1,121 16 6	—
7	100 11 3	- -	- -	- -	-	5 16 3	13 5 9	- -	134 13 10	373 16 6	—
0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 11 0	—	—
9	438 7 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	70 0 0	97 4 4	- -	723 14 0	2,540 0 0	—
2	16,206 15 8	257 3 11	- -	13,347 7 1	145 8 2	1,235 3 10	2,346 4 0	- -	35,385 18 2	80,551 14 6	876 0 1
0	563 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	74 11 0	103 6 4	- -	819 16 4	2,896 1 6	171 4 4
2	3,054 1 8	- -	- -	- -	*14 2 6	197 19 8	374 8 9	‡89 13 0	3,842 11 1	10,395 9 2	—
0	93 18 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 3 9	19 11 9	- -	137 16 4	550 9 6	—
8	94 12 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 9 5	8 16 10	- -	146 12 11	233 2 2	—
0	131 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 3 8	38 7 6	- -	213 6 2	1,065 5 0	—
7	214 12 10	- -	- -	95 9 7	- -	83 0 0	70 15 4	- -	482 8 4	1,954 0 0	—
8	533 0 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	46 13 4	37 18 1	- -	651 16 10	1,023 6 8	—
11	61 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 15 10	9 14 10	- -	91 14 9	272 11 0	—
-	151 16 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	155 5 3	- - -	6 5 2
5	2,216 12 7	- -	- -	35 19 10	16 0	281 15 0	311 15 10	‖69 13 5	3,078 8 1	8,013 1 8	—
6	901 9 10	- -	- -	252 8 0	*24 4 6 *4 7 7	125 5 1	265 0 7	- -	1,670 3 1	7,500 18 2	50 0 0
7	123 13 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 19 6	35 3 6	- -	229 9 3	989 0 11	9 1 1
6	140 15 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	1 11 6	- -	173 17 11	30 0 0	—
3	119 1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 10 3	3 16 8	- -	155 17 4	89 0 10	65 0 0
7	147 12 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 6 3	20 10 6	- -	184 13 9	577 3 5	—
2	884 19 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	44 4 0	142 0 2	- -	1,138 13 6	4,018 16 6	—
0	139 8 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	146 0 4	—	—
6	225 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	250 18 1	- - -	20 15 8
0	379 4 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 7 11	46 18 1	- -	471 13 7	1,320 6 5	—
4	130 6 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	139 5 1	—	—
5	623 12 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 3 11	59 16 9	- -	761 5 10	1,676 7 0	10 0 0
6	604 4 6	- -	- -	*135 0 0	*8 9 0	37 9 6	72 8 5	- -	891 17 11	2,031 14 3	142 9 0
2	101 14 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 0 0	21 19 4	‖78 10 1	248 3 2	573 0 0	5 16 8
1	289 14 4	- -	- -	100 0 0	- -	33 8 1	73 3 2	- -	532 9 8	2,520 15 9	338 0 0
1	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 14 7	- - -	3 12 6
9	450 2 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	36 17 5	79 18 7	- -	616 17 2	2,256 18 10	—
0	302 7 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	327 8 4	—	—
2	458 4 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 9 4	82 5 8	- -	640 8 0	2,313 9 10	59 11 9
2	50 6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	69 6 10	—	—
6	262 5 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	22 8 0	- -	314 19 6	620 0 0	38 14 0
0	85 2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	6 18 7	15 0	133 3 9	172 0 0	—
5	787 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	84 6 8	147 5 11	- -	1,098 9 3	4,119 16 9	—
6	218 1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 5 5	46 3 9	- -	330 13 0	1,195 16 3	—
9	226 15 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 3 5	40 0 4	- -	313 15 3	1,123 1 2	—
4	14,747 1 1	- -	- -	618 17 5	51 19 7	1,409 8 5	2,142 4 9	238 11 6	20,463 0 3	59,530 12 9	920 10 2

* Not met by loan. † Offices. ‡ Contribution to Chipping Wycombe Parish School Board.
§ Endowment. ‖ Contribution to Chesham School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of E... Election Expenses.	...
BERKS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Reading -	1	7,595 6 2	- -	2 10 0	9,500 0 0	8·25	222 12 10	16,000 0 0	33,320 9 0	- -	1
Balking - -	2	68 1 6	- -	- - -	30 0 0	1·1	- -	- - -	98 1 6	3 4 0	
Beenham Valence - -	3	111 6 6	- -	- - -	133 7 0	9·	6 0	- - -	244 19 6	- -	2
Chieveley -	4	200 7 0	- -	2 1 11	150 0 0 44 17 0	6·25	15 0 0 *21 19 0	- - -	434 5 8	- -	3
Cholsey - -	5	214 3 8	- -	2 5 9	170 0 0	2·3	- -	- - -	386 9 5	20 7 0	2
East Ilsley -	6	94 19 4	- -	- - -	95 0 0	7·5	14 0	- - -	190 13 4	- -	
Inkpen - -	7	147 10 6	- -	4 8 9	108 0 0	11·0	- -	- - -	289 14 3	3 16 0	1
Leckhampstead	8	51 10 0	- -	6 10	40 0 0	5·75	*11 13 8	- - -	103 10 6	- -	
SuttonCourtney	9	- - -	- -	- - -	15 0 0	·75	- -	- - -	15 0 0	6 2 0	
Tilehurst -	10	340 19 10	- -	- - -	500 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	840 19 10	- -	1
Total -		8,824 4 6	- -	11 8 3	10,786 4 9	- -	272 5 6	16,000 0 0	35,894 3 0	33 9 0	1
BUCKINGHAM.											
Buckingham -	11	312 6 6	- -	10 2	450 0 0	6·25	2 6	- - -	762 19 2	23 2 0	
Chipping Wycombe -	12	2,367 5 2	- -	- - -	1,900 0 0	11·75	45 8 9	- - -	4,312 13 11	- -	
Adstock - -	13	68 11 6	- -	1 6	35 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	103 13 0	3 13 6	
Bledlow - -	14	86 0 0	- -	- - -	105 0 0	5·25	- -	- - -	191 0 0	- -	
Bow Brickhill	15	101 19 0	- -	15 5	120 0 0	12·	- -	- - -	222 14 5	- -	
Castle Thorpe	16	147 16 0	- -	- - -	320 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	467 16 0	- -	
Chalfont St. Giles - -	17	416 18 9	- -	- - -	200 0 0	8·25	7 0 1	- - -	623 18 10	- -	
Chearsley -	18	69 5 9	- -	- - -	15 0 0	2·25	- -	- - -	84 5 9	- -	
Chenies - -	19	81 19 4	- -	- - -	72 0 0	7·4	- -	- - -	153 19 4	3 9 0	
Chesham -	20	1,502 16 10	- -	2 3 2	1,550 0 0	13·25	*35 16 9 †78 10 1 75 10 9	- - -	3,244 17 7	- -	
ChippingWycombe - -	21	707 2 5	- -	- - -	690 0 0	14·5	‡89 13 0 2 3 9	- - -	1,433 19 2	- -	
Dorney (U.D.)	22	76 16 0	- -	12 6	150 0 0	10·8	- -	- - -	227 8 6	5 5 0	
Drayton Parslow - -	23	123 6 1	- -	- - -	50 0 0	8·25	- -	- - -	173 6 1	- -	
Ellesborough -	24	56 5 0	- -	- - -	102 10 0	5·	- -	- - -	158 15 0	4 11 0	
Emberton(U.D)	25	100 16 10	- -	- - -	92 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	192 16 10	4 3 0	
Fenny Stratford	26	699 8 4	- -	4 8	400 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	1,099 13 0	7 1 0	
Fulmer - -	27	68 14 6	- -	- - -	75 0 0	5·	*10 0 0	- - -	153 14 6	4 4 0	
Haddenham (U.D.) -	28	196 17 6	- -	18 3	76 1 11	2·5	- -	- - -	273 17 8	- -	
Hanslope -	29	255 19 8	- -	1 0 6	270 0 0	3·75	2 12 1	- - -	529 12 3	- -	
Haversham (U.D.) - -	30	61 6 6	- -	- - -	67 7 0	1·5	2 0 0	- - -	130 13 6	- -	
LangleyMarish	31	443 7 4	- -	10 11	370 0 0	4·5	3 18 4	- - -	817 16 7	- -	
Linslade -	32	456 19 0	- -	- - -	450 0 0	5·25	4 9 10	- - -	911 8 10	- -	
LittleMissenden	33	64 17 8	- -	- - -	160 0 0	8·5	- -	- - -	224 17 8	4 11 0	
Long Crendon	34	382 7 0	- -	3 4 4	175 0 0	8·25	- -	464 0 0	974 11 4	- -	
Nash - -	35	- - -	- -	- - -	8 0 0	1·25	- -	- - -	8 0 0	- -	
Olney (U.D.) -	36	345 11 2	- -	5 15 8	209 6 0	6·	2 0 3	- - -	562 13 1	20 11 0	
Shenley and Loughton (U.D.) - -	37	197 17 10	- -	- - -	148 14 1	2·5	1 16 3	- - -	348 8 2	- -	
Stoke Poges (U.D.) - -	38	365 11 0	- -	- - -	300 0 0	4·6	*36 0 0	- - -	701 11 0	5 5 0	
Thornborough	39	- - -	- -	- - -	35 0 0	3·	37 12 1	- - -	72 12 1	13 14 7	
Tingewick -	40	156 8 6	- -	- - -	160 0 0	10·5	- -	- - -	316 8 6	- -	
Turville - -	41	82 13 0	- -	- - -	40 0 0	4·8	- -	- - -	122 13 0	3 8 0	
WestWycombe	42	607 1 6	- -	- - -	585 0 0	13·25	1 13 6	- - -	1,193 15 0	7 6 0	
Woughton-on-the - Green and Simpson (U.D.) - -	43	168 2 0	- -	1 11 0	152 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	321 13 0	14 17 1	
Wyrardisbury	44	122 6 6	- -	- - -	200 0 0	7·75	- -	- - -	332 6 6	- -	
Total -		10,844 14 2	- -	17 8 1	9,732 12 0	- -	436 8 0	464 0 0	21,496 9 3	124 11 1	

* Endowment.

† Contribution from Little Missenden School Board.

‡ Contribution from Chipping Wycombe (Borough) School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.											Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
...ation. ...al and ...ther ...penses of ...inis- ...ation.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges. Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	5. Capital Charges. Furnishing School Buildings.	6. Loans. Repayment of Principal of Loans.	6. Loans. Interest on Loans.	7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	14,400 14 6	257 3 11	- -	*616 12 4 †3,165 12 0 9,565 2 9	*9 4 3 130 16 0	1104 19 4	2,147 7 4	- -	32,929 0 3	75,164 13 8	862 12 7
12 0	80 16 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	95 12 11	—	—
14 4	206 8 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	241 12 5	—	—
0 2	352 4 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 0 0	2 4 7	-	406 8 11	52 10 0	13 7 6
5 0	289 8 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 19 5	46 4 7	- -	409 7 9	1,298 17 10	—
6 11	162 3 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	171 10 6	—	—
5 7	176 0 10	- -	- -	- -	5 7 11	17 8 10	39 17 5	- -	255 6 7	1,121 16 6	—
0 7	100 11 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 16 3	13 5 9	- -	134 13 10	373 16 6	—
9 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 11 0	—	—
8 9	438 7 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	70 0 0	97 4 4	- -	723 14 0	2,540 0 0	—
7 2	16,206 15 8	257 3 11	- -	13,347 7 1	145 8 2	1,235 3 10	2,346 4 0	- -	35,385 18 2	80,551 14 6	876 0 1
1 0	563 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	74 11 0	103 6 4	- -	819 16 4	2,896 1 6	171 4 4
2	3,054 1 8	- -	- -	- -	*14 2 6	197 19 8	374 8 9	‡89 13 0	3,842 11 1	10,395 9 2	—
0	93 13 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 3 9	19 11 9	- -	137 16 4	550 9 6	—
8	94 12 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 9 5	8 16 10	- -	146 12 11	233 2 2	—
0	131 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 3 8	38 7 6	- -	213 6 2	1,065 5 0	—
7	214 12 10	- -	- -	95 9 7	- -	83 0 0	70 15 4	- -	482 8 4	1,954 0 0	—
8	533 0 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	46 13 4	37 18 1	- -	651 16 10	1,023 6 8	—
11	61 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 15 10	9 14 10	- -	91 14 9	272 11 0	—
-	151 16 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	155 5 3	- - -	6 5 2
5	2,216 12 7	- -	- -	35 19 10	16 0	281 15 0	311 15 10	‡69 13 5	3,078 8 1	8,013 1 8	—
6	901 9 10	- -	- -	252 8 0	*24 4 6 *4 7 7	125 5 1	265 0 7	- -	1,670 3 1	7,500 18 2	50 0 0
7	123 13 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 19 6	35 3 6	- -	229 9 3	989 0 11	9 1 1
6	140 15 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	1 11 6	- -	173 17 11	30 0 0	—
3	119 1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 10 3	3 16 8	- -	155 17 4	89 0 10	65 0 0
7	147 12 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 6 3	20 10 6	- -	184 13 9	577 3 5	—
2	884 19 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	44 4 0	142 0 2	- -	1,138 13 6	4,018 16 6	—
0	139 8 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	146 0 4	—	—
6	225 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	250 18 1	- - -	20 15 8
0	379 4 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 7 11	46 18 1	- -	471 13 7	1,320 6 5	—
4	130 6 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	139 5 1	—	—
5	623 12 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 3 11	59 16 9	- -	761 5 10	1,676 7 0	10 0 0
3	604 4 6	- -	- -	*135 0 0	*8 9 0	37 9 6	72 8 5	- -	891 17 11	2,031 14 3	142 9 0
2	101 14 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 0 0	21 19 4	‡78 10 1	248 3 2	573 0 0	5 16 8
1	289 14 4	- -	- -	100 0 0	- -	33 8 1	73 3 2	- -	532 9 8	2,520 15 9	338 0 0
[illegible]	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 14 7	- - -	3 12 6
9	450 2 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	36 17 5	79 18 7	- -	616 17 2	2,256 18 10	—
)	302 7 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	327 8 4	—	—
:	458 4 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 9 4	82 5 8	- -	640 8 0	2,313 9 10	59 11 9
	50 6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	69 6 10	—	—
	262 5 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	22 8 0	- -	314 19 6	620 0 0	38 14 0
	85 2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	6 18 7	15 0	133 3 9	172 0 0	—
	787 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	84 6 8	147 5 11	- -	1,098 9 3	4,119 16 9	—
	218 1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 5 5	46 3 9	- -	330 13 0	1,105 16 3	—
	226 15 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 3 5	40 0 4	- -	313 15 3	1,123 1 2	—
14,747 1 1		- -	- -	618 17 5	51 19 7	1,409 8 5	2,142 4 9	238 11 6	20,465 0 3	59,530 12 9	920 10 2

* Not met by loan. † Offices. ‡ Contribution to Chipping Wycombe Parish School Board.
§ Endowment. ‖ Contribution to Chesham School Board.

H.M. Inspectors of Schools—*continued.*

Inspectors.	No. of District.	Inspectors.	No. of District.
Waddington, H.	82	Wilson, J.	49
Watts, Rev. E. T.	39	Wilson, S. R.	10
Whitmell, C. T.	45	Wix, E. N.	57
Wilde, Rev. R.	68	Wylie, J. H.	18
Wilkinson, Rev. F.	71		
*Williams, W.	40		
Willis, J. Armine	87	Yarde, W. B. S.	80

* Chief Inspectors.

SUB-INSPECTORS (53).

Adlard, J.	37	Kay, J.	20
Anstead, W. H.	6	Kefford, W.	84
Baldrey, W.	57	Knight, R.	28
Barnes, R.	73	Lewis, C.	53
Bilton, C.	99	Mackenzie, J.	†
Bostock, D.	14	Martin, W.	90
Briggs, J. W.	24	Meggs, W. T.	24
Brown, H.	3	Mercer, H. D.	12
Burrage, J. W. W.	91	Mills, F. C.	19
Challens, E.	59	Mines, H. R.	34
Dewse, W.	20	Morgan, T. M.	35
Dugard, F.	88	Morris, W.	93
Eley, T.	5	Owen, A.	8
Ensor, E.	4	Pearce, T. W.	15
Finch, A.	89	Pember, J.	9
Gill, J.	62	Rees, J.	44
Glover, T.	16	Roberts, E.	39
Hallam, T.	53	Sedgwick, G.	7
Hamer, D.	15	Seer, A.	60
Healing, T.	86	Sharpe, A.	17
Hodges, J.	†	Short, E. H.	43
Howard, E. H.	11	Sparks, J.	12
Howlett, T.	58	Taylor, W.	10
Hunter, J.	1	Tunaley, H.	98
Jarman, J. R.	2	Turner, W.	27
		Waite, J.	32
		Williams, T.	31
		Worley, P.	11

† Unattached, *see* page 584.

INSPECTOR OF MUSIC.

Sir John Stainer, Mus. Doc., 10, South Parks Road, Oxford.

DIRECTRESS OF NEEDLEWORK.

The Hon. Mrs. R. E. Colborne, Canada Buildings, King Street, Whitehall, S.W.

INSPECTRESS OF COOKERY AND LAUNDRY WORK.

Miss Mary Harrison, 74, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W.

INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS (160).

Assistants.	No. of District in which employed.
Acton, G. H.	27
Ainsworth, J. D.	96
Archard, T.	68
Ballance, W.	23
Barclay, R. B.	*
Bartlett, A.	55
Bate, A. G.	20
Beach, W. P.	29
Beck, C.	82
Bell, G. W.	5
Biddle, S.	96
Bond, W.	34
Bould, J.	33
Bright, W.	70
Brindle, T. B.	*
Brown, J. H.	59
Brown, W. H.	48
Bulley, W. H.	32
Burley, W. W.	4
Burton, W.	24
Bush, S.	87
Butler, R. P.	59
Butler, W.	98
Butt, T.	35
Butterworth, T.	18
Chadwick, E. H.	90
Coombes, H.	65
Copus, E.	44
Cornes, F.	28
Corris, E.	6
Couch, W. H.	63
Cowling, C. H.	31
Crompton, W. H.	3
Crossley, C. J.	80
Cunningham, J. J.	97
Daniell, R. J.	74
Dawson, A. J.	3
Day, J. C. R.	37
Dempster, F. P.	93
Dennis, C. H.	60
Dickenson, J.	88 & 95
Dicks, C.	15
Edwards, J. J.	26
Ellerton, J. F.	85
Ellicock, S.	60
Eltringham, W. T.	31
Emmerson, J.	79
England, W. C.	71
Ensor, H.	30
Evans, J.	43
Fawcett, J. L.	22
Fear, E. D.	7
Firth, J.	10
Fishwick, J.	57
Foister, J. S.	14
Ford, J. H.	20
Garland, C.	81
Gill, S.	68
Goodyear, T. W.	66
Greet, J. H. E.	73
Gregson, R.	56
Grindrod, G. H. B.	92
Haler, W. H.	8
Hall, J.	26
Hands, W. J.	89
Harbour, R. M.	75
Harding, F. E.	92
Harrison, G. A.	53
Harrison, T.	11
Hartley, T. C.	37
Harvey, F.	6
Hayward, G.	84
Hicks, E. H.	67
Holden, J. E.	17
Hole, F.	32
Holliday, S.	45
Horsfall, G.	59
Hudson, J. H.	17
Jalland, W. H.	20
James, D.	42
Johnson, B.	49
Johnson, G.	54
Johnson, T. H.	40
Johnson, T. J.	13
Jones, G.	43
Key, A.	63
Lacey, A. H.	35
Lovett, J.	47
McGregor, J. McL.	91
Maggs, F.	77
Marsh, J.	98
Martin, H.	61
Matta, R.	72
Millard, W.	64
Morris, E.	38
Mulhall, W.	73
Neville, C. E.	7
Norris, S.	36
Page, H.	15
Palmer, G. H.	93

* Unattached, *see* page 584.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses d Election Expenses.	
CORNWALL—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Manaccan (U.D.)	1	76 1 2	- -	- - -	101 19 0	5·75	2 10 4	- - -	180 10 6	- -	
Marazion	2	153 13 5	- -	15 5	25 0 0	1·5	- -	- - -	179 8 10	- -	
Mawgan-in-Meneage (U.D.)	3	167 1 2	- -	- - -	150 0 0	5·25	- -	- - -	317 1 2	- -	
Mawgan-in-Pyder	4	101 3 6	- -	- - -	67 0 0	3·75	- -	- - -	168 3 6	4 16 6	
Mevagissey	5	676 2 5	- -	- - -	200 0 0	10·	- -	800 0 0	1,676 2 5	- -	
Morvah	6	84 6 3	- -	- - -	20 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	104 6 3	6 14 6	
Mullion	7	33 15 0	- -	1 7	68 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	96 16 7	- -	
North Tamerton	8	106 1 2	- -	- - -	60 0 0	6·	1 18 0	- - -	167 19 2	4 4 6	
Padstow	9	289 5 6	- -	17 8	200 0 0	6·5	*10 0 0	- - -	500 3 2	- -	
Paul	10	760 15 1	- -	- - -	400 0 0	6·5	†32 15 4	- - -	1,193 10 5	- -	
Perranarworthal	11	150 9 6	- -	- - -	125 0 0	9·23	2 0	- - -	275 11 6	- -	
Perranuthnoe	12	95 2 0	- -	2 1 6	80 0 0	7·25	- -	- - -	177 3 6	6 17 0	
Perranzabuloe	13	316 1 0	- -	18 2	255 0 0	8·75	- -	- - -	571 19 2	- -	
Poundstock	14	88 16 2	- -	- - -	46 0 0	3·75	- -	- - -	134 16 2	- -	
Redruth	15	1,550 19 6	- -	- - -	650 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	2,200 19 6	- -	
Roche	16	275 0 1	- -	- - -	130 0 0	4·25	- -	- - -	405 0 1	4 19 6	
St. Agnes	17	863 4 8	- -	- - -	500 0 0	11·1	- -	- - -	1,363 4 8	- -	
St. Allen	18	111 12 6	- -	- - -	72 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	183 12 6	17 9 0	
St. Austell	19	2,425 11 6	39 16 6	- - -	2,650 0 0	12·	- -	- - -	5,115 8 0	67 11 7	
St. Blazey	20	686 9 10	- -	- - -	300 0 0	9·25	- -	- - -	986 9 10	- -	
St. Breock (U.D.)	21	72 14 0	- -	18 4	350 9 0	5·5	2 0 0	- - -	426 1 4	7 6 0	
St. Cleer	22	303 8 3	- -	- - -	185 0 0	6·	{‡12 2 6 / 1 16 9}	- - -	502 7 6	- -	
St. Clether	23	62 4 6	- -	- - -	64 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	126 4 6	- -	
St. Columb Major	24	473 2 0	- -	1 8 0	230 0 0	7·	10 8	- - -	705 0 8	- -	
St. Columb Minor	25	533 2 0	- -	- - -	440 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	973 2 0	6 3 6	
St. Erme	26	87 5 0	- -	6 0	65 0 0	3·9	- -	- - -	152 11 0	7 7 0	
St. Ervan	27	46 8 0	- -	- - -	25 0 0	2·25	19 3	- - -	72 7 3	4 16 0	
St. Eval	28	58 13 0	- -	- - -	- - -	-	- -	- - -	58 13 0	4 16 0	
St. Ewe	29	189 6 7	- -	- - -	120 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	309 6 7	- -	
St. Gennys	30	95 5 4	- -	- - -	64 0 0	5·25	- -	- - -	159 5 4	- -	
St. Gluvias	31	180 6 6	6 10 0	- - -	130 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	316 16 6	- -	
St. Hilary	32	155 14 0	- -	1 4 2	90 0 0	5·	§4 16 2	- - -	251 14 4	6 13 6	
St. Just-in-Penwith	33	1,345 16 6	- -	5 18 1	500 0 0	9·	8 10 11	1,078 0 0	2,938 5 6	55 1 2	
St. Just-in-Roseland	34	234 2 2	- -	4 13 11	170 0 0	9·5	- - -	4,000 0 0	4,408 16 1	- -	
St. Keverne	35	210 19 8	- -	- - -	235 0 0	5·5	3 0 9	- - -	449 0 5	- -	
St. Levan	36	132 7 0	- -	- - -	50 0 0	3·3	2 9	- - -	182 9 9	6 14 6	
St. Merryn	37	92 16 6	- -	- - -	80 0 0	5·25	- -	- - -	172 16 6	- -	
St. Mewan	38	191 8 10	- -	- - -	175 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	366 8 10	16 14 5	
St. Neot	39	150 15 0	- -	- - -	155 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	303 15 0	- -	
St. Pinnock	40	102 8 0	- -	- - -	20 0 0	2·	‖10 0 0	- - -	132 8 0	- -	
St. Stephen-in-Brannel	41	751 5 7	- -	- - -	520 0 0	4·75	- -	900 0 0	2,171 5 7	- -	
St. Stephen's-(by-Launceston) (E.M.)	42	- - -	- -	- - -	70 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	70 0 0	4 7 0	
St. Stephen's-by-Saltash	43	227 7 8	- -	- - -	225 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	452 7 8	23 19 5	
St. Stythian's	44	297 12 0	- -	16 1	160 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	458 8 1	- -	
St. Teath (U.D.)	45	435 5 10	- -	- - -	552 7 0	5·	- -	- - -	987 12 10	15 9 0	
St. Wenn	46	82 15 0	- -	1 3 7	27 0 0	2·5	12 10	- - -	111 11 5	12 12 10	
Sancreed	47	91 3 6	- -	- - -	95 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	186 3 6	6 15 6	
Sennen	48	133 0 6	- -	1 2 2	140 0 0	11·9	2 3 4	- - -	276 6 0	- -	
Sithney	49	406 9 0	- -	- - -	170 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	576 9 0	- -	
Stoke Climsland	50	293 4 2	- -	- - -	268 0 0	8·5	- -	- - -	566 4 2	31 14 0	
Talland (U.D.)	51	287 12 0	- -	- - -	130 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	417 12 0	- -	
Tregony (U.D.)	52	172 19 0	- -	- - -	81 15 10	4·	- -	- - -	254 14 10	- -	
Tywardreath	53	271 16 4	- -	- - -	120 0 0	3·75	2 0 0	- - -	393 16 4	17 13 8	

* Endowment.

† Contribution from Madron School Board.
§ „ Perranuthnoe „
‡ Contribution from St. Neot School Board.
‖ „ „ Liskeard „

No. of District.	Registration County or District.	Population (1891).	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Inspectors' Assistants and their Head-quarters.
	South Western Division—*continued.*		
71 *Newton Abbot* District.	Devon - - -		
	273. Newton Abbot	79,496	Wilkinson, Rev. F., Hasbro', Torquay. *W. C. England, Esq.*, Summerhill, Kingskerswell, Newton Abbot.
	274. Totnes -	40,447	
	275. Kingsbridge -	17,687	
	283. Tiverton -	28,538	
		166,168	
72 *Barnstaple* District.	Devon - - -		
	281. Okehampton -	16,334	Codd, H. F., Esq., Pill House, Barnstaple. *R. Matta, Esq.*, 4, Clarence Place, Barnstaple.
	284. South Molton	15,440	
	285. Barnstaple -	41,368	
	268. Torrington -	13,643	
	287. Bideford -	20,214	
	288. Holsworthy -	8,942	
	Cornwall - -		
	289. Stratton -	7,122	
		123,063	
73 *Plymouth* District.	Devon - - -		
	276. Plympton St. Mary.	26,791	Cowie, H., Esq., 1, Osborne Villas, Stoke, Devonport. Barnes, R., Esq. (Sub-Inspector), Richmond Villa, Pennycomequick, Plymouth. *W. Mulhall, Esq.*, Ridgeway, Plympton. *J. H. E. Greet, Esq.*, 21, St. Hilary Terrace, Stoke, Devonport.
	277. Plymouth -	84,179	
	278. East Stonehouse.	15,502	
	279. Stoke Damerel	54,736	
	280. Tavistock -	27,110	
	Cornwall - - -		
	290. Camelford -	6,906	
	291. Launceston -	15,874	
	292. St. Germans -	17,827	
	293. Liskeard -	26,477	
	294. Bodmin -	18,194	
	295. St. Columb -	15,384	
	296. St. Austell -	31,032	
		340,012	
74 *Truro* District.	Cornwall (West) -		
	297. Truro - -	33,709	Marvin, F. S., Esq., 20, Alma Terrace, Penzance. *R. J. Daniell, Esq.*, Devoran House, Stratton Terrace, Truro.
	298. Falmouth -	24,556	
	299. Helston -	22,117	
	300. Redruth -	49,243	
	301. Penzance -	48,249	
	302. Scilly Islands	1,911	
		179,785	

General Abstract of Statement

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education. £ s. d.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889. £ s. d.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children. £ s. d.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority. £ s. d.	4. Rate per £. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CORNWALL—*cont.*													
Manaccan (U.D.)	1	76 1 2	- - -	- - -	161 19 0	5·75	2 10 4	- - -	- - -	130 10 6	- - -	9 9
Marazion	2	153 13 5	- - -	15 5	25 0 0	1·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	179 3 10	- - -	11 6
Mawgan-in-Meneage (U.D.)	3	167 1 2	- - -	- - -	150 0 0	5·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	317 1 2	- - -	19 6
Mawgan-in-Pyder	4	101 3 6	- - -	- - -	67 0 0	3·75	- - -	- - -	- - -	168 3 6	4 16 6	5 6
Nevagissey	5	678 2 5	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	10·	- - -	880 0 0	- - -	1,678 2 5	- - -	13 6
Norvah	6	84 6 3	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	4·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	104 6 3	6 14 6	5 10
Pullion	7	33 15 0	- - -	1 7	68 0 0	4·75	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 16 7	- - -	[illegible]
North Tamerton	8	106 1 2	- - -	- - -	60 0 0	6·	1 18 0	- - -	- - -	167 19 2	4 4 0	-
Padstow	9	289 5 6	- - -	17 8	200 0 0	6·5	*10 0 0	- - -	- - -	500 3 2	- - -	14 2
Paul	10	760 15 1	- - -	- - -	400 0 0	6·5	†38 15 4	- - -	- - -	1,199 10 5	- - -	35 6
Perranarworthal	11	150 9 6	- - -	- - -	125 0 0	9·25	2 0	- - -	- - -	275 11 6	- - -	16 6
Perranuthnoe	12	95 3 0	- - -	3 1 6	80 0 0	7·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	177 3 6	6 17 0	18 6
Perranzabuloe	13	316 1 0	- - -	18 2	255 0 0	8·75	- - -	- - -	- - -	571 19 2	- - -	25 6
Poundstock	14	88 16 2	- - -	- - -	46 0 0	3·75	- - -	- - -	- - -	134 16 2	- - -	4 [illegible]
Redruth	15	1,550 19 6	- - -	- - -	650 0 0	5·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,200 19 6	- - -	78 6
Roche	16	275 0 1	- - -	- - -	130 0 0	4·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	405 0 1	4 19 6	14 6
St. Agnes	17	863 4 8	- - -	- - -	500 0 0	11·1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,363 4 8	- - -	37 6
St. Allen	18	111 12 6	- - -	- - -	72 0 0	6·	- - -	- - -	- - -	183 12 6	17 9 0	14 6
St. Austell	19	2,425 11 6	39 16 6	- - -	2,650 0 0	12·	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,115 8 0	67 11 7	139 6
St. Blazey	20	686 9 10	- - -	- - -	300 0 0	9·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	986 9 10	- - -	31 6
St. Breock (U.D.)	21	72 14 0	- - -	18 4	350 9 0	5·5	2 0 0	- - -	- - -	439 1 4	7 6 0	28 6
St. Cleer	23	393 6 3	- - -	- - -	135 0 0	6·	{†12 3 6 ‖1 16 9}	- - -	- - -	502 7 6	- - -	21 6
St. Clether	23	62 4 6	- - -	- - -	64 0 0	5·	- - -	- - -	- - -	126 4 6	- - -	12 6
St. Columb Major	24	473 2 6	- - -	1 8 0	230 0 0	7·	10 8	- - -	- - -	705 6 8	- - -	29 12
St. Columb Minor	25	533 2 0	- - -	- - -	440 0 0	7·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	973 2 0	6 3 6	38 6
St. Erme	26	87 5 0	- - -	6 0	65 0 0	3·9	- - -	- - -	- - -	152 11 0	7 7 6	10 6
St. Ervan	27	46 8 0	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	2·25	19 3	- - -	- - -	72 7 3	4 16 6	-
St. Eval	28	58 13 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 13 0	4 16 6	[illegible]
St. Ewe	29	189 6 7	- - -	- - -	120 0 0	5·	- - -	- - -	- - -	309 6 7	- - -	18 6
St. Gennys	30	95 5 4	- - -	- - -	64 0 0	5·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	159 5 4	- - -	4 6
St. Glavias	31	180 6 6	6 10 0	- - -	130 0 0	6·	- - -	- - -	- - -	316 16 6	- - -	12 6
St. Hilary	32	155 14 0	- - -	1 4 2	90 0 0	5·	§4 16 2	- - -	- - -	251 14 4	6 13 6	11 6
St. Just-in-Penwith	33	1,843 16 6	- - -	5 18 1	580 0 0	9·	8 10 11	1,078 0 0	- - -	2,938 5 6	53 1 9	24 6
St. Just-in-Roseland	34	234 2 2	- - -	4 13 11	170 0 0	9·5	- - -	4,000 0 0	- - -	4,406 16 1	- - -	17 6
St. Keverne	35	210 19 8	- - -	- - -	235 0 0	5·5	3 0 9	- - -	- - -	449 0 5	- - -	17 6
St. Levan	36	132 7 0	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	3·3	8 9	- - -	- - -	182 9 9	6 14 6	3 6
St. Merryn	37	92 16 6	- - -	- - -	80 0 0	5·25	- - -	- - -	- - -	172 16 6	- - -	-
St. Mewan	38	191 8 10	- - -	- - -	175 0 0	5·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	366 8 10	16 14 3	5 6
St. Neot	39	150 15 0	- - -	- - -	155 0 0	5·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	305 15 0	- - -	11 6
St. Pinnock	40	102 8 0	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	2·	‖10 0 0	- - -	- - -	132 8 0	- - -	5 6
St. Stephen-in-Brannel	41	751 5 7	- - -	- - -	520 0 0	4·75	- - -	900 0 0	- - -	2,171 5 7	- - -	45 6
St. Stephen's-(by-Launceston) (E.M.)	42	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 0 0	5·	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 0 0	4 7 0	3 14 6
St. Stephen's-by-Saltash	43	227 7 8	- - -	- - -	225 0 0	5·	- - -	- - -	- - -	452 7 8	23 19 5	26 6
St. Stythian's	44	297 12 0	- - -	16 1	180 0 0	6·	- - -	- - -	- - -	455 8 1	- - -	25 6
St. Teath (U.D.)	45	435 5 10	- - -	- - -	552 7 0	5·	- - -	- - -	- - -	987 12 10	15 9 6	25 6
St. Wenn	46	82 15 0	- - -	1 3 7	27 0 0	2·5	13 10	- - -	- - -	111 11 5	12 12 10	-
Sancreed	47	91 3 6	- - -	- - -	95 0 0	4·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	186 3 6	6 13 6	6 6
Sennen	48	133 0 6	- - -	1 2 2	140 0 0	12·9	2 3 4	- - -	- - -	276 6 0	- - -	14 12
Withney	49	406 9 0	- - -	- - -	170 0 0	4·	- - -	- - -	- - -	576 9 0	- - -	22 6
Stoke Climsland	50	298 4 2	- - -	- - -	268 0 0	8·5	- - -	- - -	- - -	566 4 2	31 14 0	17 6
Talland (U.D.)	51	287 12 0	- - -	- - -	130 0 0	5·	- - -	- - -	- - -	417 12 0	- - -	14 6
Tregony (U.D.)	52	172 19 6	- - -	- - -	81 15 10	4·	- - -	- - -	- - -	254 14 10	- - -	15 6
Tywardreath	53	271 16 4	- - -	- - -	120 0 0	3·75	3 0 0	- - -	- - -	395 16 4	17 13 5	22 6

* Endowment.

† Contribution from Madron School Board.
§ " " Perranuthnoe "

‖ Contribution from St. Neot School Board.
" " " Liskeard "

ıool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

ɔn.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
and ar ises ɔn.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7	145 13 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	156 15 6	- - -	36 14 2
0	159 12 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	175 3 10	- - -	1 15 2
6	245 2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 3 10	35 0 5	- -	314 2 10	985 9 3	—
3	169 11 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	186 12 0	—	—
1	609 16 9	- -	- -	559 10 6	- -	50 6 6	103 1 5	- -	1,348 4 3	3,585 14 8	—
0	66 4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 0 0	5 18 8	- -	96 7 6	150 0 0	—
11	116 11 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 12 5	4 1 1	- -	138 16 1	112 4 1	—
11	140 9 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	147 9 7	- - -	31 12 4
6	336 14 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	36 5 7	77 3 0	- -	470 17 4	2,405 18 2	81 5 7
0	896 16 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	53 15 0	90 1 10	- -	1,094 11 5	2,434 15 0	—
3	206 6 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 6 0	35 1 2	- -	274 19 10	990 18 0	—
8	117 8 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 4 0	14 0 3	†4 16 2	169 14 4	392 0 0	5 16 11
2	420 4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 15 9	88 1 4	- -	570 9 7	2,483 3 7	10 15 0
0	114 11 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 11 3	10 4 7	- -	138 17 7	287 13 11	—
1	1,764 3 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	69 18 1	254 3 3	- -	2,192 2 11	6,508 14 7	189 0 8
7	366 14 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 8 0	9 8 2	- -	409 18 3	260 8 0	—
6	993 1 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	84 0 5	167 3 7	- -	1,307 19 2	4,713 7 6	—
6	124 2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	14 14 0	- -	185 11 8	408 0 0	—
8	3,640 14 4	- -	38 16 0	*40 0 0	- -	346 13 10	287 8 6	- -	4,570 15 5	7,862 6 4	—
0	763 5 10	9 2 6	- -	- -	- -	53 8 6	56 4 8	- -	920 19 4	1,559 0 6	—
6	525 3 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	66 5 2	95 4 7	- -	723 17 2	2,613 5 11	258 12 5
2	413 5 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 0 0	28 16 10	- -	508 2 5	800 0 0	60 9 0
)	78 19 11	- -	- -	*14 1 3	- -	6 12 6	16 6 10	- -	130 2 6	461 18 10	32 0 0
)	533 4 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	47 5 1	102 12 0	- -	732 7 1	2,888 18 2	10 0 0
)	783 7 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	56 10 1	113 19 8	- -	1,004 4 6	3,059 2 2	10 7 0
)	108 19 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 16 7	15 15 8	- -	152 1 2	443 10 7	—
)	55 15 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	61 16 6	- - -	5 6 10
)	53 17 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 18 0	8 19 9	- -	73 2 9	252 10 7	—
)	266 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 19 3	9 15 0	- -	296 14 9	270 12 0	—
)	119 12 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 6 9	16 2 2	- -	149 8 4	452 18 3	—
	245 19 1	- -	6 10 0	- -	- -	6 2 4	14 2 8	- -	287 13 7	397 13 7	25 17 3
	171 18 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 19 4	35 19 8	- -	246 17 10	1,013 2 11	—
	1,157 13 5	- -	- -	1,517 2 4 *6 19 6	57 16 0 *28 10 0	123 2 4	161 14 4	- -	3,180 14 7	4,301 5 1	351 8 3
	336 15 4	- -	- -	2,808 13 6	15 0 3	35 17 1	18 6 3	- -	3,037 2 0	3,964 2 11	—
	428 5 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 8 6	31 0 7	- -	511 7 5	827 5 9	38 13 3
	166 5 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	179 6 11	—	—
	116 1 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 6 11	35 3 2	- -	173 1 9	986 16 5	—
	328 14 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 15 8	44 17 5	- -	424 4 6	998 19 7	59 16 7
	226 13 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 12 8	17 7 3	‡12 2 6	306 3 6	448 13 0	—
	119 11 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	127 8 5	—	—
	931 3 2	- -	- -	949 1 0 *257 17 3	*17 0 0	86 16 6	35 16 6	- -	2,851 14 7	7,511 7 4	158 12 8
-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	§37 16 0	48 12 0	—	—
	313 1 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 17 9	22 15 9	- -	399 8 5	640 4 1	76 14 10
	362 6 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 11 5	25 19 11	- -	439 1 6	729 2 10	3 12 4
	665 7 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	56 8 4	136 15 3	- -	911 1 2	3,851 1 8	105 12 1
	108 15 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	122 8 4	—	—
	146 2 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 13 4	5 1 3	- -	177 10 2	130 0 0	—
	167 0 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 16 0	32 6 9	1 12 0	254 6 1	902 8 0	—
	428 1 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 8 8	51 4 1	- -	543 1 1	1,389 3 5	—
	442 4 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 14 10	11 8 11	- -	521 1 9	311 5 10	65 14 8
	323 5 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 6 10	59 18 2	- -	429 14 6	1,686 6 1	—
	196 14 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 4 5	38 0 10	- -	270 9 1	1,070 12 11	—
	383 10 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	435 8 0	—	34 14 0

* Not met by loan.
Contribution to St. Cleer School Board.

† Contribution to St. Hilary School Board.
§ Contribution to Launceston School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabili

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of E… Election Expenses.	…
CORNWALL—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Uny Lelant -	1	138 3 0	- -	- - -	224 0 0	9·25	17 0	- - -	383 0 0	- -	7
Warbstow (U.D.) - -	2	149 2 0	- -	- - -	136 4 0	6·	- -	- - -	285 6 0	7 12 0	11
Warleggon -	3	74 14 0	- -	- - -	57 0 0	9·5	- -	- - -	131 14 0	- -	-
Week St. Mary	4	113 6 8	- -	- - -	65 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	178 6 8	- -	-
Wendron -	5	612 1 8	- -	1 7 8	400 0 0	6·75	- -	- - -	1,013 9 4	- -	4
Whitstone -	6	87 1 0	- -	14 0	80 0 0	8·5	- -	- - -	167 15 0	4 8 0	-
Total -		33,075 2 5	46 11 6	64 5 9	23,725 3 4	- -	288 3 11	10,713 0 0	67,913 6 11	595 5 5	2,…
CUMBERLAND.											
Carlisle - -	7	4,789 7 0	- -	18 8 7	6,800 0 0	10·	6 2 1	- - -	11,613 17 8	- -	30
Workington -	8	4,478 16 4	- -	- - -	2,000 0 0	7·9	25 3 1 *25 19 6	300 0 0	6,829 18 11	- -	25
Abbey Holme	9	- - -	- -	- - -	7 0 0	·25	- -	- - -	7 0 0	- -	1
Ainstable -	10	108 0 0	- -	5 11 10	75 0 0	3·75	†9 3 1	- - -	197 14 11	- -	-
Alston - -	11	128 10 7	- -	13 15 6	220 0 0	3·5	5 15 3	- - -	368 1 4	29 16 5	11
Arlecdon and Weddicar (U.D.) - -	12	1,035 16 4	- -	9 18 6	941 7 2	7·2	23 17 1	- - -	2,010 19 1	- -	19
Arthuret (U.D.) - -	13	753 10 6	- -	25 14 5	344 12 6	3·	*11 15 3 14 7	- - -	1,136 7 3	- -	6
Aspatria and Brayton -	14	620 6 0	- -	6 13 11	225 0 0	3·3	- -	- - -	851 19 11	- -	12
Bassenthwaite	15	134 18 8	- -	1 0 5	110 0 0	5·	2 4	- - -	246 1 5	4 7 6	1
Bewcastle -	16	240 6 2	- -	2 17 8	178 4 0	4·	*4 16 8	- - -	426 4 6	- -	2
Blennerhasset and Kirkland	17	164 12 6	- -	2 6 7	125 0 0 12 9 8	11·5	- -	- - -	304 9 9	5 16 6	14
Bowness - -	18	298 5 7	- -	64 11 6	300 0 0	8·	13 11	- - -	663 11 0	- -	2
Brampton -	19	587 0 8	- -	7 0 6	350 0 0	5·1	8 9 0	- - -	952 10 2	- -	2
Burgh-by-Sands	20	112 16 6	- -	19 2 11	130 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	261 19 5	- -	1
Caldbeck -	21	296 7 7	- -	11 7 3	230 0 0 40 4 6	8·	- -	- - -	577 19 4	- -	2
Clifton (U.D.)	22	409 13 8	- -	8 15 3	313 19 3	12·	10 6	150 0 0	882 18 8	- -	2
Cockermouth	23	716 1 6	- -	10 7	600 0 0	6·5	8 2 10	- - -	1,325 6 11	- -	7
Cummersdale (E.M.) - -	24	117 16 0	- -	- - -	200 0 0	10·5	- -	- - -	317 16 0	6 5 0	1
Cumwhitton and Carlatton (U.D.) - -	25	65 18 4	- -	- - -	166 4 0	7·	1 6	- - -	232 3 10	- -	-
Dalston - -	26	215 9 0	- -	5 5 5	274 0 0	3·5	3 6	- - -	494 17 11	- -	2
Dearham -	27	579 17 10	- -	10 9 6	350 0 0	14·	6 13 1	- - -	947 0 5	- -	3
Distington -	28	665 18 9	- -	3 14 3	340 0 0	10·75	74 2 8	300 0 0	1,383 15 8	- -	3
Egremont -	29	1,747 7 10	- -	50 18 3	1,000 0 0	5·25	7 19 10	- - -	2,806 5 11	37 16 6	2
Ellenborough and Ewanrigg	30	569 13 6	- -	- - -	500 0 0	7·5	2 6 0	- - -	1,071 19 6	- -	2
Farlam (U.D.)	31	632 0 5	- -	- - -	595 19 10	13·	10 8 0	- - -	1,238 8 3	- -	2
Flimby - -	32	837 12 0	- -	3 18 1	500 0 0	12·	1 15 0	522 0 0	1,863 5 1	- -	3
Gamblesby -	33	74 18 2	- -	6 2 7	15 0 0	1·25	*27 0 0 4 2 11	- - -	127 3 8	- -	-
Great Broughton (U.D.) -	34	594 10 4	- -	4 6 9	352 0 0	8·75	*21 10 0 1 4 7	- - -	973 11 8	- -	2
Harrington -	35	801 4 0	- -	5 14 2	645 0 0	9·	6 2	283 0 0	1,735 4 4	- -	3
Hayton (U.D.)	36	167 11 6	- -	12 6 9	228 8 4	8·5	18 0	- - -	409 4 7	13 9 6	2
Holme East Waver -	37	78 17 2	- -	1 7 8	40 0 0	1·7	- -	- - -	120 4 10	4 11 6	-
Holme St. Cuthbert -	38	169 2 6	- -	3 13 6	200 0 0	7·5	1 6	- - -	372 17 6	- -	1
Irthington -	39	113 19 5	3 0	4 9 6	100 0 0	3·	*7 7 11	- - -	225 19 10	- -	-
Kirkandrews-on-Eden (U.D.) -	40	88 4 0	- -	12 14 7	123 17 0	6·	- -	- - -	224 15 7	6 5 0	1
Kirkbride -	41	135 11 4	- -	28 11 10	100 0 0	11·75	10 0	- - -	264 13 2	13 17 3	1

* Endowment.

† Contribution from Cumwhitton School Board.

hool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

on.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	205 13 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	53 4 0	69 8 8	- -	355 18 2	1,913 12 0	29 18 4
0	204 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 18 0	60 2 0	- -	306 3 8	1,638 7 9	41 2 3
0	87 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 12 0	12 7 0	- -	113 4 6	345 12 0	—
6	160 3 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 0 0	9 10 5	- -	180 0 11	264 0 0	—
5	846 2 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	39 10 2	38 15 5	- -	982 8 7	1,072 11 0	5 9 0
0	124 1 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 10 1	10 8 4	- -	145 15 4	293 2 11	—
4	42,506 13 7	38 3 3	45 6 6	9,314 14 4	138 16 3	3,219 7 8	4,628 1 5	378 9 4	63,777 19 5	134,923 2 11	2,548 19 5
1	7,738 10 2	38 9 7	- -	622 10 11	75 16 0	926 1 1	1,265 19 1	- -	11,064 10 11	32,864 16 11	—
0	4,746 8 9	30 19 3	- -	958 14 1 *2 2 0	- -	607 14 3	523 3 3	- -	7,148 13 7	14,477 3 5	—
0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 2 0	—	—
0	188 13 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	191 3 5	—	—
7	276 12 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	331 14 10	—	—
1	1,475 12 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	198 2 8	234 6 5	- -	2,034 14 3	6,535 2 3	—
0	1,044 9 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,103 1 9	—	—
	781 13 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	850 19 7	—	—
	176 0 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 19 1	21 14 0	- -	223 0 8	609 1 10	—
	330 17 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 8 4	56 18 3	- -	439 3 8	1,601 13 1	8 5
	226 15 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 0 0	18 9 0	- -	289 10 7	511 10 0	—
	509 8 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	40 12 6	48 6 8	- -	631 6 8	1,340 7 6	—
	833 0 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 12 0	26 19 7	- -	914 16 1	743 12 0	—
	154 1 2	- -	- -	40 0 0	- -	23 5 0	22 19 9	- -	258 14 1	594 5 0	—
	390 18 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	40 16 8	83 16 11	- -	547 19 10	2,354 14 5	—
	519 0 1	- -	- -	150 0 0	- -	69 9 0	51 2 7	- -	831 14 0	1,427 8 0	—
	987 11 8	6 15 11	- -	- -	- -	76 0 6	165 4 9	- -	1,336 8 9	4,356 13 2	—
	220 15 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 0 0	36 10 7	- -	313 19 4	891 0 0	—
	145 11 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 15 5	36 10 3	†9 0 0	211 4 1	1,026 9 2	—
	347 11 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 1 8	24 9 8	- -	425 18 8	683 15 0	—
	673 8 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	46 17 5	81 17 11	- -	865 0 1	2,294 11 4	—
	716 11 5	- -	- -	364 1 7 *7 4 7	4 17 10 *12 3 8	49 17 6	132 16 7	- -	1,333 5 10	3,745 5 8	—
2	223 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	280 18 0	113 0 4	- -	2,792 2 4	3,018 9 0	—
	821 12 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	60 9 0	72 9 2	- -	1,022 19 6	2,024 18 0	—
1	076 5 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 6 0	23 12 1	- -	1,146 17 5	659 5 0	—
	754 0 9	6 10 3	- -	504 17 11	- -	99 10 5	131 19 7	- -	1,567 7 9	3,764 14 3	—
	126 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	128 14 3	—	—
	666 14 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	89 13 2	134 1 4	1 5 1	932 18 11	3,319 3 3	—
	142 8 4	- -	- -	264 13 4	11 17 0 *20 19 5	103 15 5	111 4 11	5 14 11	1,750 1 0	3,457 3 6	5 18 5
	334 18 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 2 11	73 7 0	- -	491 17 6	2,054 10 10	—
	122 0 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	129 3 1	—	—
	322 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	36 14 8	24 8 1	- -	304 2 11	660 9 1	—
	185 10 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 3 6	31 14 3	- -	219 3 10	890 16 11	—
	162 2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 1 4	39 18 1	- -	244 6 9	1,122 0 8	—
	205 17 2	- -	- -	- -	1 7 4	14 1 6	26 6 11	- -	271 14 7	739 10 8	13 18 0

* Not met by loan.

† Contribution to Ainstable School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure: Election Expenses.
DERBY - *cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Foston and Scropton -	1	97 19 6	- -	1 0 11	58 13 4	2·	- -	- -	157 13 9	- -
Hartington Upper Quarter -	2	438 0 10	- -	11 9 8	400 0 0	7·9	*60 0 0 7 18 4	- -	937 8 5	- -
Hasland (L.M.)	3	245 18 4	- -	4 13 3	325 0 0	2·8	†5 9 1	- -	581 0 8	- -
Hayfield -	4	242 7 8	- -	24 8 8	212 10 0	3·75	- -	- -	479 6 4	20 10 1
Heage - -	5	560 14 0	- -	2 0 2	311 0 0	9·5	- -	- -	673 14 2	- -
Hilton (U.D.)	6	317 6 6	- -	3 4 4	311 6 6	6·	- -	- -	631 17 4	- -
Killamarsh -	7	596 14 4	- -	1 6 9	550 0 0	11·	2 8 5	- -	1,150 9 6	- -
Linton (U.D.)	8	632 3 3	- -	1 11 1	249 0 0	4·	- -	- -	882 14 4	- -
Little Eaton -	9	189 10 8	- -	- - -	212 0 0	9·25	- -	- -	401 10 8	- -
Long Eaton -	10	1,938 10 0	- -	14 6 6	1,930 0 0	10·	39 4 7	2 0 0	3,924 1 1	- -
Marston Montgomery - -	11	59 10 5	- -	- - -	20 0 0	1·25	- -	- -	79 10 5	- -
Melbourne (U.D.) -	12	486 14 4	15 10 0	1 17 5	263 12 2	4·5	8 9	- -	768 2 8	- -
Mickleover -	13	268 3 5	- -	5 0	150 0 0	3·5	*5 17 8 10 0	- -	424 16 1	19 16 3
Morley - -	14	73 5 0	- -	4 10 10	103 2 6	7·5	- -	- -	180 18 4	- -
Newbold and Dunston (E.M.) - -	15	535 4 2	- -	19 8 10	250 0 0	2·5	2 10 0	- -	807 3 0	6 19 7
Normanton (E.M.) - -	16	229 17 4	- -	28 4 7	207 5 10	5·	- -	- -	465 7 9	- -
Norton - -	17	699 5 2	- -	6 16 7	900 0 0	10·25	- -	4,050 0 0	5,656 1 9	- -
Osmaston, near Derby - -	18	- - -	- -	- - -	380 0 0	12·	- -	- -	380 0 0	8 16 8
Pinxton - -	19	828 2 5	- -	12 9 8	360 0 0	10·25	7 0	- -	1,200 19 1	- -
Ripley (U.D.)	20	491 1 11	- -	1 8 1	546 17 8	4·25	- -	- -	1,039 7 8	- -
Sandiacre -	21	439 14 4	- -	3 15 1	220 0 0	5·25	- -	- -	663 9 5	- -
Shirland and Higham -	22	1,032 10 5	- -	5 9 1	1,050 0 0	17·	- -	- -	2,117 19 6	- -
South Normanton -	23	1,049 14 8	- -	8 16 6	480 0 0	9·25	4 7 6	2,500 0 0	4,042 18 8	4 12 6
South Wingfield	24	268 5 8	- -	1 13 10	380 0 0	8·25	- -	- -	649 19 6	- -
Stanton and Newhall -	25	1,357 10 6	- -	9 13 7	440 0 0	8·	13 4 3	- -	1,820 8 4	- -
Swadlincote -	26	511 2 0	- -	4 1 6	450 0 0	10·	- -	- -	965 3 6	- -
Unstone -	27	364 15 6	- -	- - -	500 0 0	15·	- -	- -	864 15 6	16 11 6
Wormhill -	28	202 6 0	- -	3 1 8	200 0 0	3·6	2 4 3	- -	407 11 11	- -
Total - -		19,246 5 2	397 5 0	2,263 16 2	46,437 3 2	- -	332 5 1	9,646 0 0	108,422 14 7	272 15 6
DEVON.										
Barnstaple -	29	- - -	- -	- - -	75 0 0	·4	- -	- -	75 0 0	- -
Bideford -	30	1,043 3 10	8 14 7	13 17 6	625 0 0	9·	10 7 6	- -	1,701 3 5	- -
Dartmouth -	31	1,486 11 9	- -	17 3	500 0 0	6·75	16 0	900 0 0	2,496 5 0	- -
Devonport -	32	5,079 13 2	- -	38 5 2	6,000 0 0	8·7	9 15 0	5,417 0 0	16,544 13 4	- -
Exeter -	33	2,511 3 0	- -	5 9 6	3,200 0 0	3·8	28 12 11	- -	5,745 5 5	- -
Gt. Torrington	34	446 10 4	- -	8 0	375 0 0	10·	11 2 7	- -	833 0 11	- -
Plymouth -	35	8,691 0 1	- -	55 4 7	14,652 0 0	11·6	153 14 6 ‡301 3 10	- -	24,053 3 0	- -
Tiverton -	36	650 3 2	- -	- - -	750 0 0	3·75	- -	200 0 0	1,600 3 2	- -
Totnes -	37	288 13 6	- -	- - -	265 0 0	4·25	2 0 1	- -	555 15 7	- -
Abbotsham	38	77 15 11	- -	1 19	58 0 0	3·5	- -	- -	135 17 9	2 17 6
Alphington -	39	224 6 6	- -	- - -	204 9 0	5·5	§25 11 0	- -	454 6 6	5 0 6
Asburton -	40	488 0 0	6 8 0	- - -	308 8 9	5·5	- -	- -	302 16 9	3 1 0
Ashton - -	41	63 18 6	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	63 18 6	- -
Ashwater -	42	189 19 1	- -	- - -	87 10 0	7·	1 15 3	- -	289 15 4	4 15 6
Axminster -	43	376 13 10	- -	1 14 11	420 0 0	6·	- -	- -	798 10 9	- -
Aylesbeare (U.D.) -	44	288 9 8	- -	- - -	268 0 10	9·5	- -	- -	556 10 6	- -
Bampton -	45	190 6 8	- -	- - -	180 0 0	5·	19 6	- -	371 6 2	19 17 4
Beaford - -	46	107 18 11	- -	- - -	35 0 0	3·75	- -	- -	142 18 11	- -
Bishop's Nympton - -	47	191 2 6	- -	10 9	140 0 0	4·5	- -	- -	331 12 3	5 15 9
Bishop's Teignton - -	48	113 15 8	- -	1 10 3	125 0 0	5·	- -	- -	240 5 11	4 9 6

* Endowment.

† Contribution from Chesterfield School Board.

§ Contribution from Exminster School Board.

‡ Industrial School.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

1. Administration.		2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
General and other Expenses of Administration.					Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 18 1		159 13 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	180 11 3	—	—
2 9 4		830 13 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	42 12 7	27 7 5	- -	947 0 11	749 19 0	—
3 3 0		359 0 10	28 5 4	- -	- -	- -	32 18 3	40 12 5	- -	521 1 10	1,058 9 2	—
3 15 5		334 16 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 11 0	65 10 7	- -	477 3 7	1,626 2 4	—
3 16 7		526 2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	53 0 0	52 0 3	- -	672 19 0	1,391 1 4	12 14 10
3 10 2		439 12 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 8 11	85 18 5	- -	615 9 8	2,257 1 11	—
3 6 7		858 18 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	101 0 0	129 18 2	- -	1,138 3 1	3,636 0 0	—
3 0 4		688 4 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	58 0 0	101 0 0	- -	887 14 9	2,333 0 0	—
0 18 0		294 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 16 7	49 14 0	- -	401 15 1	1,440 1 5	—
5 8 11		3,047 3 3	- -	- -	4,794 0 11	- -	226 19 9	704 13 9	- -	8,915 16 7	18,901 9 1	237 7 10
1 14 0		75 6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	77 0 1	—	—
2 15 6		676 17 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	719 13 3	—	—
6 7 4		349 14 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	40 14 0	53 14 2	- -	488 6 3	1,504 0 0	95 0 0
5 9 7		97 18 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 12 6	37 17 10	- -	179 18 5	873 17 6	—
0 14 3		616 15 11	- -	- -	*7 18 10	- -	69 14 10	13 17 2	- -	807 0 7	343 9 8	—
4 1 3		322 1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	39 0 6	50 3 8	- -	445 6 9	1,404 13 0	—
10 6 6		1,159 18 9	- -	- -	1,020 16 10 *25 0 8	98 9 9 *4 10 0	77 1 5	144 11 1	- -	2,642 14 7	8,083 17 11	—
32 19 6		64 9 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	104 2 6	123 7 6	- -	355 5 10	4,095 17 6	50 0 0
9 16 0		947 4 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	73 6 10	176 18 10	- -	1,244 6 3	5,000 5 8	—
36 3 9		720 17 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	90 0 0	112 13 10	- -	1,037 6 2	2,855 0 0	—
5 0 0		546 11 3	- -	- -	122 14 8	- -	92 1 3	143 16 0	- -	931 4 2	3,745 1 3	—
16 1 9		1,716 4 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	81 7 9	120 18 0	- -	2,010 4 1	3,326 11 7	—
17 10 1		1,197 18 10	- -	- -	2,497 1 4	- -	116 3 11	132 5 1	- -	4,009 6 9	5,463 1 0	13 0 0
7 14 6		483 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 15 6	70 10 6	- -	585 13 4	2,807 12 2	8 4 8
29 8 1		1,618 4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,708 17 5	- - -	131 13 2
10 2 4		665 1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	135 13 4	94 12 9	- -	946 5 9	2,422 0 0	—
9 16 11		580 2 8	- -	- -	*244 19 7	*15 10 0	47 9 1	88 10 11	- -	1,054 14 10	2,494 6 3	—
- -		314 11 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 0 4	40 7 2	- -	412 18 10	1,049 19 6	—
674 19 6		71,613 8 3	978 1 11	- -	13603 10 10	693 7 5	6,046 12 10	9,698 5 11	9 3 10	109,223 3 3	272,511 2 8	797 2 0
62 9 9		- - -	17 2 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	148 15 10	—	—
31 5 2		1,411 16 10	- -	- -	1,251 9 6	*8 14 7	93 14 8	105 7 10	- -	2,952 15 2	2,967 19 8	—
12 1 0		1,057 6 6	- -	- -	214 5 0	- -	135 2 3	149 9 8	- -	1,630 19 5	4,761 6 0	730 1 3
279 8 9		8,438 2 8	311 0 1	- -	5,465 9 6	- -	807 2 0	1,097 13 2	- -	16,872 15 2	30,338 17 7	291 15 6
71 9 7		4,428 0 11	265 9 11	- -	- -	- -	369 16 10	524 13 7	- -	5,931 1 10	14,642 12 1	—
16 12 11		619 15 7	13 0 7	- -	- -	- -	44 2 9	55 9 2	- -	792 11 0	1,540 8 11	—
522 14 7		14,673 3 4	810 15 9	- -	1,002 10 4	36 0 0	1,201 0 8	2,334 19 10	- -	21,307 5 1	60,927 7 11	296 6 8
21 0 3		1,091 10 3	28 3 6	- -	192 6 11	4 5 8	57 2 0	61 1 8	- -	1,580 13 11	1,897 10 0	21 3 6
13 11 0		489 18 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 0 0	6 0 1	- -	565 4 10	161 0 0	—
4 14 3		87 7 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 19 8	18 14 6	- -	127 13 1	526 1 0	—
4 2 8		333 1 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 13 8	68 7 10	- -	455 16 5	1,893 15 4	15 12 0
10 3 9		612 9 10	1 5 8	- -	- -	- -	42 0 0	27 16 8	- -	724 16 11	672 0 0	—
2 10 0		66 18 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	69 8 5	—	—
5 3 6		218 18 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 6 6	4 10 8	- -	259 14 6	114 19 4	—
5 1 1		609 14 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	48 9 8	101 7 9	2 19 10	797 13 2	2,848 6 9	—
13 18 3		341 7 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	47 3 10	58 7 8	- -	503 7 4	1,540 18 8	—
7 1 10		284 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 19 6	35 6 5	- -	390 0 3	973 16 4	—
3 8 4		119 7 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	128 6 2	—	—
4 18 10		269 18 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 6 10	33 10 2	- -	344 9 7	942 0 2	—
6 12 2		201 10 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	220 11 11	—	—

* Not met by loan.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council	2. Under Technical Instruc-	3. School Fees, and Books, &c.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the	4. Rate	5. Income arising from	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Election	Salary of Clerk or Other Officer of the Board
									£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
									1 4	15 3 6	17 1
									9 0	12 15 6	7 13
									9 4	16 3 9	6 12
									6 7	- -	7 10
									4 2	5 19 0	-
									3 7	- -	26 1
									6 1	3 14 9	2 13
									7 10	- -	6 4
Broadhempston	9	96 13 0	- -	1 9 6	119 13 3	5*	- -	- - -	217 15 3	11 13 3	7 4
Broadwoodwidger (U.D.)	10	164 17 5	- -	- - -	191 9 9	7*	- -	- - -	356 7 2	- -	6 4
Buckfastleigh	11	746 18 0	- -	- - -	490 0 0	10·25	- -	434 0 0	1,669 18 0	- -	35 4
Buckland Brewer	12	198 16 4	- -	- - -	80 0 0	5*	- -	- - -	270 16 4	14 0 5	7 13
Cadeleigh	13	78 6 6	- -	- - -	10 0 0	1*	- -	- - -	88 6 6	5 5 6	7 4
Chawleigh (U.D.)	14	146 18 3	- -	- - -	40 0 0	2·1	- -	- - -	186 18 3	- -	9 13
CheritonBishop	15	121 4 0	- -	- - -	122 0 0	6·5	9 9	- - -	343 13 2	3 10 6	7 13
Cheriton Fitzpaine (U.D.)	16	139 1 4	- -	- - -	95 6 0	5*	- -	- - -	234 7 4	3 13 0	10 13
Chivelstone	17	78 16 8	- -	- - -	25 0 0	2·25	- -	- - -	103 16 8	4 8 0	5 1
Christow (U.D.)	18	199 6 6	- -	- - -	110 10 0	5*	- -	- - -	309 16 6	4 15 1	4 1
Chulmleigh	19	214 16 6	- -	- - -	130 0 0	4·3	- -	- - -	344 16 6	- -	12 13
ChurchStanton	20	120 15 6	- -	- - -	70 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	190 15 6	- -	12 1
Clawton (U.D.)	21	169 9 8	- -	4 0	133 14 0	5*	- -	- - -	296 7 8	- -	5 1
Clayhanger	22	45 9 0	- -	- - -	35 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	80 9 0	- -	5 1
Clayhidon	23	- - -	- -	- - -	10 0 0	·6	1 2 6	- - -	11 2 0	4 2 3	5 1
Clovelly	24	142 8 8	- -	- - -	80 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	222 8 8	- -	12 1
Coffinswell (U.D.)	25	158 17 0	- -	1 11 10	37 2 0	1·5	*2 15 0	- - -	200 5 10	9 6 0	20 6
Colebrook	26	145 10 6	- -	3 16 2	148 0 3	6·5	- -	80 0 0	376 7 4	- -	12 1
Coleridge	27	68 12 0	- -	- - -	80 0 0	7·3	- -	- - -	148 12 0	- -	1 15
Colyton	28	413 18 2	- -	5 14 6	300 0 0	6·2	14 0 0	- - -	733 12 8	- -	22 9
Crediton	29	406 5 5	52 6 5	2 4 5	500 0 0	4·5	*6 0 0 2 2 0	- - -	972 18 9	- -	40 13
Culmstock	30	187 13 2	- -	- - -	75 0 0	4*	- -	- - -	262 13 2	- -	7 9
Dalwood	31	96 12 5	- -	- - -	20 0 0 6 14 7	2*	- -	- - -	123 7 5	- -	6 9
Dawlish	32	769 4 10	- -	- - -	600 0 0	5*	166 17 5	344 0 0	1,830 2 6	29 19 0	32 6
Denbury (U.D.)	33	98 12 10	- -	2 16 5	61 14 5	3·25	- -	- - -	163 5 8	3 17 6	-
Drewsteignton	34	166 5 8	- -	- - -	180 0 0	7·25	†34 6 8 2 12 6	- - -	383 4 10	- -	5 5
Dunsford	35	147 15 6	- -	- - -	110 0 0	5·5	*1 4 0 12 7	- - -	269 13 1	- -	-
East and West Ogwell (U.D.)	36	93 13 4	- -	2 5 3	36 0 6	3*	- -	- - -	131 19 6	- -	-
East and West Putford (U.D.)	37	51 19 6	- -	- - -	50 0 0	5*	- -	- - -	101 19 6	14 0 0	4 6
East and West Teignmouth (U.D.)	38	969 3 0	3 0 0	71 6 0	1,111 5 9	6·25	- -	- - -	2,094 16 9	3 3 0	35 6
East and West Worlington (U.D.)	39	76 1 0	- -	- - -	50 0 0	6·75	- -	- - -	150 1 6	- -	10 6
East Anstey	40	75 16 7	- -	- - -	60 0 0	8·1	- -	- - -	155 16 7	4 19 0	10 6
East Down	41	63 15 4	- -	- - -	47 0 0	3*	10 10	- - -	111 6 3	- -	10 6
EastStonehouse	42	1,161 0 8	- -	5 16 3	1,500 0 0	3·75	141 2 3	- - -	2,807 19 0	- -	16 6
Egg Buckland (U.D.)	43	181 10 9	22 19 0	2 6 0	295 15 0	5*	4 10 0	- - -	507 0 6	- -	21 5
Erme and Avon (U.D.)	44	267 16 2	- -	5 7 3	114 3 2	4*	18 8	- - -	386 5 3	- -	12 6
Ermington	45	587 16 6	- -	- - -	230 0 0 7 4 7	4·5	‡12 19 1	- - -	837 11 2	31 10 0	20 6
Exminster	46	178 8 4	- -	- - -	150 0 0	2*	- -	968 0 0	1,296 8 4	- -	13 6
Exmouth (U.D.)	47	542 4 2	- -	- - -	815 0 0	4·25	4 19 0	- - -	1,362 3 2	42 18 6	60 6
Germansweek	48	45 5 6	- -	- - 5 3	25 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	70 10 9	- -	4 6
Halberton	49	93 15 4	- -	- - -	170 0 0	2·75	- -	- - -	263 15 4	- -	19 6

* Endowment. † Contribution from South Tawton School Board. ‡ Contribution from Ugborough School Board.

f School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Election: Election Expenses.	Sale of Office Books
DEVON—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Halwell and Beaworthy (U.D.)	1	142 17 3	- -	- - -	132 0 0	11·5	- -	163 0 0	437 17 3	19 10 6	1
Halwell and Moreleigh (U.D.)	2	77 0 10	- -	- - -	150 0 0	8·25	7 13 6	- - -	234 14 4	17 2 5	1
Hartland	3	408 10 6	- -	- - -	865 0 0	10·25	19 1 *27 17 2	- - -	802 6 9	- -	2
Hatherleigh	4	281 4 8	10 14 11	2 17 3	230 0 0	9·75	- -	- - -	524 16 10	- -	2
Heanton Punchardon (U.D.)	5	97 5 6	- -	- - -	89 6 0	4·25	- -	- - -	186 11 6	- -	1
Hemyock	6	152 19 0	- -	- - -	160 0 0	7·5	†5 0 0	- - -	317 19 0	14 9 6	1
Hennock	7	88 4 2	- -	19 3	78 10 0	5·	6 11 3	- - -	169 4 8	3 0 6	1
Highweek	8	433 2 0	- -	1 6 1	300 0 0	6·5	5 3 6	- - -	739 11 7	- -	2
Hittisleigh	9	54 16 2	- -	- - -	59 10 0	14·5	‡10 2 8 §12 14 9	- - -	137 3 7	3 10 6	1
Holbeton	10	218 3 6	- -	- - -	80 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	298 3 6	7 0 6	1
Horwood (U.D.)	11	62 16 6	- -	- - -	60 0 0	7·25	- -	- - -	122 16 6	6 15 6	1
Ide	12	154 16 4	- -	1 11 6	85 0 0	6·25	- -	- - -	241 7 10	3 9 9	1
Instow	13	118 13 10	- -	- - -	85 0 0	7·25	1 17 8	- - -	205 11 6	4 16 6	1
Inwardleigh	14	75 9 0	- -	- - -	120 0 0	11·	- -	- - -	195 9 0	- -	1
Ipplepen	15	171 1 0	- -	- - -	145 0 0	5·25	13 11	- - -	316 14 11	- -	1
Kenton	16	357 1 0	- -	- - -	350 0 0	8·25	4 8 2	- - -	711 9 2	3 15 4	2
Kingsbridge (U.D.)	17	533 13 6	- -	- - -	297 0 0	8·	7 4 9	- - -	837 18 3	18 12 0	3
Kingswear	18	211 18 1	- -	2 18 0	130 0 0	12·	3 3 0	- - -	347 19 1	18 9 10	1
Lapford (U.D.)	19	116 0 0	- -	- - -	53 0 10	3·	- -	- - -	169 0 10	- -	-
Littleham (U.D.)	20	54 16 0	- -	- - -	60 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	114 16 0	5 16 0	1
Lustleigh	21	112 10 2	- -	- - -	101 10 0 53 13 0	8·5	1 0	- - -	267 14 2	- -	5
Lydford	22	98 15 0	- -	- - -	115 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	213 15 0	8 3 6	1
Marwood	23	81 17 4	- -	- - -	90 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	171 17 4	5 10 0	1
Membury	24	100 7 0	- -	4 4	110 0 0	5·	12 14 6	- - -	223 5 10	10 11 4	2
Milton Abbot	25	156 3 1	- -	- - -	120 0 0 1 10 0	3·25	- -	- - -	277 13 1	7 6 0	1
Milton Damerell	26	76 0 6	- -	- - -	65 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	141 0 6	4 15 0	0
Modbury	27	361 17 7	- -	5 9	280 0 0	7·1	- -	- - -	642 3 4	- -	1
Moretonhampstead	28	331 14 0	- -	- - -	210 0 0	6·	3 0	- - -	541 17 0	- -	1
Morthoe	29	79 1 4	- -	- - -	195 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	274 1 4	4 9 6	1
Musbury	30	112 16 2	- -	- - -	80 0 0	5·3	- -	- - -	192 16 2	- -	1
Newton St. Cyres	31	132 1 6	- -	- - -	190 0 0	6·	10 0	- - -	322 11 6	3 10 6	1
North Molton	32	339 17 0	- -	1 9 9	220 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	561 6 9	- -	1
North Petherwin	33	106 10 2	- -	- - -	100 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	206 10 2	- -	0
North Tawton	34	335 7 0	- -	- - -	200 0 0	5·75	16 5 8	- - -	551 12 8	5 11 0	2
Okehampton (E.M.)	35	443 1 0	- -	- - -	270 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	713 1 0	15 18 11	2
Otterystock St. Mary	36	291 1 8	- -	1 10 2	200 0 0	2·5	- -	- - -	492 11 10	7 3 8	3
Paignton	37	940 3 1	- -	7 13 10	950 0 0	5·75	- -	- - -	1,897 16 11	- -	6
Parkham	38	192 17 8	12 10 1	- - -	115 0 0	7·25	- -	- - -	320 7 9	- -	1
Plymstock	39	436 16 8	- -	7 13 6	360 0 0	8·8	9 0 0	- - -	813 10 2	2 14 0	2
Romansleigh (U.D.)	40	60 19 6	- -	- - -	105 10 0	8·5	- -	- - -	166 9 6	23 0 0	4
Rose Ash	41	61 13 0	- -	- - -	50 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	111 13 0	6 6 0	-
St. Giles-on-the Heath	42	67 2 6	- -	1 11 3	14 0 0	2·	- -	- - -	82 13 9	- -	-
St. Mary Tavy	43	150 15 10	- -	2 1 0	115 0 0	7·75	7 5 0	- - -	275 1 10	- -	1
St. Nicholas	44	273 15 6	- -	2 13 3	225 0 0	13·	- -	- - -	501 8 9	11 10 3	1
St. Thomas	45	1,715 8 6	- -	- - -	1,465 0 0	11·6	14 12 4	- - -	3,195 0 10	- -	6
Sampford Courtenay (U.D.)	46	171 7 5	- -	- - -	178 17 4	6·	- -	- - -	350 4 9	- -	1
Sampford Spiney	47	69 5 4	- -	- - -	7 0 0	1·	- -	- - -	76 5 4	5 4 6	0

• Contribution from Bradworthy School Board. † Endowment. ‡ Contribution from Bow or Nymet Tracey School Board.
§ Contribution from Crediton School Board.

chool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

on.		2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
l and her enses of inis- ion.					Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8 11		203 14 0	- -	- -	160 6 6	- -	25 19 0	26 8 5	- -	448 7 4	928 8 5	—
10 1		121 9 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 2 1	20 8 9	- -	187 2 6	561 18 8	—
9 0		554 15 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	55 19 0	97 1 2	- -	733 5 1	2,585 17 7	—
0 3		339 3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 19 7	72 18 2	- -	481 1 2	2,045 3 11	—
13 0		177 7 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 0 10	19 13 0	- -	222 13 11	545 7 6	—
9 7		180 0 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 18 7	32 7 9	*5 0 0	259 5 6	910 7 10	—
3 7		116 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 17 6	11 16 2	- -	167 4 3	257 15 10	—
12 7		637 11 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 0 0	45 5 7	- -	754 9 9	1,267 10 0	15 18 9
6 3		67 11 1		- -	- -	- -	19 18 0	23 15 8	- -	125 1 6	659 10 0	—
0 1		296 6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	314 6 8	—	—
14 7		86 17 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 0 0	7 7 0	- -	121 14 11	204 0 0	—
0 0		209 16 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	4 8 7	- -	239 4 7	119 0 0	—
13 8		162 2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 7 4	19 2 8	- -	211 2 2	556 14 2	—
1 6		125 14 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 5 8	21 12 4	- -	192 13 3	581 15 0	—
17 10		282 17 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	298 15 0	—	—
9 1		672 16 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 18 7	40 18 9	- -	769 18 4	1,131 14 5	—
15 7		729 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	790 16 2	—	136 4 2
7 11		322 13 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	9 14 3	- -	383 10 11	270 0 0	—
0 0		159 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	161 6 6	—	—
5 3		98 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 18 9	17 11 6	- -	143 13 9	494 3 9	8 6 10
16 7		153 16 1	- -	- -	16 15 5	- -	22 1 10	40 7 7	- -	241 17 6	1,133 8 9	—
16 9		140 11 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 6 4	23 15 8	- -	204 3 11	669 5 0	19 10 4
11 1		148 4 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 6 8	4 1 8	- -	181 13 5	108 6 8	17 5 3
11 11		183 9 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 1 0	13 7 7	- -	238 1 6	325 7 0	11 7 7
8 8		258 8 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	270 13 0	—	—
9 0		116 7 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	129 11 9	—	—
6 11		535 0 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	52 0 4	78 17 9	- -	681 5 8	1,716 3 9	—
4 11		411 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 0 11	39 10 10	- -	488 4 10	1,111 13 5	—
9 7		154 18 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	40 6 3	27 0 1	- -	241 4 2	731 3 9	7 2 2
13 10		134 10 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 15 1	38 11 6	- -	208 10 5	1,[illegible]85 7 10	—
18 6		236 1 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 13 0	38 9 8	- -	313 12 8	1,081 18 0	—
18 0		456 9 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 18 2	23 2 7	- -	507 7 9	651 19 6	—
18 9		122 13 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 12 6	43 6 4	- -	197 1 1	1,217 1 6	61 3 9
17 6		450 7 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 12 8	43 6 1	- -	552 15 0	1,216 12 11	—
18 1		592 18 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 12 7	50 15 5	- -	725 13 2	1,431 7 5	—
9 2		312 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 6 6	64 19 4	- -	453 6 2	1,826 17 10	—
13 4		1,322 10 6	8 19 7	- -	- -	- -	170 5 8	223 10 8	- -	1,805 19 9	6,195 4 2	—
19 10		229 12 9	- -	9 15 8	- -	- -	21 1 8	33 2 1	- -	308 11 2	928 6 3	—
1 4		618 16 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	57 6 8	42 17 5	- -	795 15 5	1,167 9 1	—
19 0		114 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 19 10	17 11 8	- -	170 1 4	494 8 5	—
17 0		75 7 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 9 11	6 16 4	- -	100 16 6	185 4 9	—
11 4		77 15 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	79 6 9	—	3 10 0
8 2		258 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 4 0	9 5 11	- -	290 10 7	259 8 0	—
7 3		417 3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	33 2 5	46 7 6	- -	528 10 6	1,328 1 8	—
1 3		2,171 0 5	- -	- -	39 2 2	- -	193 9 3	214 11 6	- -	2,708 4 7	5,963 5 0	30 0 0
17 0		219 18 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	33 6 8	41 14 0	- -	316 16 7	1,[illegible]03 6 8	35 9 8
9 3		51 14 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	61 18 2	—	21 16 5

* Endowment.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Ad… Election Expenses.	Salar… of t… Offic… of t… Boa…
DEVON—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Halwell and Beaworthy (U.D.)	1	142 17 3	- -	- - -	132 0 0	11·5	- -	163 0 0	437 17 3	19 10 6	3
Halwell and Moreleigh (U.D.)	2	77 0 10	- -	- - -	150 0 0	8·25	7 13 6	- - -	234 14 4	17 2 5	10
Hartland	3	408 10 6	- -	- - -	865 0 0	10·25	19 1 *27 17 2	- - -	802 6 9	- -	22
Hatherleigh	4	281 4 8	10 14 11	2 17 3	230 0 0	9·75	- -	- - -	524 16 10	- -	21
Heanton Punchardon (U.D.)	5	97 5 6	- -	- - -	89 6 0	4·25	- -	- - -	186 11 6	- -	3
Hemyock	6	152 19 0	- -	- - -	160 0 0	7·5	†5 0 0	- - -	317 19 0	14 9 6	10
Hennock	7	88 4 2	- -	19 3	73 10 0	5·	6 11 3	- - -	169 4 8	3 0 6	17
Highweek	8	433 2 0	- -	1 6 1	300 0 0	6·5	5 3 6	- - -	739 11 7	- -	21
Hittisleigh	9	54 16 2	- -	- - -	59 10 0	14·5	‡10 2 8 §12 14 9	- - -	137 3 7	3 10 6	3
Holbeton	10	218 3 6	- -	- - -	80 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	298 3 6	7 0 6	5
Horwood (U.D.)	11	62 16 6	- -	- - -	60 0 0	7·25	- -	- - -	122 16 6	6 15 6	10
Ide	12	154 16 4	- -	1 11 6	85 0 0	6·25	- -	- - -	241 7 10	3 9 9	7
Instow	13	118 13 10	- -	- - -	85 0 0	7·25	1 17 8	- - -	205 11 6	4 16 6	8
Inwardleigh	14	75 9 0	- -	- - -	120 0 0	11·	- -	- - -	195 9 0	- -	16
Ipplepen	15	171 1 0	- -	- - -	145 0 0	5·25	13 11	- - -	316 14 11	- -	13
Kenton	16	357 1 0	- -	- - -	350 0 0	8·25	4 8 2	- - -	711 9 2	3 15 4	25
Kingsbridge (U.D.)	17	533 13 6	- -	- - -	297 0 0	8·	7 4 9	- - -	837 18 3	18 12 0	22
Kingswear	18	211 18 1	- -	2 18 0	130 0 0	12·	3 3 0	- - -	347 19 1	18 9 10	13
Lapford (U.D.)	19	116 0 0	- -	- - -	53 0 10	3·	- -	- - -	169 0 10	- -	-
Littleham (U.D.)	20	54 16 0	- -	- - -	60 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	114 16 0	5 16 0	10
Lustleigh	21	112 10 2	- -	- - -	101 10 0 53 13 0	8·5	1 0	- - -	267 14 2	- -	5
Lydford	22	98 15 0	- -	- - -	115 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	213 15 0	8 3 6	13
Marwood	23	81 17 4	- -	- - -	90 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	171 17 4	5 10 0	11
Membury	24	100 7 0	- -	4 4	110 0 0	5·	12 14 6	- - -	223 5 10	10 11 4	13
Milton Abbot	25	156 3 1	- -	- - -	120 0 0 1 10 0	3·25	- -	- - -	277 13 1	7 6 0	2
HiltonDamerell	26	76 0 6	- -	- - -	65 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	141 0 6	4 15 0	6
Modbury	27	361 17 7	- -	5 9	280 0 0	7·1	- -	- - -	642 3 4	- -	15
Moretonhampstead	28	331 14 0	- -	- - -	210 0 0	6·	3 0	- - -	541 17 0	- -	15
Morthoe	29	79 1 4	- -	- - -	195 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	274 1 4	4 9 6	10
Musbury	30	112 16 2	- -	- - -	80 0 0	5·3	- -	- - -	192 16 2	- -	11
Newton St. Cyres	31	132 1 6	- -	- - -	190 0 0	6·	10 0	- - -	322 11 6	3 10 6	15
North Molton	32	339 17 0	- -	1 9 9	220 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	561 6 9	- -	15
North Petherwin	33	106 10 2	- -	- - -	100 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	206 10 2	- -	6
North Tawton	34	335 7 0	- -	- - -	200 0 0	5·75	16 5 8	- - -	551 12 8	5 11 0	25
Okehampton (E.M.)	35	443 1 0	- -	- - -	270 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	713 1 0	15 13 11	25
OtterySt.Mary	36	291 1 8	- -	1 10 2	200 0 0	2·5	- -	- - -	492 11 10	7 3 8	20
Paignton	37	940 3 1	- -	7 13 10	950 0 0	5·75	- -	- - -	1,897 16 11	- -	64
Parkham	38	192 17 8	12 10 1	- - -	115 0 0	7·25	- -	- - -	320 7 9	- -	10
Plymstock	39	436 16 8	- -	7 13 6	360 0 0	8·8	9 0 0	- - -	813 10 2	2 14 0	51
Romansleigh (U.D.)	40	60 19 6	- -	- - -	105 10 0	8·5	- -	- - -	166 9 6	23 0 0	4
Rose Ash	41	61 13 0	- -	- - -	50 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	111 13 0	6 6 0	-
St. Giles-on-the-Heath	42	67 2 6	- -	1 11 3	14 0 0	2·	- -	- - -	82 13 9	- -	-
St. Mary Tavy	43	150 15 10	- -	2 1 0	115 0 0	7·75	7 5 0	- - -	275 1 10	- -	11
St. Nicholas	44	273 15 6	- -	2 13 3	225 0 0	13·	- -	- - -	501 8 9	11 10 2	15
St. Thomas	45	1,715 8 6	- -	- - -	1,465 0 0	11·6	14 12 4	- - -	3,195 0 10	- -	60
Sampford Courtenay (U.D.)	46	171 7 5	- -	- - -	178 17 4	6·	- -	- - -	350 4 9	- -	17
Sampford Spiney	47	69 5 4	- -	- - -	7 0 0	1·	- -	- - -	76 5 4	5 4 6	2

* Contribution from Bradworthy School Board. † Endowment. ‡ Contribution from Bow or Nymet Tracey School Board.
§ Contribution from Crediton School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| | EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Election Expenses.	
DORSET–*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Lytchett Matravers - -	1	151 11 2	- -	- - -	150 0 0	9·5	- -	- - -	301 11 2	- -	
Lytchett Minster - -	2	264 8 4	- -	19 3	150 0 0	9·25	- -	- - -	415 7 7	18 0 0	
Morden - -	3	62 10 6	- -	9 0	120 0 0	6·75	- -	- - -	182 19 6	- -	
Stower Provost	4	147 19 10	- -	- - -	90 0 0	4·75	*6 1 3	- - -	244 1 1	7 0 0	
Stratton - -	5	92 18 6	- -	1 6	60 0 0	5·1	- -	- - -	153 0 0	- -	
Sturminster Marshall -	6	143 14 2	- -	- - -	100 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	243 14 2	- -	
Swyre - -	7	75 6 6	- -	19 9	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	76 6 3	2 2 0	
West Chickerell	8	154 2 10	- -	2 0 0	200 0 0	12·5	- -	- - -	356 2 10	- -	
Winterborne Zelstone (U.D.)	9	76 1 6	- -	1 18 3	117 6 3	11·75	- -	- - -	195 6 0	13 1 0	
Yetminster -	10	76 16 0	- -	- - -	61 0 1	3·5	- -	- - -	137 16 1	- -	
Total -		4,019 1 7	- -	18 2 8	2,969 1 4	- -	25 19 6	3,624 0 0	10,656 5 1	84 6 0	
DURHAM.											
Darlington -	11	4,877 5 0	- -	116 9 10	4,644 14 4	7·	86 8 4	2,517 0 0	12,241 17 6	- -	
Durham - -	12	343 4 4	- -	2 11 8	550 0 0	2·8	- -	- - -	895 16 0	- -	
Gateshead -	13	18,101 8 0	631 3 11	2,321 6 9	12,000 0 0	10·6	†104 15 0 ‡542 1 11 262 19 4	1,500 0 0	35,463 14 11	- -	
Hartlepool -	14	2,695 4 6	- -	- - -	2,000 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	4,695 4 6	85 3 11	
Hedworth, Monkton, and Jarrow (U.D.)	15	9,056 1 4	23 19 1	196 0 3	6,500 0 0	8·4	42 0 19	13,900 0 0	29,718 1 6	- -	
South Shields	16	15,088 9 4	5 5 0	2,185 2 7	9,200 0 0	7·8	72 2 7	7,640 0 0	34,190 19 6	- -	
Stockton-on-Tees - -	17	7,739 12 3	- -	33 3 10	7,436 0 0	11·75	115 17 2	7,000 0 0	22,324 13 3	- -	
Sunderland -	18	22,920 17 5	- -	2,403 5 0	15,000 0 0	7·5	‡947 4 8 43 17 0	3,060 0 0	44,375 4 1	- -	
West Hartlepool - -	19	7,059 16 9	165 19 4	1,039 3 5	7,000 0 0	10·25	38 15 4	7,000 0 0	22,303 14 10	13 2 6	
Barmston -	20	62 11 10	- -	12 5	60 0 0	2·75	2 6	- - -	123 6 9	5 5	
Benfieldside -	21	847 0 11	- -	104 12 7	750 0 0	10·5	9 13 0	- - -	1,711 6 6	- -	
Boldon - -	22	1,053 19 6	- -	- - -	1,275 0 0	11·	- -	300 0 0	2,628 19 6	- -	
Cassop-cum-Quarrington -	23	405 12 2	- -	- - -	425 0 0	9·5	- -	- - -	830 12 2	- -	
Chilton - -	24	595 8 0	- -	4 12 2	450 0 0	9·25	1 1 0	- - -	1,051 1 2	- -	
Chopwell -	25	254 11 6	- -	17 13 2	450 0 0	12·	3 1 1	2,275 0 0	3,000 5 9	- -	
Collierley -	26	780 7 10	- -	1 17 7	833 1 1	16·9	- -	- - -	1,615 6 6	- -	
Cornforth (U.D.) - -	27	690 17 0	- -	8 1 7	200 0 0	3·25	1 19 9	- - -	900 18 4	- -	
Coxhoe - -	28	484 17 0	- -	- - -	275 0 0	17·	3 15 0	- - -	763 12 0	- -	
Crook & Billy Row (U.D.) -	29	2,713 7 8	- -	20 9 11	2,520 0 0	11·8	- -	1,000 0 0	6,253 17 7	- -	
Croxdale (U.D.)	30	319 8 2	- -	- - -	302 3 5	9·	1 18 4	- - -	623 9 11	5 5 6	
Edmondbyers	31	67 11 6	- -	9 0	75 0 0	9·5	- -	- - -	143 0 6	- -	
Elvet St. Oswald (E.M.) -	32	481 12 8	- -	40 16 3	700 0 0	12·25	- -	- - -	1,222 8 11	1 17 0	
Ford - -	33	667 5 6	- -	2 14 11	600 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	1,270 0 5	17 7 6	
Framwellgate St. Oswald (E.M.) - -	34	611 9 2	- -	5 15 8	500 0 0	6·	- -	150 0 0	1,267 4 10	18 6 9	
Fulwell - -	35	343 16 0	- -	- - -	415 0 0	9·5	- -	- - -	758 16 0	5 6 0	
Great & Little Usworth -	36	462 18 3	- -	3 1 3	450 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	935 19 6	- -	
Greencroft -	37	594 4 10	- -	1 6 6	461 5 2	12·4	§144 2 0	600 0 0	1,800 18 6	- -	
Healeyfield (U.D.)	38	285 9 8	- -	51 12 0	127 0 0	11·	- -	- - -	464 1 8	- -	
Heworth (E.M.)	39	4,690 3 4	- -	13 12 9	3,400 0 0	16·	- -	2,760 0 0	10,863 16 1	100 0 0	
Hylton - -	40	157 2 10	- -	1 10 4	260 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	418 13 2	- -	
Kyo - - -	41	1,234 0 4	- -	- - -	1,300 0 0	12·9	- -	- - -	2,534 0 4	- -	
Medomsley -	42	473 4	- -	49 10 2	405 0 0	4·8	- -	- - -	927 14 8	- -	

* Endowment. † Sale of land. ‡ Industrial Schools.
§ Contribution from Collierley School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

n.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges. Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	5. Capital Charges. Furnishing School Buildings.	6. Loans. Repayment of Principal of Loans.	6. Loans. Interest on Loans.	7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893. For Loans.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893. Other Liabilities.
and er ises lis- n.	EXPENDITURE.										
. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3	280 8 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	302 11 3	—	—
9	245 1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 5 11	57 15 2	- -	352 10 2	1,624 18 9	—
0	121 8 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 7 6	14 18 10	- -	154 11 7	420 10 10	—
10	197 16 3	- -	- -	130 0 0	- -	39 13 4	23 4 5	- -	393 9 10	647 2 5	—
0	233 15 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 8 7	49 4 6	- -	320 16 7	1,384 0 11	—
3	151 11 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 2 8	31 15 2	- -	225 13 3	892 4 2	9 6
11	437 1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 3 9	77 15 8	- -	581 8 1	2,153 7 11	20 0 0
8	78 7 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	97 13 4	—	—
1	313 13 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 8 6	61 10 8	†34 6 8	465 0 4	1,730 3 9	79 6 0
3	119 15 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	123 13 6	—	—
0	166 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 17 4	65 6 8	1 8 0	300 4 2	1,841 19 5	—
1	197 10 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 14 2	32 3 7	- -	254 8 11	904 15 2	—
5	102 19 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 14 5	15 14 11	- -	161 4 1	437 3 9	—
0	422 15 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 8 10	19 5 4	- -	477 17 6	650 2 4	115 10 5
1	68 10 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 4 0	8 11 4	- -	98 7 6	237 12 0	2 4
0	94 9 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 0 0	13 9 6	- -	133 7 7	374 0 0	—
	977 8 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,077 7 2	- - -	35 0 0
	196 8 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 0 0	32 2 7	- -	279 19 7	891 0 0	—
	74 7 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 14 3	33 7 9	- -	133 1 3	657 9 11	—
	638 5 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	720 18 3	- - -	46 3 2
	436 13 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	53 4 5	109 6 3	- -	643 17 1	3,070 0 0	—
	275 17 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 6 8	49 2 7	‡12 10 1	391 15 1	1,380 7 0	24 4 0
	161 14 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	176 18 4	—	—
	53 3 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 0 0	10 17 2	- -	78 5 3	267 0 0	—
	136 17 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 12 5	21 18 11	- -	187 7 5	616 7 8	—
	193 14 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 13 4	7 8 11	- -	225 15 4	207 0 0	—
	112 11 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 6 0	24 15 3	- -	161 15 11	696 5 1	—
	380 1 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 18 10	71 7 7	- -	155 15 8	1,849 15 0	88 5 2
	200 3 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 9 0	26 6 6	- -	279 11 0	673 17 11	—
	143 13 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 0 5	16 5 11	- -	184 2 6	450 11 8	—
	268 5 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 18 1	46 19 3	- -	372 18 0	1,304 1 9	—
	126 6 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 10 0	23 11 0	- -	196 10 11	656 0 0	—
	134 15 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 15 1	46 3 5	- -	210 10 0	1,296 9 1	13 1 0
	112 8 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	127 1 0	—	—
	128 11 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	144 1 8	—	—
,547	5 10	1,539 15 9	93 15 11	10,394 15 10	126 12 7	6,288 9 7	9,373 17 4	180 11 8	110,383 15 8	260,553 7 9	2,618 19 1
02	10 0	- -	- -	347 0 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	898 8 1	620 0 0	—
87	1 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 0	98 5 1	—	—
52	1 1	- -	- -	115 8 8 *117 11 4	*2 10 2	19 10 0	19 14 5	- -	444 5 8	548 15 0	—
38	7 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 0 0	7 3 0	- -	96 0 8	193 0 0	—
33	7 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 5 4	8 15 2	- -	92 16 10	225 17 4	—
8	16 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 13 4	8 4 0	- -	230 2 2	210 0 0	—
8	19 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 6 8	11 12 0	- -	177 1 2	323 0 0	—
5	2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	120 6 4	—	—
4	17 0	- -	- -	661 0 0	- -	77 14 1	147 16 2	- -	1,533 10 3	4,631 12 2	—
4	15 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 13 0	54 18 4	- -	337 4 10	1,541 8 7	—
9	11 1	- -	- -	1183 11 0	77 17 5 *6 12 6	197 10 0	157 16 3	- -	3,186 6 1	5,631 10 0	—

loan. † Contribution to Drewsteignton School Board. ‡ Contribution to Ermington School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure: Election Expenses.
DURHAM—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Middlestone	1	625 0 3	- -	41 10 1	260 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	326 10 4	7 9 1
Middleton-in-Teesdale	2	441 17 6	- -	7 6 7	360 0 0	10·5	- -	- - -	809 4 1	- -
Middleton St. George	3	224 8 6	- -	- - -	222 5 6	6·5	- -	- - -	446 14 0	- -
Muggleswick	4	79 17 5	- -	10 11 0	31 16 11	2·	- -	- - -	122 5 4	6 6 6
Newbottle	5	1,106 1 6	- -	17 15 0	738 0 0	12·	- -	- - -	1,861 16 6	41 13 7
North Bedburn	6	544 17 3	- -	3 14 1	450 0 0	10·75	- -	- - -	998 11 4	- -
Norton	7	697 11 6	- -	- - -	544 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	1,241 11 6	- -
Penshaw (U.D.)	8	766 14 0	- -	5 16 0	882 0 0	11·8	- -	- - -	1,654 10 0	- -
Southwick	9	1,663 6 4	- -	11 10 0	1,025 0 0	10·5	2 15 8	- - -	2,702 12 0	- -
Stanhope	10	1,329 19 3	- -	- - -	1,380 0 0 45 10 6	7·75	- -	- - -	2,755 9 9	- -
Tanfield	11	1,574 3 6	- -	9 19 4	1,480 0 0	9·	- -	3,650 0 0	6,714 2 10	77 6 9
Thornley	12	601 4 4	- -	17 3 10	330 0 0	25·	- -	- - -	948 8 2	- -
Tudhoe (U.D.)	13	2,108 6 0	- -	- - -	1,995 15 6	8·2	142 12 9	- - -	4,246 14 3	- -
Washington	14	47 0 0	- -	- - -	525 0 0	8·	10 8	500 0 0	1,072 10 8	25 15 9
Whickham	15	1,485 2 8	- -	50 10 6	1,750 0 0	11·44	- -	- - -	3,285 13 2	- -
Whitton (U.D.)	16	209 6 10	- -	3 19 4	420 4 9	6·75	2 14 0	- - -	636 4 11	- -
Willington	17	849 19 6	- -	- - -	700 0 0	15·	3 4	1,281 0 0	2,831 2 10	30 14 1
Wingate	18	1,094 18 8	- -	31 0 10	775 0 0	16·	- -	- - -	1,900 19 6	- -
Winlaton	19	1,257 7 6	- -	10 17 5	1,900 0 0	13·	3 0 0	500 0 0	3,671 4 11	35 5 9
Witton-le-Wear	20	184 1 6	- -	17 4	400 0 0	6·5	12 3	- - -	585 11 1	- -
Wolviston (U.D.)	21	126 10 0	- -	- - -	137 15 11	7·	- -	- - -	264 5 11	14 16 10
Total		123,196 13 1	826 7 4	8,648 2 11	96,916 13 1	- -	2,574 3 6	55,633 0 0	287,994 19 11	338 19 1
ESSEX.										
Colchester	22	855 13 3	- -	16 10 6	1,850 0 0	4·	5 12 1	- - -	2,727 15 10	125 15 6
Harwich	23	34 15 0	- -	5 1 0	150 0 0	1·5	- -	- - -	189 16 0	48 13 11
Southend-on-Sea	24	1,287 0 9	- -	3 0 3	1,950 0 0	7·	2 12 0	- - -	3,242 18 0	- -
West Ham	25	43,511 3 10	- -	388 1 2	59,000 0 0	19·5	*185 0 0 †769 8 10 14 9	73,437 0 0	177,291 8 7	- -
Alphamstone	26	70 10 0	- -	- - -	84 0 0	11·75	- -	- - -	154 10 0	- -
Ashdon	27	201 19 6	- -	- - -	95 0 0	3·	4 3 9	- - -	301 3 3	- -
Ashen	28	59 14 6	- -	- - -	40 0 0	6·5	- -	- - -	99 14 6	- -
Bardfield Saling	29	41 6 6	- -	- - -	50 0 0	11·5	- -	- - -	91 6 6	- -
Barking	30	2,223 15 6	- -	8 0	4,200 0 0	10·	46 18 3	- - -	6,476 1 9	69 5 1
Beauchamp Roothing	31	71 7 5	- -	- - -	60 0 0	11·	- -	- - -	131 7 5	- -
Birdbrook	32	83 14 2	- -	- - -	160 0 0	16·	- -	- - -	243 14 2	4 8 0
Blackmore	33	130 8 8	- -	1 4 2	130 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	261 12 10	4 11 6
Bocking	34	430 15 8	- -	- - -	450 0 0	9·75	12 5	- - -	881 8 1	- -
Borley (U.D.)	35	90 3 10	- -	2 8 8	61 1 11	7·	14 3	- - -	154 8 8	- -
Braintree	36	567 13 2	- -	- - -	450 0 0	6·5	1 2 6	- - -	1,018 15 8	- -
Chadwell St. Mary	37	555 5 6	- -	- - -	800 0 0	19·	- -	- - -	1,355 5 6	- -
Chignal (U.D.)	38	102 1 9	- -	- - -	140 0 0	10·25	- -	- - -	243 1 9	4 8 3
Chigwell	39	669 18 0	- -	1 16 4	1,450 0 0	10·	- -	- - -	2,121 14 4	- -
Dagenham	40	653 3 2	- -	- - -	1,000 0 0	11·	- -	2,502 0 0	4,155 3 2	23 5 9
Dunton	41	41 9 8	- -	- - -	55 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	96 9 8	4 3 0
East Ham	42	6,567 8 9	- -	- - -	6,700 0 0	14·	63 19 10	19,720 0 0	33,051 8 7	- -
Eastwood	43	63 4 0	- -	12 10	120 0 0	8·25	- -	- - -	183 16 10	- -
Felstead (U.D.)	44	425 6 0	- -	- - -	360 0 0	9·	5 16 8	- - -	791 2 8	23 4 0
Good Easter	45	119 16 10	- -	- - -	124 0 0	14·5	- -	- - -	243 16 10	- -
Grays Thurrock	46	2,618 10 4	- -	26 13 8	2,250 0 0	16·	87 0 8	1,650 0 0	6,632 4 8	- -
Great & Little Stambridge (U.D.)	47	60 10 6	- -	3 6	174 16 7	5·	- -	- - -	235 10 7	- -
Great Bardfield	48	191 14 4	- -	- - -	140 0 0	8·	*10 0 0	- - -	341 14 4	- -
Great Bentley	49	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	6 3 8
Great Burstead	50	297 5 4	- -	12 1	380 0 0 50 7 11	12·75	- -	- - -	728 5 4	- -

* Endowment. † Industrial Schools.

hool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under-Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	203 10 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	36 0 0	41 11 6	- -	301 1 10	1,152 0 0	—
	318 2 2	- -	- -	54 6 0 *22 5 3	- -	13 11 0	13 6 0	- -	466 10 5	386 9 0	—
	111 2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 7 5	40 17 6	- -	192 0 3	1,146 11 10	—
	182 0 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 4 1	27 4 7	- -	243 8 9	765 16 6	—
	104 4 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 14 11	25 9 3	- -	149 13 3	715 16 0	—
	215 17 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	235 15 3	—	—
	86 19 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	90 1 10	—	—
	235 17 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 2 0	46 19 5	- -	374 11 7	1,309 16 0	—
	104 15 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 0 0	26 7 0	- -	176 17 5	608 0 0	—
	119 15 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	132 12 9	—	—
	5,237 14 8	- -	- -	2,501 2 9	87 0 1	523 11 10	637 14 7	14 0	9,567 0 6	20,009 11 5	—
	7,947 4 1	104 15 11	- -	*34 15 0 1,373 15 7	- -	692 1 0	603 3 3	- -	11,437 8 8	18,437 8 4	—
	412 4 4	33 13 2	- -	- -	- -	142 16 0	141 15 6	- -	858 4 1	3,856 10 0	—
	23,163 13 7	1,021 4 11	421 17 5	2,253 14 3	- -	2,320 2 5	2,872 9 10	- -	33,471 3 9	81,913 7 11	—
	3,722 0 0	- -	- -	33 16 3	- -	223 17 6	290 19 2	- -	4,640 3 4	7,981 13 0	—
	1,591 8 7	131 19 8	- -	8,765 4 11	141 10 8	1,026 13 3	1,335 12 9	- -	24,105 11 9	53,815 7 10	—
	1,829 5 10	42 1 11	- -	*25 18 4 5,674 8 0	*129 3 0	1,265 3 10	1,852 10 11	91 16 8	32,133 9 6	58,618 13 10	—
	9,495 8 7	230 13 11	- -	6,945 14 6 *933 11 8	*150 0 0	939 4 11	1,484 4 0	- -	22,238 9 6	44,658 3 0	438 12 7
	3,982 7 4	1,640 0 5	- -	*300 0 0 5,099 18 4	*49 15 10 253 19 8	1,732 0 8	4,129 14 5	269 3 0	43,763 0 3	116,542 14 1	—
	2,667 15 2	96 3 5	- -	7,966 7 6	*263 6 2	1,486 17 0	1,413 7 0	- -	23,695 6 8	44,571 9 7	—
	91 1 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 2 8	10 2 8	- -	128 13 7	281 8 3	—
	1,064 12 2	21 7 11	- -	- -	*43 16 3	148 15 0	159 3 11	- -	1,581 8 11	4,410 14 0	—
	528 10 9	- -	- -	161 6 4	*78 15 6	225 2 6	285 14 0	- -	2,528 8 5	8,213 14 5	—
	365 2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	93 5 0	35 12 3	- -	840 3 6	924 5 0	—
	1,795 17 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	124 8 0	156 14 11	- -	1,140 16 4	4,354 0 0	—
	375 6 3	- -	- -	2,077 14 6	- -	77 0 0	22 10 8	- -	2,786 14 11	2,198 0 0	—
	23 7 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	209 0 8	116 7 11	†144 2 0	1,665 1 5	3,135 10 0	—
	92 15 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	40 18 6	50 6 9	- -	868 9 4	1,227 15 0	—
	35 9 8	- -	- -	432 16 6 *9 7 5	*55 10 0	52 6 8	74 3 5	- -	1,403 16 2	2,027 13 4	—
	39 11 4	31 5 7	- -	901 19 5	- -	288 1 10	297 0 9	- -	5,815 4 11	8,737 4 5	—
	50 12 8	2 16 0	- -	- -	- -	79 12 0	50 4 3	- -	636 7 11	1,034 16 0	—
	10 14 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 8 10	17 12 11	- -	146 2 2	495 14 11	—
	3 6 4	- -	- -	*293 17 0	- -	88 12 7	182 7 1	- -	1,345 18 0	5,141 4 6	37 10 1
	2 18 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	134 14 2	150 0 3	- -	1,368 5 11	4,161 4 2	—
	9 7 2	- -	- -	150 0 0	*6 10 3	56 15 8	111 17 5	- -	1,199 4 1	3,220 9 6	—
	4 7 11	- -	- -	893 13 6	50 18 0	98 10 0	87 16 3	- -	1,732 3 6	2,932 8 0	15 2 2
	3 11 5	- -	- -	- -	*5 0	63 6 1	149 16 5	- -	1,025 6 10	4,217 7 0	—
	5 8 4	- -	- -	522 3 6 *25 0 0	- -	134 16 0	67 8 8	- -	1,601 9 3	2,153 8 0	—
	6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	38 14 6	41 4 11	- -	443 15 0	1,124 2 6	—
	12 6	21 17 0	- -	2,243 14 0	138 5 2	619 19 10	750 0 6	- -	9,823 1 10	22,896 11 9	—
	4 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	64 17 4	65 12 4	- -	461 15 6	1,701 1 5	—
	2 7	- -	- -	*65 19 2	*7 6 10	293 19 4	143 17 7	- -	2,671 15 0	3,890 4 8	—
	10 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	64 9 8	80 13 7	- -	1,010 11 9	2,256 15 0	—

* Not met by loan.

† Contribution to Greencroft School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expendi Election Expenses.
ESSEX—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Great Clacton, (U.D.)	1	- - -	- -	- - -	385 0 0	5·	- -	200 0 0	585 0 0	56 1 3
Great Leighs (U.D.)	2	95 8 0	- -	- - -	110 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	205 8 0	4 3 3
Great Sampford (U.D.)	3	154 4 6	- -	- - -	120 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	274 4 6	17 16 4
Great Totham	4	189 14 6	- -	- - -	80 0 0	6·2	- -	- - -	269 14 6	- -
Haverhill (U.D.)	5	1,350 7 3	49 12 0	4 14 9	1,174 11 6	23·25	2 0	- - -	2,579 7 6	- -
Henham (U.D.)	6	168 16 0	- -	- - -	190 10 6	5·	- -	- - -	359 6 6	- -
Heybridge	7	- - -	- -	- - -	40 0 0	2·	- -	- - -	40 0 0	3 3 0
High Ongar	8	177 4 10	- -	1 6 8	180 0 0	6·5	- -	- - -	358 11 6	3 17 6
Hockley	9	25 12 4	- -	9 1	132 0 0	8·25	4 0	- - -	158 5 5	5 18 0
Hornchurch	10	426 11 2	- -	- - -	500 0 0	5·	13 0	1,859 0 0	2,786 4 2	4 4 0
Kelvedon Hatch	11	91 18 0	- -	- - -	155 0 0	14·	3 10 10	- - -	250 8 10	3 7 6
Laindon (U.D.)	12	61 5 4	- -	16 8	100 19 6	18·5	- -	- - -	163 1 6	- -
Lambourne (U.D.)	13	261 1 2	- -	3 6 10	389 11 5	12·3	- -	- - -	652 19 5	- -
Langenhoe	14	66 16 8	- -	- - -	50 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	116 16 8	- -
Langham	15	153 14 11	- -	1 5 4	90 0 0	6·	*1 0 0 1 0	- - -	246 1 3	- -
Leigh	16	376 6 0	- -	3 18 0	440 0 0	17·	12 0	- - -	820 16 0	- -
Lindsell	17	65 7 6	- -	- - -	65 0 0	11·	2 19 5	- - -	133 6 11	3 3 0
Little Dunmow	18	64 0 6	- -	- - -	90 0 0	13·	1 10 5	- - -	155 10 11	- -
Little Ilford	19	994 3 7	- -	7 8 0	1,085 0 0	14·25	2 0	230 0 0	2,316 8 7	47 7 6
Little Maplestead	20	68 15 2	- -	- - -	54 0 0 18 0 0	12·	1 9 3	- - -	142 4 5	- -
Loughton	21	735 13 11	- -	21 10 8	1,050 0 0	12·5	- -	- - -	1,807 4 7	32 7 6
Low Leyton	22	8,519 10 6	- -	95 18 7	12,800 0 0	19·	- -	- - -	21,415 9 1	319 13 7
Manuden	23	183 11 3	- -	4 7	135 0 0	11·	2 1 3	- - -	319 17 1	3 0 6
Mayland (U.D.)	24	104 10 0	- -	15 5	125 12 0	10·5	- -	- - -	230 17 5	3 3 0
Mundon	25	72 4 0	- -	- - -	61 0 0	8·5	15 4	- - -	133 19 4	- -
Nazeing	26	84 2 4	- -	- - -	150 0 0	5·5	9 3	- - -	234 11 7	7 15 6
Newport	27	176 0 4	- -	- - -	100 0 0	3·3	1 1 7	- - -	277 1 11	- -
North Fambridge	28	55 14 6	- -	1 10	46 0 0	12·	15 0	- - -	102 11 4	3 3 0
Panfield	29	59 6 2	- -	- - -	70 0 0	13·75	- -	- - -	129 6 2	- -
Ramsey	30	577 1 2	- -	- - -	590 0 0	10·	2 15 0	- - -	1,169 16 2	33 11 5
Rayleigh	31	253 4 10	- -	- - -	160 0 0	7·5	*39 16 1 4 11 11	- - -	457 12 0	17 12 7
Rettendon	32	127 12 6	- -	1 0 9	158 0 0	9·75	15 0 0	- - -	301 13 3	4 11 0
Rochford	33	449 7 6	- -	- - -	423 0 0	9·25	6 11 3	- - -	878 18 9	- -
Romford	34	902 9 8	- -	- - -	600 0 0	2·8	10 0 0	- - -	1,512 9 8	60 3 1
Roydon	35	105 13 6	- -	- - -	170 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	275 13 6	8 0 0
Sandon	36	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	-	- -	- - -	- - -	3 0 6
South Shoebury	37	245 12 6	- -	15 0	180 0 0	5·	15 0	- - -	427 2 6	- -
Stebbing	38	214 3 6	- -	12 5	200 0 0	12·	8 5 3	- - -	423 1 2	- -
Steeple	39	100 15 0	- -	1 4 7	60 0 0	8·5	- -	- - -	161 19 7	15 6 0
Thaxted	40	322 19 4	- -	3 10	320 0 0	12·	*20 0 0 3 18 6	- - -	667 1 8	6 6 0
Tolleshunt Major	41	93 15 6	- -	- - -	72 0 0	8·5	3 2 9	- - -	168 18 3	- -
Upminster	42	228 11 0	- -	- - -	275 0 0	7·5	10 0	- - -	504 1 0	- -
Vange	43	125 17 1	- -	12 5 10	90 0 0	10·5	- -	- - -	228 2 11	4 3 0
Wakering (U.D.)	44	683 1 6	- -	5 15 9	550 0 0	9·75	11 0	- - -	1,239 8 3	6 16 0
Waltham Abbey	45	1,293 8 0	- -	5 0 0	1,300 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	2,598 8 0	- -
Walthamstow	46	10,654 17 4	618 14 0	55 10 6	9,200 0 0	15·	72 4 6	15,493 0 0	36,094 6 4	- -
Wanstead	47	6,887 1 3	- -	67 2 2	4,700 0 0	14·	90 9 3	10,000 0 0	21,744 12 8	- -
Wendens Ambo	48	70 9 6	- -	- - -	100 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	170 9 6	4 3 0
Wennington	49	64 19 2	- -	1 10 5	70 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	136 9 7	- -
West Thurrock	50	291 14 8	- -	2 19 7	800 0 0	13·5	7 0	1,240 0 0	2,335 1 3	- -
West Tilbury	51	88 19 2	- -	- - -	80 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	168 19 2	- -
White Roothing	52	101 18 2	- -	- - -	120 0 0	14·	- -	- - -	221 18 2	- -

* Endowment.

chool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

on.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
l and ner nses f inis- ion.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 8	- - -	- -	- -	292 2 0	- -	- -	- -	36 10 0	439 17 11	200 0 0	—
1 5	143 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 1 11	23 2 8	- -	204 6 9	253 17 5	25 2 0
9 9	152 9 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 8 0	38 16 1	- -	251 9 11	1,092 17 10	—
3 6	199 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 12 9	32 5 0	- -	257 19 10	906 16 4	—
4 2	1,817 13 10	- -	49 12 0	- -	- -	257 0 2	297 19 9	- -	2,498 9 11	7,973 2 7	—
9 2	267 19 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 18 10	41 2 2	- -	357 19 4	1,141 15 6	39 12 11
7 5	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 15 5	—	8 3 8
7 4	316 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 0 0	4 17 1	- -	347 11 2	127 10 0	—
13 3	102 10 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 12 0	16 1 6	- -	181 15 3	412 18 0	—
10 3	847 8 11	- -	- -	3,075 0 0	- -	131 12 0	115 14 9	- -	4,252 9 11	4,439 12 0	—
5 0	191 12 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 15 8	26 14 6	- -	243 15 1	748 0 8	—
0 0	88 4 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 15 7	36 17 9	- -	158 17 7	1,037 4 1	—
8 2	377 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	71 16 0	89 4 2	- -	588 0 10	2,477 0 0	22 3 4
5 0	81 17 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 0 0	8 2 5	- -	98 5 1	225 0 0	—
18 6	149 5 2	- -	- -	*32 2 0	- -	10 6 0	8 5 10	- -	210 17 6	226 12 0	—
10 2	550 0 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 7 6	133 17 10	- -	775 16 3	3,899 3 0	—
13 0	63 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 15 0	33 16 11	- -	141 5 3	952 6 2	24 7 8
9 8	102 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 3 6	21 8 0	- -	150 3 4	619 0 4	18 1 1
9 8	1,435 2 9	11 19 0	- -	300 0 0	*10 4 0	94 0 1	351 18 6	- -	2,360 19 7	10,361 17 10	—
0 11	84 12 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 1 11	18 2 0	- -	132 16 11	500 1 4	—
13 7	1,252 9 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	261 0 0	210 2 10	- -	1,939 2 1	5,793 0 0	—
2 3	15,141 10 2	102 3 10	- -	2,217 13 2	176 15 3	1,462 15 10	2,301 18 7	- -	23,282 11 3	76,067 16 3	—
4 5	224 4 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 6 0	45 4 6	- -	321 19 11	1,272 17 3	—
12 0	151 13 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 4 2	46 19 10	- -	230 12 0	1,321 9 1	—
-	90 16 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 9 4	13 11 5	- -	120 17 5	312 18 8	—
18 9	112 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 5 5	55 15 1	- -	221 17 0	1,569 14 6	—
11 10	236 8 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 6 5	11 14 7	- -	273 11 3	329 16 1	—
5 0	74 0 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 14 9	17 4 3	- -	108 7 4	479 19 11	—
15 2	86 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 7 6	13 19 2	- -	129 14 4	392 7 9	19 11
15 2	951 1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	70 0 0	75 2 7	- -	1,206 19 11	2,094 0 0	—
15 3	331 4 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 13 4	6 18 1	- -	432 3 11	177 13 4	—
2 8	176 1 3	- -	- -	*49 18 0	- -	23 14 6	48 14 9	- -	326 2 2	1,368 16 7	48 0 3
6 7	581 19 0	- -	- -	- -	*18 14 4	58 11 4	113 10 11	2 4 0	826 2 4	3,188 2 5	—
9 10	1,308 16 3	2 4 6	- -	- -	- -	177 6 0	144 14 10	- -	1,817 14 0	3,793 0 0	—
10 3	187 15 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 0 10	35 7 2	- -	276 5 7	994 3 9	—
14 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 14 6	- - -	7 10 0
16 8	242 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 19 5	90 0 1	- -	394 7 10	2,376 7 7	—
1 11	260 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 5 0	71 5 4	- -	390 14 11	2,014 3 9	45 15 1
6 10	139 13 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	167 9 2	—	—
7 4	444 14 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 12 4	98 9 5	- -	619 10 0	2,360 3 5	57 12 10
5 0	142 12 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 6 11	22 14 2	1 5 0	188 3 10	639 9 7	—
10 0	446 10 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 14 0	13 5 1	- -	507 19 10	369 3 0	—
13 3	155 9 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 0 0	24 15 7	- -	228 9 2	684 0 0	57 9 5
2 6	1,001 10 5	- -	- -	90 0 0	- -	122 19 2	169 16 11	- -	1,470 9 0	4,702 3 3	—
7 2	1,862 10 11	- - -	- -	- -	- -	208 1 7	382 19 2	- -	2,556 18 10	9,669 2 3	—
15 3	15,280 19 4	81 17 11	585 0 0	6,229 1 1	*206 4 11 106 6 6	972 9 5	2074 16 6	†124 12 0 163 15 10	26,959 7 1	72,232 1 8	—
5 2	7,065 15 2	22 19 4	- -	8,257 8 0	- -	1,198 7 6	1,209 19 0	- -	18,246 4 2	41,285 8 3	—
6 7	98 15 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 10 6	36 2 7	- -	175 2 10	833 3 6	—
10 1	96 19 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 0 10	26 6 5	- -	137 16 6	739 19 10	—
5 0	955 2 7	- -	- -	1,460 2 6	30 8 0	141 11 11	211 0 5	3 10 0	2,888 2 5	5,913 14 7	—
8 4	113 13 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 10 0	16 1 4	- -	168 3 6	445 10 0	20 0 0
1 6	159 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 6 2	28 4 8	- -	221 3 2	792 7 9	28 5 3

* Not met by loan.

† Contribution to Woodford School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabili

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Elections Expenses.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Essex—*cont.*										
Great Clacton, (U.D.)	1	- - -	- -	- - -	385 0 0	5·	- -	200 0 0	585 0 0	16 1 3
Great Leighs (U.D.)	2	95 8 0	- -	- - -	110 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	205 8 0	4 3 3
Great Sampford (U.D.)	3	154 4 6	- -	- - -	120 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	274 4 6	17 16 4
Great Totham	4	189 14 6	- -	- - -	80 0 0	6·2	- -	- - -	269 14 6	- -
Haverhill (U.D.)	5	1,350 7 3	49 13 0	4 14 9	1,174 11 6	23·25	2 6	- - -	2,579 7 6	- -
Henham (U.D.)	6	168 16 0	- -	- - -	190 10 6	5·	- -	- - -	359 6 6	- -
Heybridge	7	- - -	- -	- - -	40 0 0	2·	- -	- - -	40 0 0	2 3 6
High Ongar	8	177 4 10	- -	1 6 6	180 0 0	6·5	- -	- - -	358 11 6	3 17 6
Hockley	9	25 12 4	- -	9 1	132 0 0	3·25	4 0	- - -	153 5 5	5 15 6
Hornchurch	10	426 11 2	- -	- - -	500 0 0	5·	13 6	1,869 0 0	2,786 4 2	4 4 6
Kelvedon Hatch	11	91 18 0	- -	- - -	155 0 0	14·	3 10 10	- - -	250 8 10	2 7 6
Laindon (U.D.)	12	61 5 4	- -	16 6	100 19 6	18·5	- -	- - -	163 1 6	- -
Lambourne (U.D.)	13	261 1 3	- -	3 6 10	389 11 5	13·3	- -	- - -	652 19 5	- -
Langenhoe	14	66 16 8	- -	- - -	50 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	116 16 8	- -
Langham	15	189 14 11	- -	1 5 4	90 0 0	6·	*1 0 0 1 0	- - -	246 1 3	- -
Leigh	16	376 6 6	- -	3 13 0	440 0 0	17·	12 0	- - -	830 16 0	- -
Lindsell	17	65 7 6	- -	- - -	65 0 0	11·	2 19 5	- - -	133 6 11	3 3 6
Little Dunmow	18	64 0 6	- -	- - -	90 0 0	13·	1 10 5	- - -	155 10 11	- -
Little Ilford	19	994 3 7	- -	7 3 0	1,065 0 0	14·35	3 0	230 0 0	2,316 8 7	47 7 4
Little Maplestead	20	68 15 3	- -	- - -	54 0 0 18 0 0	13·	1 9 3	- - -	142 4 5	- -
Loughton	21	735 13 11	- -	21 10 8	1,050 0 0	12·5	- -	- - -	1,807 4 7	32 7 6
Low Leyton	22	8,519 10 6	- -	95 18 7	12,800 0 0	19·	- -	- - -	21,415 9 1	319 18 7
Manuden	23	182 11 3	- -	4 7	135 0 0	11·	3 1 3	- - -	319 17 1	3 3 6
Mayland (U.D.)	24	104 10 0	- -	15 5	125 12 0	10·5	- -	- - -	230 17 5	3 3 6
Mundon	25	72 4 0	- -	- - -	61 0 0	8·5	15 4	- - -	133 19 4	- -
Nazeing	26	84 2 4	- -	- - -	150 0 0	5·5	9 3	- - -	234 11 7	7 18 6
Newport	27	176 0 4	- -	- - -	100 0 0	3·3	1 1 7	- - -	277 1 11	- -
North Fambridge	28	55 14 6	- -	1 10	46 0 0	12·	15 0	- - -	102 11 4	3 3 6
Panfield	29	59 6 2	- -	- - -	70 0 0	13·75	- -	- - -	129 6 2	- -
Ramsey	30	577 1 1	- -	- - -	560 0 0	10·	2 15 0	- - -	1,139 16 2	33 11 6
Rayleigh	31	253 4 10	- -	- - -	180 0 0	7·5	*39 16 1 4 11 11	- - -	457 12 0	17 13 7
Rettendon	32	127 12 6	- -	1 0 9	158 0 0	9·75	15 0 0	- - -	301 13 3	4 11 6
Rochford	33	449 7 6	- -	- - -	423 0 0	9·25	6 11 3	- - -	878 18 9	- -
Romford	34	902 9 8	- -	- - -	600 0 0	2·8	10 0 0	- - -	1,512 9 8	69 1 7
Roydon	35	105 13 6	- -	- - -	170 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	275 13 6	9 0 0
Sandon	36	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	-	- -	- - -	- - -	3 0 4
South Shoebury	37	245 13 6	- -	15 6	180 0 0	5·	15 9	- - -	427 2 6	
Stebbing	38	214 3 6	- -	12 5	200 0 0	12·	6 5 3	- - -	433 1 2	
Steeple	39	100 15 0	- -	1 4 7	60 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	161 19 7	
Thaxted	40	322 19 4	- -	3 10	320 0 0	13·	*20 0 0 3 18 6	- - -	667 1 3	
Tolleshunt Major	41	93 15 6	- -	- - -	72 0 0	8·5	3 3 9	- - -	168 19 3	
Upminster	42	228 11 0	- -	- - -	275 0 0	7·5	10 0	- - -	504 1 0	
Vange	43	125 17 1	- -	12 5 10	90 0 0	10·5	- -	- - -	228 3 11	
Wakering (U.D.)	44	683 1 6	- -	5 15 9	550 0 0	9·75	11 0	- - -	1,239 8 3	
Waltham Abbey	45	1,283 8 0	- -	5 0 0	1,500 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	2,896 8 0	
Walthamstow	46	10,654 17 4	618 14 0	55 19 6	9,200 0 0	15·	72 4 6	15,495 0 0	36,094 6 4	
Wanstead	47	6,887 1 3	- -	67 2 2	4,700 0 0	14·	90 9 3	10,000 0 0	21,744 12 8	
Wendens Ambo	48	70 9 6	- -	- - -	100 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	170 9 6	
Wennington	49	64 19 2	- -	1 10 5	70 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	136 9 7	
West Thurrock	50	291 14 3	- -	2 19 7	800 0 0	13·5	7 0	1,240 0 0	2,338 1 3	
West Tilbury	51	88 19 2	- -	- - -	80 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	168 19 2	
White Roothing	52	101 18 2	- -	- - -	120 0 0	14·	- -	- - -	221 18 2	

* Endowment.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

n.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
and er ses tis- n.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8	- - -	- -	- -	292 2 0	- -	- -	- -	36 10 0	439 17 11	200 0 0	—
5	143 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 1 11	23 2 8	- -	204 6 9	253 17 5	25 2 0
9	152 9 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 8 0	38 16 1	- -	251 9 11	1,092 17 10	—
6	199 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 12 9	32 5 0	- -	257 19 10	906 16 4	—
2	1,817 13 10	- -	49 12 0	- -	- -	257 0 2	297 19 9	- -	2,498 9 11	7,973 2 7	—
2	207 19 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 18 10	41 2 2	- -	357 19 4	1,141 15 6	39 12 11
5	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 15 5	—	8 3 8
4	316 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 0 0	4 17 1	- -	347 11 2	127 10 0	—
8	102 10 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 12 0	16 1 6	- -	181 15 3	412 18 0	—
1	847 8 11	- -	- -	3,075 0 0	- -	131 12 0	115 14 9	- -	4,252 9 11	4,439 12 0	—
	191 12 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 15 8	26 14 6	- -	243 15 1	748 0 8	—
	83 4 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 15 7	36 17 9	- -	158 17 7	1,037 4 1	—
	377 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	71 16 0	89 4 2	- -	588 0 10	2,477 0 0	22 3 4
	81 17 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 0 0	8 2 5	- -	98 5 1	225 0 0	—
	149 5 2	- -	- -	*32 2 0	- -	10 6 0	8 5 10	- -	210 17 6	226 12 0	—
	550 0 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 7 6	133 17 10	- -	775 16 3	3,899 3 0	—
	63 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 15 0	33 16 11	- -	141 5 3	952 6 2	24 7 8
	102 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 3 6	21 8 0	- -	150 3 4	619 0 4	18 1 1
	1,435 2 9	11 19 0	- -	300 0 0	*10 4 0	94 0 1	351 18 6	- -	2,360 19 7	10,361 17 10	—
	84 12 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 1 11	18 2 0	- -	132 16 11	500 1 4	—
	1,252 9 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	261 0 0	210 2 10	- -	1,939 2 1	5,793 0 0	—
	15,141 10 2	102 3 10	- -	2,217 13 2	176 15 3	1,462 15 10	2,301 18 7	- -	23,282 11 3	76,067 16 3	—
	224 4 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 6 0	45 4 6	- -	321 19 11	1,272 17 3	—
	151 13 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 4 2	46 19 10	- -	230 12 0	1,321 9 1	—
	90 16 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 9 4	13 11 5	- -	120 17 5	312 18 8	—
	112 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 5 5	55 15 1	- -	221 17 0	1,569 14 6	—
	236 8 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 6 5	11 14 7	- -	273 11 3	329 16 1	—
	74 0 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 14 9	17 4 3	- -	108 7 4	479 19 11	—
	86 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 7 6	13 19 2	- -	129 14 4	392 7 9	19 11
	951 1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	70 0 0	75 2 7	- -	1,206 19 11	2,094 0 0	—
	381 4 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 13 4	6 18 1	- -	432 3 11	177 13 4	—
	176 1 3	- -	- -	*49 18 0	- -	23 14 6	48 14 9	- -	326 2 2	1,368 16 7	48 0 3
	581 19 0	- -	- -	- -	*18 14 4	58 11 4	113 10 11	2 4 0	826 2 4	3,188 2 5	—
	308 16 3	2 4 6	- -	- -	- -	177 6 0	144 14 10	- -	1,817 14 0	3,793 0 0	—
	187 15 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 0 10	35 7 2	- -	276 5 7	994 3 9	—
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 14 6	- - -	7 10 0
	242 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 19 5	90 0 1	- -	394 7 10	2,376 7 7	—
	260 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 5 0	71 5 4	- -	390 14 11	2,014 3 9	45 15 1
	139 13 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	167 9 2	—	—
	144 14 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 12 4	98 9 5	- -	619 10 0	2,360 3 5	57 12 10
	42 12 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 6 11	22 14 2	1 5 0	188 3 10	639 9 7	—
	46 10 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 14 0	13 5 1	- -	507 19 10	369 3 0	—
	55 9 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 0 0	24 15 7	- -	228 9 2	684 0 0	57 9 5
	01 10 5	- -	- -	90 0 0	- -	122 19 2	169 16 11	- -	1,470 9 0	4,702 3 3	—
	32 10 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	208 1 7	382 19 2	- -	2,556 18 10	9,669 2 3	—
	80 19 4	81 17 11	585 0 0	6,229 1 1	*206 4 11 106 6 6	972 9 5	2074 16 6	†124 12 0 163 15 10	26,959 7 1	72,232 1 8	—
	55 15 2	22 19 4	- -	8,257 8 0	- -	1,198 7 6	1,209 19 0	- -	18,246 4 2	41,285 8 3	—
	8 15 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 10 6	36 2 7	- -	175 2 10	833 3 6	—
	6 19 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 0 10	26 6 5	- -	137 16 6	739 19 10	—
	5 2 7	- -	- -	1,460 2 6	30 8 0	141 11 11	211 0 5	8 10 0	2,888 2 5	5,913 14 7	—
	3 13 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 10 0	16 1 4	- -	168 3 6	445 10 0	20 0 0
	9 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 6 2	28 4 8	- -	221 3 2	792 7 9	28 5 3

* Not met by loan.

† Contribution to Woodford School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabili

| | | INCOME. | | |

ool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.										Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
			Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
216 7 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 13 5	49 18 3	- -	306 1 5	1,403 6 3	—
548 19 3	- -	- -	470 1 9	100 0 0	104 5 9	200 16 0	- -	1,486 8 4	5,143 15 0	—
3,456 1 6	8 7 11	.	300 0 0	- -	454 8 1	400 17 11	- -	4,966 17 4	11,529 11 7	—
633 4 8	- -	- -	*37 1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	750 15 5	—	—
166,630 18 8	2,138 7 3	634 12 0	91,502 9 7	2,414 14 2	15,217 15 2	26,327 13 2	384 1 10	319,573 17 7	340,351 19 5	8,442 19 4
27,826 15 7	5,957 13 11	- -	8062 17 4	268 12 7 *67 8 5	2,138 14 6	3,946 19 6	2,070 14 4	52,073 0 7	109,160 5 5	—
3,014 17 10	3 8 6	- -	- -	- -	157 7 6	403 4 11	- -	4,104 19 11	10,584 18 8	—
184 18 4	- -	- -	1,173 7 7	- -	39 3 4	8 11 6	- -	1,435 10 2	1,809 3 4	261 11 10
65 2 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	108 13 11	—	—
165 2 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 2 9	32 15 9	- -	231 12 6	550 13 3	—
346 5 3	- -	- -	263 13 0	- -	15 0 0	9 2 10	- -	635 11 7	460 0 0	41 19 6
507 11 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	558 10 6	—	—
139 4 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 19 3	21 18 0	- -	186 12 1	606 13 5	—
189 18 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	212 2 6	—	14 18 4
333 12 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	369 10 5	—	—
687 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	723 11 11	—	—
228 11 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	258 16 6	- - -	3 10 0
209 8 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	234 6 7	—	—
1,200 4 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	93 13 0	233 12 0	- -	1,677 3 3	6,003 16 0	—
118 5 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	120 7 11	—	—
84 17 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 7 1	6 0 7	- -	138 6 0	151 0 6	35 16 6
134 3 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	146 14 3	- - -	19 14 0
470 3 7	- -	- -	*289 0 6 533 16 0	*48 10 6	664 12 10	966 18 1	- -	9,478 8 0	28,276 14 2	—
139 16 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	33 6 8	23 3 9	- -	217 8 11	566 13 4	14 16 9
111 1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	125 4 3	—	—
- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	63 5 5	—	—
97 3 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	107 1 10	—	—
76 3 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	204 13 2	—	—
83 5 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	197 9 5	- - -	32 18 0
25 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 0 0	11 3 0	- -	799 18 5	305 0 0	—
86 7 1	- -	- -	994 1 2 *139 11 0	248 10 5	231 2 9	391 15 7	- -	3,849 10 3	11,019 15 10	—
87 11 10	9 3 6	- -	- -	- -	41 3 2	25 19 3	- -	1,430 0 2	615 16 6	—
96 10 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	47 0 6	49 0 9	- -	732 17 3	1,341 0 3	—
30 11 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	182 7 0	- - -	17 3 10
85 7 9	74 7 3	- -	4,147 4 9 *652 13 6	9 17 6	537 18 6	747 1 0	- -	14,126 14 8	27,069 3 1	—

* Not met by loan.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabiliti

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of A Election Expenses.	Sala of (½ of Bo
HANTS—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
South Stoneham (E.M.) -	1	965 1 2	- -	8 6 9	1,493 0 0	7·25	10 0	1,500 0 0	3,963 17 11	- -	156
Stockbridge -	2	197 13 0	- -	7 5 2	125 0 0	9·75	- -	- - -	329 18 2	- -	17
Warnford -	3	58 10 6	- -	- - -	65 0 0	7·	1 18 10	- - -	125 9 4	- -	-
Widley (U.D.)	4	415 4 10	- -	2 4 9	412 10 0	7·75	- -	- - -	829 19 7	- -	70
Wield - -	5	65 19 0	- -	- - -	70 0 0	14·	- -	- - -	135 19 0	- -	9
Wootton(U.D.)	6	350 19 10	- -	2 3 4	428 0 0	6·25	11 15 0	- - -	792 18 2	45 7 11	73
Total -		53,097 7 3	- -	542 1 10	53,576 15 0	- -	483 5 0	25,519 0 0	133,218 9 1	453 17 9	4,76
HEREFORD.											
Adforton(U.D.)	7	16 18 4	- -	17 2	139 17 2	10·5	†4 0 0	- - -	161 12 8	8 8 0	61
Allensmore -	8	92 12 10	- -	- - -	88 0 0	5·84	- -	129 0 0	309 12 10	- -	15
Almeley - -	9	95 2 6	- -	- - -	85 0 0	4·5	1 19 10	- - -	182 2 4	3 5 0	3
Avenbury -	10	65 0 10	- -	- - -	90 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	155 0 10	3 5 0	13
Bromyard (U.D.) - -	11	436 15 4	- -	4 13 0	{303 19 8 20 8 11 25 18 0}	8·75	†16 0 0	- - -	807 14 11	- -	42
Burghill -	12	135 10 0	- -	- - -	157 0 0	3·5	†11 2 4	- - -	303 12 4	- -	8
Byton (U.D.)	13	74 5 6	- -	- - -	92 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	166 5 6	- -	13
Cusop - -	14	54 3 5	- -	- - -	97 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	151 3 5	13 16 2	13
Grendon Bishop (U.D.) -	15	48 19 8	- -	14 5	103 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	152 14 1	- -	15
Kington - -	16	205 13 0	- -	- - -	475 0 0	7·4	- -	311 0 0	991 13 0	6 5 0	35
Longtown (U.D.) - -	17	320 6 0	- -	- - -	467 0 0	7·7	17 0	- - -	788 3 0	32 6 6	32
Marden - -	18	105 11 0	- -	- - -	190 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	295 11 0	16 2 7	10
Orcop - -	19	94 15 0	- -	- - -	65 0 0	8·5	- -	373 0 0	532 15 0	- -	5
Pencoyd(U.D.)	20	54 11 6	- -	1 7 8	67 2 3	6·	- -	- - -	123 1 5	4 9 0	10
Ross - -	21	944 15 2	- -	- - -	900 0 0	9·5	- -	6 12 2	1,851 7 4	32 16 2	93
Stanford Bishop(U.D.)	22	91 14 2	- -	- - -	60 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	151 14 2	- -	14
Stoke Prior -	23	88 18 8	- -	- - -	110 0 0	6·75	- -	- - -	198 18 8	5 0 0	13
Sutton - -	24	100 19 2	- -	1 13 8	51 0 0	3·9	17 0	- - -	154 9 10	4 17 6	10
Walford - -	25	130 11 6	- -	- - -	80 0 0	2·5	{†7 8 0 2 1 5}	- - -	220 0 11	- -	18
Walterstone (U.D.) - -	26	52 6 0	- -	- - -	99 14 4	3·	- -	- - -	152 0 4	5 0 0	15
Wellington -	27	105 8 0	- -	10 18 4	50 0 0	2·	†18 12 6	- - -	184 18 10	- -	-
Woolhope -	28	115 4 10	- -	3 0	125 0 0	7·25	{†8 6 10 2 9 3}	- - -	251 8 11	5 0 0	17
Total -		3,430 2 5	- -	20 7 3	3,942 0 4	- -	73 14 2	819 12 2	8,285 16 4	140 10 11	462
HERTFORD.											
Ashwell - -	29	257 15 0	- -	- - -	160 0 0	6·25	- -	- - -	417 15 0	20 12 1	24
*Berkhampstead St. Peter	30	394 11 6	- -	- - -	250 0 0	2·5	†30 6 6	- - -	683 18 0	- -	42
Braughing -	31	185 18 6	- -	2 10 1	120 0 0	5·5	†13 10 0	- - -	321 18 7	- -	15
*Bushey - -	32	527 3 10	- -	1 0	1,100 0 0	9·5	13 5 8	- - -	1,640 10 6	- -	55
Caddington (U.D.) - -	33	533 5 10	- -	10 4 6	561 10 0	8·	- -	- - -	1,105 0 4	- -	40
*Great Gaddesden - -	34	87 3 6	- -	- - -	120 0 0	5·25	- -	- - -	207 3 6	5 17 6	30
*Hemel Hempstead - -	35	706 17 6	- -	1 17 0	800 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	1,508 14 6	61 11 4	105
Hexton - -	36	78 13 10	- -	10 9	20 0 0	3·75	‡20 12 2	- - -	119 16 9	2 2 0	13
Hinxworth (U.D.) - -	37	86 0 6	- -	- - -	90 17 0	10·	19 1	- - -	177 16 7	5 5 0	10
King's Walden	38	240 6 10	- -	- - -	235 0 0	9·9	3 0 0	- - -	478 6 10	- -	25
Offley - -	39	- - -	- -	- - -	12 0 0	·5	- -	- - -	12 0 0	3 3 0	5
Pirton - -	40	356 12 9	- -	- - -	230 0 0	15·75	- -	- - -	586 12 9	3 3 0	19

* Accounts not audited. † Endowment. ‡ Contribution from Shillington School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

ion.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
al and her enses of inis- tion.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 8	1,586 4 1	9 7 0	- -	2,532 19 2	81 0 2	327 16 8	310 10 7	- -	5,043 4 5	8,783 16 8	70 0 0
0 0	303 1 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	322 1 9	—	—
0 0	54 18 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 12 6	20 2 8	- -	85 13 5	566 12 2	—
2 2	597 6 2	- -	- -	*200 0 0	- -	54 0 0	37 19 4	- -	1,013 4 8	972 0 0	—
0 0	101 19 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 1 7	29 1 5	1 5 0	155 7 3	817 10 11	—
0 0	500 8 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	75 10 0	88 13 1	- -	800 9 6	2,460 10 0	—
3 4	74,721 11 8	720 0 10	4 9 4	22,165 19 1	372 13 5	7,022 19 0	11,167 11 8	149 14 10	124,194 7 9	316,660 2 7	1,147 2 7
0	84 8 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 13 8	22 0 4	- -	134 18 1	619 8 3	—
0	119 13 7	- -	- -	*28 1 6 *129 0 0	- -	6 10 0	2 0 1	- -	305 4 2	122 10 0	—
-	149 2 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 8 11	15 17 1	- -	179 13 4	444 9 9	—
6	117 9 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 16 0	26 11 4	- -	174 19 3	757 5 1	—
0	642 18 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	36 13 3	46 16 3	- -	783 0 10	1,220 14 9	—
4	205 2 4	- -	- -	*100 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	318 6 8	- - -	70 19 6
8	109 19 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 13 9	24 5 4	- -	158 7 11	682 13 1	—
5	66 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 0 0	18 9 7	- -	131 0 6	512 0 0	—
8	103 15 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 15 9	28 16 9	- -	164 0 7	810 1 9	—
0	566 0 11	- -	- -	4 16 6	- -	27 19 10	52 17 8	- -	695 19 11	1,795 12 0	—
5	578 11 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	49 1 7	100 6 5	- -	805 6 3	2,817 3 7	96 7 6
6	177 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 10 8	50 16 2	- -	281 19 5	1,425 0 2	—
0	121 5 5	- -	- -	*10 1 6 *300 0 0	- -	6 5 0	5 8 0	- -	451 2 11	366 15 0	73 0 0
8	76 14 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 7 1	19 6 3	- -	122 2 4	543 9 6	—
0	1,355 2 6	13 0 0	- -	- -	- -	127 11 0	208 5 2	- -	1,835 3 1	5,854 6 5	—
0	130 4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 11 8	31 3 6	- -	191 17 6	877 3 0	—
2	124 3 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 16 0	33 15 4	- -	204 9 3	938 0 0	—
5	127 12 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 12 0	7 14 2	- -	160 11 7	214 12 0	—
5	237 13 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	8 12 5	- -	282 8 0	227 0 0	5 0 0
	86 19 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 2 2	20 5 11	- -	147 19 1	563 14 9	10 0 0
	155 4 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 5 8	161 1 7	—	—
	168 5 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	47 16 8	26 15 9	- -	268 12 9	770 16 0	—
	5,504 5 8	13 0 0	- -	571 19 6	- -	483 5 0	750 3 6	1 5 8	7,958 5 0	21,562 15 1	255 7 0
	288 1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 17 4	64 16 5	1 12 6	430 15 10	1,824 4 3	7 0 10
	713 8 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 5 0	768 19 9	—	—
	268 18 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 18 5	23 3 9	- -	327 2 7	642 10 11	22 2 8
	1,133 8 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	189 15 8	221 15 2	- -	1,635 15 11	5,401 12 3	—
	878 9 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	70 19 1	130 14 6	- -	1,380 3 11	3,334 7 11	193 5 9
	155 6 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 17 11	14 8 4	- -	215 7 11	405 0 8	—
	966 0 1	6 11 6	- -	- -	- -	123 0 0	146 13 2	- -	1,443 0 5	4,093 0 0	250 0 0
	110 7 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	127 15 8	—	—
	93 17 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 5 7	29 6 11	- -	159 14 10	825 4 2	—
	392 14 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 12 11	30 1 1	- -	469 16 9	837 10 0	81 3 7
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 8 0	—	—
	411 13 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	40 19 9	75 18 4	- -	558 5 0	2,130 4 3	39 12 4

* Not met by loan.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabili

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of A… Election Expenses.	Sa… of O… of E…
HERTFORD —*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
St. Paul's Walden	1	160 3 8	- -	- - -	80 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	240 3 8	3 3 0	1
*St. Peter (St. Alban's) (E.M.)	2	170 12 6	- -	1 17 6	200 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	372 10 0	7 7 6	1
*Sandridge (E.M.)	3	388 17 0	- -	5 7 6	400 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	794 4 6	- -	3
Shenley	4	237 5 4	- -	- - -	250 0 0	6·	8 8 2	- - -	496 16 6	- -	2
Therfield	5	132 4 0	- -	- - -	110 0 0	7·	1 15 2	- - -	243 19 2	- -	1
Thorley	6	67 11 0	- -	- - -	150 0 0	7·	2 12 0	- - -	220 3 0	- -	-
†Watford	7	2,453 5 3	- -	8 2	4,400 0 0	8·25	56 16 11	- - -	6,910 13 4	8 6 6	16
Widford	8	98 11 10	- -	- - -	138 0 0	16·25	12 10	- - -	237 4 8	3 10 12	3
Total		7,163 6 2	- -	22 16 6	9,427 7 0	- -	160 18 6	- - -	16,774 8 2	124 1 10	42
HUNTINGDON.											
Godmanchester	9	240 14 0	- -	- - -	90 0 0	1·5	8	- - -	330 14 8	- -	2
St. Ives	10	534 6 6	- -	21 10 2	500 0 0	9·5	- -	- - -	1,055 16 8	- -	8
Brampton	11	228 15 0	- -	- - -	130 0 0	4·5	2 1 8	- - -	360 16 8	- -	13
Colne	12	- - -	- -	- - -	42 0 0	2·5	7 19 4	- - -	49 19 4	- -	-
Covington	13	47 14 0	- -	- - -	40 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	87 14 0	3 18 0	-
Grafham	14	50 8 0	- -	- - -	80 0 0	10·	- -	- - -	130 8 0	- -	1
Great Staughton	15	171 1 5	- -	- - -	78 0 0	3·	17 0	- - -	249 18 5	5 0 0	12
Hartford	16	56 17 3	- -	- - -	40 0 0	4·	4 7	- - -	97 1 10	- -	1
Houghton (U.D.)	17	87 15 6	- -	2 10 8	90 19 0	5·5	- -	- - -	181 5 2	- -	1
Kimbolton	18	177 1 4	- -	- - -	105 0 0	3·5	9 6	- - -	282 10 10	5 6 6	14
Little Stukeley	19	57 1 6	- -	- - -	20 0 0	2·75	16 7	- - -	77 18 1	- -	1
Offord (U.D.)	20	114 4 6	- -	- - -	167 6 2	3·5	- -	- - -	281 10 8	26 5 0	11
Sawtry (U.D.)	21	230 13 8	- -	- - -	164 14 8	5·	2 3 6	- - -	397 11 10	- -	2
Somersham	22	201 19 0	- -	- - -	118 10 0	3·	4 4 7	- - -	324 13 7	- -	5
Standground	23	- - -	- -	- - -	27 0 0	1·	- -	- - -	27 0 0	5 10 6	1
Stibbington	24	117 8 0	- -	2 0 0	66 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	185 8 0	- -	1
Warboys	25	269 4 8	- -	- - -	148 17 10	4·	2 15 3	- - -	420 17 9	6 17 6	2
Woodhurst	26	82 17 8	- -	- - -	45 0 0	5·75	- -	- - -	127 17 8	4 8 0	-
Yelling (U.D.)	27	85 14 2	- -	- - -	95 10 6	6·	- -	- - -	181 4 8	- -	-
Total		2,733 16 2	- -	26 0 10	2,048 18 2	- -	21 12 8	- - -	4,850 7 10	57 5 6	23
KENT.											
Canterbury	28	698 6 4	- -	- - -	850 0 0	2·9	6 1 5	- - -	1,554 7 9	- -	29
Folkestone	29	1,915 0 6	- -	5 10 5	2,000 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	3,920 10 11	- -	27
Gravesend (U.D.)	30	1,375 14 0	- -	11 4 0	2,416 0 0	5·3	130 4 11	1,200 0 0	5,133 3 9	- -	38
Lydd	31	471 12 0	- -	8 16 3	310 19 0	7·	18 0	- - -	792 5 3	- -	5
Maidstone	32	- - -	- -	- - -	700 0 0	1·	1 4 10	- - -	701 4 10	- -	33
Margate (U.D.)	33	593 12 0	- -	5 6 4	1,120 0 0	2·2	- -	320 0 0	2,038 18 4	18 1 10	78
Queenborough	34	279 11 6	- -	1 10 7	263 12 0	11·	10 1	1,016 0 0	1,552 4 2	12 2 0	8
Rochester	35	2,218 1 10	- -	38 12 9	1,900 0 0	4·9	7 12 2	3,258 12 9	7,452 19 6	- -	15
Sandwich	36	674 6 0	- -	- - -	386 19 4	8·5	- -	- - -	1,061 5 4	- -	6
Acrise (U.D.)	37	79 10 6	- -	- - -	114 0 0	2·5	- -	- - -	194 10 6	6 8 11	1
Ashford	38	508 6 6	- -	- - -	600 0 0	3·	4 10 0	- - -	1,172 16 6	7 11 6	24
Beckenham	39	2,882 13 4	467 18 9	7 15 5	5,340 0 0	7·	71 6 6	393 0 0	9,163 0 0	11 12 6	53
Bethersden	40	188 15 6	- -	1 19 5	150 0 0	4·5	‡1 1 0	- - -	341 13 11	- -	1
Boughton Monchelsea	41	278 18 10	- -	1 15 1	290 0 0	11·9	2 16 10	- - -	573 10 9	- -	3
Brenchley	42	360 14 0	- -	5 16 11	360 0 0	4·4	- -	650 0 0	1,385 10 11	- -	35
Bromley	43	1,967 11 6	- -	10 14 1	3,364 0 0	5·	43 19 8	- - -	5,086 5 3	- -	78
Burham	44	490 5 10	- -	6 0 8	260 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	756 6 6	21 12 6	3

* Accounts not audited. † Accounts half year to Michaelmas not audited. ‡ Endowment.

chool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.										Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
on.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
and er unses f nis- on.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.				
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	336 11 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	259 6 8	100 0 0	16 18 0
6	361 13 5	- -	- -	137 17 0	- -	41 13 4	34 19 2	- -	544 17 11	939 3 4	—
4	513 1 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	57 15 0	40 19 10	- -	658 15 1	1,416 0 0	—
8	406 16 1	- -	- -	454 4 4	88 3 0	30 7 11	89 14 8	- -	1,084 14 8	2,619 13 4	—
11	223 11 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	247 3 5	- - -	3 4 3
6	139 7 9	9 13 6	- -	- -	- -	26 8 8	46 16 11	- -	224 10 4	1,313 6 3	—
2	4,845 10 5	- -	- -	789 9 9	- -	236 11 5	423 5 11	- -	6,696 13 2	11,436 10 0	—
10	156 2 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	197 9 8	987 15 8	37 3 0
11	12,187 0 0	10 4 0	- -	1,431 11 1	88 3 0	959 3 0	1,371 14 2	6 17 6	17,445 16 6	38,311 0 8	670 19 5
						- -	- -	- -	366 3 11	—	—
						70 4 9	37 0 1	- -	961 6 5	1,004 6 6	—
						- -	- -	- -	331 6 1	—	—
						- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	11 16 1
						5 3 6	11 6 6	- -	72 19 7	318 8 6	—
						5 3 5	9 15 5	- -	127 7 0	273 7 2	—
						- -	- -	- -	254 16 1	- - -	29 0 8
						- -	- -	- -	127 8 6	—	—
						- -	- -	- -	175 18 1	—	—
						- -	- -	- -	262 15 2	—	—
						5 10 6	11 11 5	- -	103 14 10	325 1 10	—
						26 0 0	27 15 2	- -	294 1 1	707 0 0	7 0 9
						30 7 10	65 11 7	- -	468 16 1	1,841 11 9	—
						- -	- -	- -	334 9 4	—	—
						- -	- -	- -	17 1 0	—	—
						- -	- -	- -	185 9 10	—	—
						- -	- -	- -	430 1 8	—	—
						- -	- -	- -	102 2 0	—	—
						- -	- -	- -	191 1 3	—	—
						48 10 0	463 0 2	- -	4,797 1 11	4,469 17 9	47 16 9
						51 14 2	46 0 4	- -	1,376 15 7	1,200 13 11	—
						119 5 6	384 14 6	- -	4,211 14 8	10,356 0 0	—
2,799	14 0	156 15 7	- -	1,420 11 6	- -	163 17 11	409 12 0	- -	5,329 19 2	12,881 12 9	—
657	16 3	- -	- -	*174 13 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	879 3 0	—	—
-	- -	296 15 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	685 7 6	—	—
1,056	16 1	25 12 5	- -	288 0 0	- -	96 0 8	86 10 3	4 8 9	1,823 7 10	2,601 3 5	—
456	12 5	- -	- -	863 1 0	24 17 0	40 11 1	57 19 1	1 17 4	1,499 2 1	2,214 0 3	—
3,103	12 10	40 13 2	- -	4,406 12 7	{109 19 1 *5 8 4}	281 0 6	439 17 8	- -	8,635 18 11	14,479 2 11	—
781	15 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	45 6 5	106 7 7	- -	994 1 9	3,693 1 1	65 0 0
94	17 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 18 10	33 4 9	- -	180 2 1	939 18 0	—
927	3 9	- -	- -	*8 0	- -	115 18 10	139 16 2	- -	1,202 17 9	3,983 15 2	—
3,112	6 7	41 0 9	470 18 0	- -	- -	427 14 7	559 13 0	- -	8,344 13 6	23,789 3 11	2 1 3
280	15 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	301 3 10	—	—
393	12 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 17 7	11 1 9	- -	427 17 10	310 17 3	33 3 11
518	11 1	- -	- -	639 10 6	- -	96 0 0	37 7 1	- -	1,359 0 11	1,219 0 0	—
1,306	15 0	- -	- -	{92 0 0 *46 15 3}	*150 10 2	182 8 4	817 12 2	- -	4,953 19 10	22,749 1 10	—
622	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 3 6	59 0 6	- -	710 5 2	1,453 13 11	—

* Not met by loan.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Ad… Election Expenses.	…
KENT—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Capel (U.D.)	1	265 2 2	- -	2 7 0	226 5 6	4·5	-	- - -	493 14 8	- -	5
Chartham	2	343 0 8	- -	- - -	335 0 0	5·	4 15 6	- - -	685 16 2	14 4 0	9
Chelsfield	3	238 2 6	- -	10 12 8	440 0 0	8·	5 6	- - -	689 0 8	6 17 0	6
Darenth	4	150 2 4	- -	5 8 8	350 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	505 11 0	8 18 0	15
Dartford	5	1,537 0 2	- -	- - -	3,200 0 0	14·5	11 18 1	- - -	4,748 18 3		25
Doddington (U.D.)	6	136 9 5	- -	14 0 5	149 10 3	6·25	- -	- - -	300 0 1	7 5 0	10
Dunkirk	7	216 3 6	- -	- - -	197 2 0	13·	- -	- - -	413 5 6	- -	5
East Farleigh	8	253 18 4	- -	4 10 1	50 0 0	1·75	- -	- - -	310 8 5	5 11 0	2
Eastling	9	94 3 6	- -	1 5 5	127 9 6	12·	- -	- - -	222 18 5	- -	5
East Peckham	10	340 18 0	- -	3 10 0	300 0 0	6·6	12 0	- - -	645 0 0	- -	4
Erith	11	2,266 4 6	- -	- - -	3,500 0 0	14·	22 7 7	3,783 0 0	9,571 12 1	- -	32
Eynsford	12	359 18 9	- -	2 3 9	287 0 0	8·5	7 16 3	- - -	656 18 9	- -	8
Farnborough	13	380 7 8	- -	- - -	665 0 0	15·5	- -	- - -	1,045 7 8	- -	2
Folkestone (E.M.) (U.D.)	14	59 19 3	- -	- - -	127 0 0	10·75	6 0	- - -	187 5 3	- -	2
Frindsbury (E.M)	15	402 15 6	- -	3 5 6	350 0 0	5·4	- -	- - -	756 1 0	- -	6
Graveney (U.D.)	16	77 19 4	- -	2 2 0	165 9 1	7·	- -	- - -	245 10 5	2 16 0	2
Great Chart	17	180 4 10	- -	- - -	190 0 0	5·4	5 8 5	- - -	375 13 3	- -	10
Guston (E.M.)	18	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	-	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	1
Hackington or St. Stephen (E.M.)	19	140 11 6	- -	- - -	170 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	310 11 6	- -	4
Hadlow	20	418 14 6	- -	- - -	240 0 0	4·	3 10 5	- - -	662 4 11	- -	11
Halling	21	504 11 1	- -	- - -	340 0 0	5·75	3 4 1	- - -	847 15 2	- -	13
Headcorn	22	235 4 2	- -	- - -	350 0 0	6·4	- -	- - -	645 4 2	- -	5
Herne	23	562 8 10	- -	- - -	400 0 0	2·5	10 11 3	- - -	973 0 1	44 11 2	17
Hollingbourn	24	138 0 0	- -	- - -	210 0 0	7·5	*5 2 0	- - -	353 2 0	- -	15
Hoo St. Werburgh	25	143 17 10	- -	- - -	300 0 0	8·9	- -	- - -	443 17 10	- -	5
Ightham	26	217 13 6	- -	2 8 9	320 0 0	11·	*6 0 0	- - -	546 2 3	- -	15
Lenham	27	304 7 8	- -	2 17 6	300 0 0	7·75	- -	- - -	607 5 2	6 6 0	5
Linsted	28	245 14 0	- -	4 7 4	264 0 3	9·	8 0	- - -	514 9 7	14 9 11	5
Lower Halstow	29	225 1 8	- -	3 13 5	150 0 0	8·5	- -	160 0 0	538 15 1	13 9 3	2
Mereworth (U.D.)	30	229 6 8	- -	4 9 0	120 0 0	5·75	3 14 2	- - -	357 9 10	- -	7
Mersham	31	181 12 0	- -	- - -	145 0 0	6·	{1 9 1 *16 4}	- - -	328 17 5	16 2 2	2
Milton-next-Sittingbourne	32	742 18 8	- -	5 9 5	246 5 0	3·	- -	- - -	994 13 1	- -	13
Minster in Sheppey	33	2,050 6 7	49 2 0	19 16 2	1,950 0 0	7·1	21 0 6	1,199 3 10	5,298 9 1	68 2 11	32
Mottingham	34	192 0 6	- -	- - -	480 0 0	21·5	4 12 0	- - -	676 12 6	- -	8
Northfleet	35	928 0 4	- -	8 12 1	1,500 0 0	7·	6 11 11	- - -	2,443 4 4	- -	23
Offham	36	92 12 2	- -	11 5	105 0 0	15·5	- -	- - -	198 3 7	4 4 0	2
Orlestone (U.D.)	37	290 8 10	- -	1 19 2	237 7 7	6·5	2 7	384 0 0	913 18 2	- -	2
Orpington	38	735 13 7	- -	16 11	1,250 0 0	12·5	*3 11 8	2,500 0 0	4,490 2 2	- -	33
Pembury	39	392 14 8	- -	1 10 0	400 0 0	11·	10 0	- - -	794 14 8	6 8 0	6
Preston next Faversham (U.D.)	40	696 11 10	- -	12 5 0	902 13 6	18·	- -	- - -	1,611 10 4	- -	33
Ripple (U.D.)	41	60 4 6	- -	- - -	85 0 0	6·5	- -	- - -	145 4 6	- -	3
River near Dover	42	156 13 6	- -	1 7	200 0 0	8·1	- -	- - -	356 15 1	8 8 0	5
Sellinge near Ashford	43	119 0 6	- -	- - -	150 0 0	6·5	- -	- - -	269 0 6	17 15 1	18
Sevenoaks	44	689 0 0	- -	1 19 3	1,040 0 0	3·75	12 16 3	- - -	1,743 15 6	7 2 6	15
Smarden	45	226 2 0	- -	- - -	125 0 0	2·5	12 4	- - -	351 14 4	- -	3
Smeeth	46	144 3 10	- -	1 5 4	60 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	205 9 2	- -	1
Stalisfield	47	54 19 4	- -	- -	110 0 0	13·5	- -	- -	164 19 4	3 3 6	17
Staplehurst	48	467 1 6	- -	- - -	375 0 0	6·75	{*50 2 6 1 2 4}	-	893 4 4	- -	9
Stoke (U.D.)	49	170 13 4	- -	- - -	219 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	389 13 4	- -	22
Stone near Dartford	50	10 0 0	- -	- - -	100 0 0	1·	- -	- - -	110 0 0	10 6 6	2
Waltham	51	91 4 0	- -	- - -	70 0 0	6·25	- -	- - -	161 4 0	5 10 0	1

* Endowment.

chool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

ion.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges. Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	5. Capital Charges. Furnishing School Buildings.	6. Loans. Repayment of Principal of Loans.	6. Loans. Interest on Loans.	7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893. For Loans.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893. Other Liabilities.
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0	351 16 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	44 14 0	51 12 7	- -	478 17 5	1,430 8 0	—
5	565 4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	85 11 4	13 2 8	- -	670 7 9	323 17 9	70 0 0
10	496 17 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	49 3 2	105 19 9	- -	721 2 1	2,653 9 5	—
11	348 5 6	- -	- -	*30 5 2	- -	30 6 8	24 14 1	10 9 5	471 1 9	680 3 4	—
0	3,388 10 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	329 1 4	478 16 7	6 10 8	4,471 0 6	13,153 0 2	—
9	229 4 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 0 0	35 0 9	- -	310 0 8	980 0 0	—
5	331 1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	17 13 6	- -	410 0 3	490 0 0	—
4	384 11 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	79 15 4	11 13 6	- -	508 5 7	253 17 1	53 4 11
3	130 15 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 0 0	39 17 11	- -	222 13 9	920 0 0	—
8	569 3 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	628 7 6	—	—
6	8,608 7 7	- -	- -	3,402 12 3	269 7 5	410 17 2	639 15 5	- -	8,896 11 4	19,944 18 4	—
4	457 6 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	†145 12 4	660 6 5	—	56 7 8
0	755 16 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	71 17 3	113 4 5	- -	981 1 10	3,173 14 4	—
4	93 18 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 6 2	40 2 2	- -	178 4 9	1,133 5 9	—
9	558 2 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	79 13 8	88 16 4	- -	787 7 8	2,477 14 3	—
6	142 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 12 2	36 19 1	- -	237 1 11	1,038 3 4	—
0	280 12 10	- -	- -	- -	*65 14 6	- -	- -	7 7 0	374 4 4	—	—
10	5 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 6 10	—	—
9	225 8 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 0 0	2 4 7	- -	253 5 3	52 10 0	—
0	692 4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	734 16 4	—	—
6	581 10 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	65 0 0	69 8 7	- -	707 9 4	1,925 0 0	10 0 0
2	457 19 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	42 13 5	76 2 7	- -	608 17 8	2,142 19 11	—
7	782 18 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 9 4	190 10 8	- -	1,185 2 3	4,531 11 0	—
6	199 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	47 0 0	57 19 2	- -	353 1 8	1,609 0 9	—
5	356 14 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 0 3	63 15 3	- -	492 15 0	1,791 14 10	—
7	422 17 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 6 5	14 4 6	- -	523 1 8	355 1 8	—
7	461 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 19 5	19 14 6	- -	548 14 8	550 10 4	—
10	349 5 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 18 6	58 5 6	- -	502 13 2	1,645 9 10	—
4	301 9 8	- -	- -	160 0 0	- -	27 5 7	35 1 7	- -	571 7 4	998 19 0	10 12 4
2	308 0 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	331 0 5	—	—
2	214 3 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 8 0	35 14 7	- -	307 4 3	1,005 7 1	—
6	1,059 0 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 12 0	16 13 11	- -	1,169 16 3	461 10 0	—
6	3,379 18 2	8 9 6	- -	53 15 3	- -	257 15 0	411 17 5	- -	4,414 17 1	12,508 4 10	—
0	480 13 5	- -	- -	900 0 0	- -	27 1 4	67 1 9	- -	1,547 11 6	1,757 2 3	788 1 3
5	1,126 3 0	- -	- -	1,709 6 6	- -	104 0 0	261 9 8	- -	4,145 11 7	10,025 0 0	—
0	143 10 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 7 10	45 1 3	- -	228 4 1	1,266 1 9	—
3	386 9 8	- -	- -	367 17 6 *7 4 0	16 2 6 *7 12 9	47 4 8	67 9 4	- -	925 10 8	2,211 0 8	—
10	1,322 8 10	- -	- -	2,628 12 4 *105 6 0	60 7 8	81 18 6	242 13 4	- -	4,568 13 6	9,371 10 9	—
7	602 6 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	51 2 10	57 18 7	- -	770 4 3	2,553 2 0	—
3	1,192 9 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	145 6 11	147 2 3	- -	1,562 1 5	3,813 11 5	—
11	90 5 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	12 13 9	- -	131 7 5	355 0 0	—
4	233 19 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 17 8	26 8 6	- -	312 0 9	732 2 0	—
0	266 14 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	312 9 3	—	—
8	1,165 4 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	162 16 4	214 4 7	- -	1,745 0 0	5,264 2 9	—
4	270 18 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 7 6	14 13 3	1 1 3	322 7 3	411 12 1	—
6	222 18 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	5 9 9	- -	250 10 6	135 0 0	—
11	113 1 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 13 3	32 4 6	- -	183 17 1	906 1 5	—
8	726 18 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	60 0 0	63 10 6	- -	888 13 5	1,770 0 0	—
6	281 2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 9 2	50 13 3	- -	398 19 0	1,418 13 7	—
9	40 0 10	- -	- -	312 10 0	- -	- -	- -	1 12 10	421 4 11	- - -	312 10 0
3	115 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 1 3	17 7 10	- -	159 17 8	481 17 5	—

* Not met by loan.

† Paid to managers of late Voluntary schools.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilit

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of M… Election Expenses.	Sa… Of… Bo…	
KENT—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Whitstable (U.D.) - -	1	584 14 8	- -	- - -	620 0 0	5·75	4 19 11	- - -	1,209 14 7	8 6 3		
Willesborough	2	433 8 10	- -	- - -	340 0 0 44 0 6	6·75	5 7 10	- - -	822 17 2	10 6 6		
Wilmington -	3	237 13 0	- -	2 6 7	470 0 0	10·	- -	- - -	709 19 7	- -		
Worth or Word	4	93 15 6	- -	- - -	117 3 8	5·	2 18 0	- - -	213 17 2	4 4 0		
Wye (U.D.) -	5	156 17 10	- -	1 4 9	186 15 5	4·	15 5	- - -	345 13 5	3 14 6		
Total -		35,514 17 6	517 0 9	230 1 11	45,777 12 7	- -	473 11 4	14,863 16 7	97,377 0 8	375 6 5		
LANCASTER.												
Ashton-under-Lyne - -	6	- - -	- -	7 3 8	450 0 0	·9	19 14 8	- - -	476 18 4	- -		
**Bacup* - -	7	226 13 2	- -	- - -	823 0 0	2·6	1 13 8	- - -	1,051 6 10	64 11 4		
Barrow-in-Furness -	8	9,167 14 8	156 5 3	702 3 9	11,380 0 0	13·3	59 14 0	4,400 0 0	25,865 17 8	- -		
Blackburn -	9	1,165 3 4	- -	168 16 1	4,500 0 0	2·5	‡327 12 1 618 17 3	356 0 0	7,136 8 9	- -		
Bolton - -	10	14,686 10 4	200 0 0	989 19 9	16,000 0 0	8·7	431 16 2	11,728 0 0	44,036 6 3	- -		
Bootle-cum-Linacre -	11	4,151 15 7	- -	289 14 6	5,000 0 0	2·8	- -	- - -	9,441 10 1	- -		
**Burnley* -	12	3,043 10 8	- -	57 4 10	4,000 0 0	3·	57 8 11 §4 17 6	- - -	7,163 1 11	- -		
Darwen -	13	- - -	- -	- - -	500 0 0	1·	7 3	- - -	500 7 3	114 3 5		
Liverpool -	14	35,588 18 7	214 5 4	4,183 10 3	67,301 8 10	5·	‡4,741 0 0 401 15 3	- - -	112,430 18 3	- -		
Manchester -	15	55,972 9 6	6,050 16 11	8,402 16 3	75,000 0 0	6·3	‡1,297 14 1 751 12 5	49,100 0 0	196,575 9 2	- -		
†*Nelson* - -	16	- - -	- -	- - -	215 0 0	·7	11 6	- - -	215 11 6	88 13 11		
Oldham -	17	9,867 7 7	- -	1,260 11 2	13,000 0 0	5·1	‡362 10 8 539 2 4	17,468 0 0	42,497 11 9	- -		
**Rawtenstall* -	18	1,971 18 4	- -	26 12 11	1,800 0 0	5·5	9 7 2	3,500 0 0	7,307 18 5	3 16 9		
Rochdale -	19	6,102 14 2	75 0 0	521 17 10	5,500 0 0	5·2	89 6 11	6,370 0 0	18,658 16 11	- -		
Salford - -	20	14,072 8 1	317 12 9	1,657 5 5	15,000 0 0	4·5	‡1,246 10 7 410 11 6	19,900 0 0	52,604 8 4	- -		
Widnes - -	21	4,528 12 3	- -	369 13 10	5,000 0 0	7·8	1 16 3 §33 16 1	- - -	9,933 18 5	209 7 11		
Wigan - -	22	- - -	- -	- - -	1,050 0 0	1·4	- -	- - -	1,050 0 0	176 9 10		
†Barrowford (U.D.) -	23	737 9 4	142 7 1	26 4 7	501 0 0	6·25	- -	- - -	1,407 1 0	42 10 9		
Birkdale -	24	806 7 10	54 13 2	61 2 4	1,750 0 0	4·	53 15 11	1,024 0 0	3,749 19 3	55 4 6		
†Briercliffe-with-Extwisle (E.M.) -	25	414 8 0	- -	12 11 10	260 0 0	5·3	16 1	- - -	687 15 11	- -		
Burton Wood	26	210 8 2	- -	2 14 1	235 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	448 2 3	- -		
Chadderton -	27	- - -	- -	- - -	200 0 0	·5	11 9	- - -	200 11 9	17 7 4		
Dalton-in-Furness -	28	2,327 6 6	134 0 0	42 6 3	2,750 0 0	6·9	27 12 11	720 0 0	6,001 5 8	- -		
Edgeworth (U.D.) -	29	147 6 6	- -	7 14 9	70 10 0	1·5	§30 15 3 2 0	- - -	256 8 6	6 1 6		
Egton-with-Newland -	30	- - -	- -	- - -	12 0 0	·3	9	- - -	12 0 9	4 15 6		
Forton (U.D.)	31	104 2 2	- -	8 3 11	153 18 10	4·5	1 2 11	- - -	267 7 10	- -		
Great Sankey	32	345 16 4	- -	36 6 6	180 0 0	5·8	- -	- - -	562 2 10	4 3 6		
Hambleton -	33	99 11 8	- -	5 8 7	86 9 0	6·	5 8 6 §4 0 0	- - -	200 17 9	- -		
Heaton - -	34	214 15 0	- -	2 1 1	200 0 0	2·3	3 11 1	1,300 0 0	1,720 7 2	- -		
Kirkby Ireleth (U.D.)	35	103 9 0	- -	13 14 9	90 0 0	1·75	§3 18 8 1 6	- - -	211 3 11	- -		
MossSide(E.M.)	36	- - -	- -	- - -	400 0 0	·9	- -	- - -	400 0 0	182 16 11		
Pleasington -	37	36 10 0	- -	- - -	105 0 0	4·4	3 0	- - -	141 13 0	- -		
Poulton - -	38	770 4 0	- -	13 9 0	700 0 0	5·	1 0	- - -	1,483 14 0	37 12 4		
Prescot - -	39	403 4 0	- -	2 15 6	500 0 0	8·25	4 0 0	- - -	909 19 6	- -		
Royton - -	40	- - -	- -	- - -	220 0 0	1·25	1 11 9	- - -	227 11 9	- -		
Shevington -	41	443 12 5	- -	14 8 10	308 0 0	11·7	- -	- - -	772 1 3	15 4 11		
Skelmersdale	42	970 8 9	- -	4 1 0	878 0 0	4·9	5 3 6	- - -	1,857 13 3	42 18 3		

* Accounts half year to Michaelmas not audited. † Accounts not audited. ‡ Industrial Schools. § Endow…

ool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

n.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
and er nses nis- on.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8	753 17 0	- -	- -	10 0 0	- -	112 16 2	198 5 0	-	1,165 13 5	5,538 13 5	—
3	622 1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	69 16 9	105 18 0	- -	846 11 9	2,900 4 9	—
10	557 14 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 5 11	6 11 1	- -	638 1 1	183 18 5	—
0	166 9 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 17 10	25 10 10	- -	229 13 8	714 16 4	—
8	229 18 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 5 8	37 3 1	- -	323 0 4	1,028 1 1	—
16 5	59,297 3 3	569 7 3	470 18 0	17,619 1 8	709 19 5	5,170 19 1	8,028 8 6	178 19 7	98,899 0 7	232,231 2 3	1,401 1 4
8 7	- -	13 0 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	520 0 3	—	—
5 11	504 6 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	90 0 0	71 14 4	- -	980 1 1	1,845 0 0	—
6 4	13,198 17 0	134 19 0	168 14 4	2,269 16 3	83 7 1	1,304 18 8	2,511 12 6	- -	20,984 11 2	72,266 8 4	—
4 11	1,897 15 11	1,303 3 2	- -	- -	- -	800 0 0	614 6 7	‡283 10 8	6,273 2 11	17,851 0 0	—
9 11	24,306 12 0	970 19 2	- -	*941 14 10 10,333 4 6	777 17 1	1,159 6 5	4,000 8 7	45 13 1	44,941 17 9	115,372 3 6	2,607 4 7
6 2	6,154 14 2	437 1 3	- -	*2,299 12 2	*131 11 3	436 15 10	1,136 11 11	- -	11,677 15 3	28,359 18 0	2,600 16 10
0 9	4,107 4 4	271 15 1	- -	1,658 1 7	184 17 3	535 19 9	849 0 9	15 0 0	8,467 18 0	23,855 0 6	—
7 2	5 11 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	348 7 0	—	—
6 8	61,057 18 5	15,742 0 5	- -	*2,283 5 2 5,743 7 2	- -	9,221 5 4	12,416 16 4	8 0 0	120,529 2 5	258,620 1 10	12,754 3 8
14 1	85,526 1 8	5,413 4 0	12307 5 2	*3,562 18 1 38,799 9 2	*323 7 2 518 15 6	9,249 15 1	11,681 6 2	676 6 2	176,519 0 8	339,171 4 4	—
1 7	37 13 8	3 5 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	192 8 4	—	—
4 10	17,940 10 4	2,180 10 5	- -	*219 13 5 16,278 12 4	*185 10 0	2,038 10 7	3,163 12 6	‡304 0 0 326 0 11	45,801 5 2	100,403 17 8	—
5 9	2,723 17 9	- -	- -	†900 2 6 2,159 16 0	- -	222 5 8	293 5 9	- -	6,574 10 2	11,197 8 6	—
3 9	9,239 16 10	137 2 3	56 14 6	*32 1 7 7,799 14 6	*14 18 5 196 17 6	787 19 3	1,066 6 11	30 14 2	20,611 1 8	32,467 9 4	—
16 2	22,334 5 0	2,945 17 1	322 11 7	13059 15 10	53 16 5	1,774 11 8	1,877 19 7	470 8 0	47,178 15 10	66,051 1 4	—
0 10	6,226 16 8	48 7 8	- -	- -	- -	593 15 10	1,120 15 5	§3 2 0 §19 10 0	9,089 16 4	31,412 19 0	382 14 8
5 3	- - -	198 8 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	966 18 10	- - -	84 12 0
8 0	998 5 6	130 13 7	- -	- -	- -	20 10 10	30 18 4	3 9 0	1,327 16 0	867 17 3	6 17 10
9 0	1,286 15 9	17 0 5	- -	3,458 13 2	288 3 1	233 12 8	318 3 7	- -	5,929 2 7	9,939 1 4	—
9 9	583 4 7	- -	- -	*5 17 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	609 11 10	—	—
3 11	204 9 9	- -	- -	*45 7 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	389 11 1	—	—
6 7	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	161 15 7	—	—
2 2	3,431 10 1	27 7 3	163 18 0	317 12 6 *22 16 0	- -	426 4 0	596 5 1	- -	5,294 5 1	16,146 10 7	—
8 5	207 5 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	‖8 7 0	258 2 5	—	—
5 11	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 11 5	—	—
8 7	164 2 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	36 13 4	37 7 0	- -	261 1 8	1,026 13 4	—
4 0	373 16 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 5 1	100 4 3	- -	525 12 5	2,547 7 2	—
1 3	133 17 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 9 0	35 5 10	- -	215 3 10	987 14 0	—
3 1	374 9 0	- -	- -	1,220 10 6	69 13 8	- -	18 15 5	- -	1,734 1 3	1,300 0 0	98 14 10
5 0	157 18 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 7 4	13 15 10	- -	208 7 1	381 0 0	—
8 0	- - -	- -	- -	*68 19 0	- -	- -	- -	2 3 2	464 12 1	- - -	99 12 1
7 0	98 6 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 5 0	36 18 0	- -	177 16 2	505 0 0	—
2 0	971 10 6	- -	- -	38 8 6	- -	169 13 6	142 16 10	- -	1,443 17 0	3,953 19 10	—
1 9	601 2 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	54 10 3	119 18 5	- -	889 8 3	3,371 16 1	—
9 3	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	146 9 3	—	—
8 5	600 14 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	49 10 8	47 14 10	- -	754 11 5	1,319 0 0	—
2 11	1,194 2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	120 8 8	119 13 8	- -	1,550 7 1	3,328 10 1	—

Not met by loan. † Offices. ‡ Sinking Fund. § Scholarships. ‖ Endowment.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expe Election Expenses.
LANCASTER—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Southworth with Croft	1	154 0 4	- -	2 4 11	130 0 0	6·5	- -	260 0 0	546 5 3	- -
Thornton-with-Fleetwood	2	1,632 17 5	- -	48 6 5	1,100 0 0	4·3	1 12 3	1,055 0 0	3,837 16 1	47 4 [illegible]
*Tottington, Higher End (E.M.)	3	164 4 10	- -	12 5 9	200 0 0	2·9	- -	- - -	376 10 7	- -
Toxteth Park (E.M.)	4	928 5 4	- -	29 4 11	1,600 0 0	4·3	12 3 9	- - -	2,569 14 0	- -
Ulnes Walton	5	65 3 5	- -	5 15 0	53 10 1	2·	†3 13 6	- - -	128 2 0	2 13 2
Ulverston (U.D.)	6	845 3 8	- -	- - -	875 0 0	4·75	3 6 8	1,856 0 0	3,579 10 4	60 19 2
Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth (E.M.)	7	134 1 3	- -	2 7 11	190 0 0	2·3	12 2	- - -	327 1 4	9 6 3
Walton-on-the-Hill	8	6,455 11 4	45 10 0	895 2 6	5,000 0 0	7·9	3 2 0	- - -	12,399 5 10	- -
Westhoughton (U.D.)	9	- - -	- -	- - -	130 0 0	·5	- -	- - -	130 0 0	9 15 1
Total		179,066 3 6	7,390 10 6	19,886 0 8	245,403 16 9	- -	11,575 3 2	119,037 0 0	582,358 14 7	1,195 17 5
LEICESTER.										
Leicester	10	29,494 3 0	- -	383 0 7	33,500 0 0	12·6	‡5,423 14 1 117 7 2	11,525 0 0	80,443 3 10	- -
Loughborough (U.D.)	11	2,558 3 0	- -	19 5 9	2,323 0 0	7·5	25 0 0	700 0 0	5,627 8 9	52 19 6
Anstey	12	545 1 8	- -	- - -	360 0 0	15·5	8 10 9	- - -	913 12 5	17 15 9
Ashby Folville (U.D.)	13	60 18 0	- -	- - -	40 0 0	2·25	- -	- - -	100 18 0	3 13 6
Bagworth	14	180 15 6	- -	1 13 3	160 0 0	8·	†7 6 8	- - -	349 15 5	- -
Barrow-on-Soar	15	174 18 6	- -	13 7	265 0 0	4·	- -	500 0 0	940 12 1	16 10 11
Buckminster (U.D.)	16	101 10 4	- -	- - -	265 8 4	15·	- -	- - -	366 18 8	- -
Burton-on-the-Wolds (U.D.)	17	136 15 4	- -	18 7	123 10 4	4·	- -	- - -	261 4 3	6 0 6
Coston (U.D.)	18	54 7 9	- -	- - -	53 11 0	4·5	6 5	- - -	108 5 2	- -
Desford	19	226 17 4	- -	- - -	270 0 0	11·75	- -	- - -	496 17 4	6 2 5
DuntonBassett	20	124 11 10	- -	- - -	40 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	164 11 10	- -
Easton Magna (U.D.)	21	142 17 10	- -	- - -	170 0 0	5·5	5 0	- - -	313 2 10	4 6 0
Foxton	22	80 8 10	- -	- - -	115 0 0	8·	3 6 6	- - -	198 15 4	1 0 6
Gaddesby	23	76 0 4	- -	- - -	105 0 0	8·	15 0 0	- - -	196 0 4	3 3 0
Great Dalby	24	102 16 8	- -	- - -	110 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	212 16 8	- -
Hinckley	25	1,642 10 8	53 12 0	31 1 10	815 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	2,542 4 6	56 5 2
Keyham	26	79 0 4	- -	- - -	50 0 0	7·8	3 2 1	- - -	132 2 5	8 8 0
Lockington (U.D.)	27	98 13 6	2 3 6	1 1 2	153 8 6	6·	- -	- - -	255 6 8	- -
Nailstone	28	110 13 0	- -	- - -	49 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	159 13 0	- -
Oadby	29	458 10 4	- -	- - -	165 0 0	4·5	†19 17 2 1 2 4	- - -	644 9 10	23 0 0
Odstone (U.D.)	30	87 14 0	- -	1 3	24 8 0	2·	- -	- - -	112 3 3	- -
Peckleton	31	79 1 0	- -	- - -	75 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	154 1 0	18 0 6
Ratby	32	364 14 0	- -	- - -	660 0 0	16·	4 11 3	- - -	1,029 5 3	24 17 0
Seagrave	33	78 18 10	- -	14 9	65 0 0	7·	†6 14 0	- - -	151 7 7	- -
Somerby	34	120 12 0	- -	- - -	180 0 0	13·75	- -	- - -	300 12 0	- -
South Croxton	35	66 15 6	- -	- - -	50 0 0	5·5	3 16 0	- - -	120 11 6	5 0 0
Stathern	36	137 0 8	- -	1 16 2	65 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	203 16 10	- -

* Accounts not audited. † Endowment. ‡ Industrial Schools.

ool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

n.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3	229 14 0	- -	- -	260 0 0 *85 15 10	- -	6 10 0	4 2 9	- -	596 18 10	253 10 0	—
3	2,241 6 2	- -	- -	993 8 0 *1 0	- -	302 11 8	339 2 11	- -	4,039 3 7	9,169 0 10	211 15 4
2	305 10 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	346 3 11	23 15 0	—
5	2,125 7 2	- -	- -	37 6 1	168 19 0	114 2 11	482 0 10	- -	3,290 16 5	13,524 8 1	1,025 15 7
5	107 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	122 9 1	- - -	43 2 1
7	1,183 11 6	27 13 10	- -	1,088 2 7	67 17 5 *28 18 3	127 14 7	218 2 1	7 11 10	2,978 17 10	6,954 14 7	—
6	283 14 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	33 10 0	43 1 7	- -	426 14 9	1,205 15 0	—
9	8,628 10 4	11 13 11	- -	1,586 18 1	- -	391 17 11	1,930 18 11	- -	13,323 2 3	46,258 6 8	396 17 0
11	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	142 3 0	- - -	12 12 0
0 11	281,938 10 8	30,014 2 11	13,019 3 7	117,571 1 4	3,094 8 3	30,399 1 6	45,439 3 1	2,188 16 0	569,336 6 0	1,221,937 12 2	20,324 18 5
9	44,676 5 4	7,071 19 4	- -	13,347 18 0	- -	3,887 10 4	7,693 0 0	- -	81,137 7 2	212,214 4 5	—
10	4,071 2 5	22 9 9	- -	613 12 0	- -	269 2 7	342 6 9	- -	5,700 16 0	9,956 15 10	67 6 7
4	685 18 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 11 1	61 9 3	- -	828 14 2	1,724 8 7	—
0	87 0 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	105 9 10	- - -	26 13 4
6	230 2 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 14 6	25 14 2	- -	294 16 9	719 14 3	—
2	285 8 3	- -	- -	326 0 0	12 10 0	40 3 6	47 16 2	- -	772 4 0	1,637 17 8	—
0	202 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 0 10	7 12 10	- -	266 19 2	186 8 0	—
4	221 4 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	254 8 7	—	—
1	76 11 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 8 4	16 7 5	- -	111 1 7	460 6 1	18 13 3
11	317 18 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	53 6 0	63 8 6	- -	463 19 0	1,758 18 0	—
0	117 2 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 14 3	11 6 9	- -	143 11 11	318 3 9	—
0	220 3 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 15 5	58 9 7	- -	337 14 0	1,644 1 9	—
5	124 0 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 4 1	15 4 2	- -	182 19 0	407 6 7	—
0	174 19 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	192 15 1	- - -	43 9 10
6	158 17 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 13 6	32 4 3	- -	221 19 1	905 14 3	86 17 7
0	2,051 6 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	138 16 10	272 0 0	- -	2,610 11 7	9,134 13 10	—
10	62 6 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 0 0	21 18 10	- -	122 2 8	538 0 0	—
3	170 10 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 4 3	51 0 9	- -	259 10 10	1,436 0 9	—
10	137 17 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	151 3 8	—	—
0	602 2 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	56 3 7	40 11 5	- -	755 10 4	1,116 16 10	—
4	73 17 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	88 16 4	—	—
6	78 17 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 5 6	23 16 6	- -	134 3 2	670 8 2	—
0	589 10 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	74 15 7	87 9 10	- -	813 12 5	2,366 19 11	—
11	82 3 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 5 6	35 6 6	- -	150 14 3	994 0 11	—
0	193 19 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 5 2	44 13 7	- -	268 7 9	1,257 4 11	—
6	74 1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 10 0	15 18 1	- -	118 14 7	409 10 0	—
0	175 17 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	200 1 11	- - -	67 0 7

* Not met by loan.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure. Election Expenses.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LEICESTER—*cont.*										
Thornton -	1	130 1 0	- -	1 10 9	135 0 0	8·	1 14 0	- - -	268 5 9	- -
Thorpacre (U.D.) -	2	43 2 10	- -	- - -	63 11 0	3·	- -	- - -	106 13 10	5 3 7
Upper & Nether Broughton (U.D.) -	3	155 4 4	- -	- - -	164 9 10	4·5	- -	- - -	319 14 2	9 11 6
Walton-on-the-Wolds -	4	47 8 4	- -	6 9	35 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	82 15 1	4 5 6
Wigston Magna (U.D.) -	5	1,634 6 8	- -	- - -	1,800 0 0	14·	- -	200 0 0	3,634 6 8	53 3 2
Total - -		39,394 11 11	55 15 6	442 4 5	42,452 7 0	- -	5,641 13 5	12,925 0 0	100,911 12 3	319 3 9
LINCOLN.										
Grimsby -	6	7,379 0 4	- -	- - -	5,500 0 0	7·5	27 5 4	7,286 0 0	20,192 5 8	195 0 0
Althorpe (U.D.) -	7	165 0 8	- -	28 9 4	171 12 11	6·	- -	- - -	365 2 11	3 11 6
Ashby - -	8	350 16 8	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	350 16 8	13 3 2
Barnetby-le-Wold - -	9	- - -	- -	- - -	22 0 0	·75	- -	- - -	22 0 0	3 10 9
Baumber -	10	76 19 10	- -	- - -	60 0 0	3·75	- -	300 0 0	436 19 10	- -
Belchford -	11	85 7 6	- -	- - -	100 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	185 7 6	- -
Billingborough	12	226 8 2	- -	2 18 0	280 0 0	14·	4 10 0	- - -	513 16 2	4 9 6
Billinghay (U.D.) -	13	293 16 4	8 13 0	- - -	280 2 6	6·5	*28 16 10	- - -	611 8 8	- -
Bilsby (U.D.)	14	95 18 8	- -	- - -	100 9 0	5·	†3 3 6	- - -	199 11 2	- -
Bitchfield (U.D.) -	15	87 12 2	- -	1 1 2	250 4 4	7·5	- -	- - -	338 17 8	- -
Bottesford (U.D) -	16	57 11 4	- -	5 2	36 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	98 16 6	- -
Bourn - -	17	817 17 7	- -	5 8 10	500 0 0	5·9	- -	- - -	1,323 6 5	- -
Bracebridge -	18	569 2 7	- -	4 2 8	412 15 0	10·5	- -	- - -	986 0 3	- -
Caythorpe -	19	166 4 6	- -	- - -	235 0 0	6·25	- -	132 0 0	533 4 6	- -
Corby - -	20	122 15 2	- -	- - -	113 0 0	5·4	11	- - -	235 16 1	- -
Crowle - -	21	456 16 10	- -	5 4 10	500 0 0	7·5	15 0	- - -	962 16 8	- -
Croyland -	22	633 6 5	- -	4 11 0	550 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	1,187 17 5	- -
Deeping St. James - -	23	403 19 6	- -	1 9 11	100 0 0	3·	†17 9 6	- - -	522 18 11	4 14 6
Deeping St. Nicholas -	24	260 0 6	- -	2 17 2	600 0 0	6·6	2 0 0	- - -	864 17 8	- -
Eagle (U.D.) -	25	98 9 2	- -	- - -	98 11 0	6·5	- -	- - -	197 0 2	5 0 0
East Butterwick - -	26	90 3 6	- -	3 1 8	75 0 0	11·75	- -	- - -	168 5 2	- -
East Halton -	27	102 5 8	- -	2 0 10	114 0 0	8·25	- -	- - -	218 6 6	13 4 -
Epworth -	28	182 5 0	- -	- - -	220 0 0	7·5	6 6	- - -	402 11 6	3 1 6
Farforth with Maidenwell (U.D.) - -	29	57 4 10	- -	- - -	53 17 10	3·5	- -	- - -	111 2 8	- -
Firsby (U.D.)	30	77 2 0	- -	- - -	64 15 0	3·	- -	- - -	141 17 0	- -
Fleet - -	31	174 15 2	- -	- - -	266 0 0	5·25	1 19 1	- - -	442 14 3	7 12 6
Glentham (U.D)	32	108 14 6	- -	- - -	110 10 3	6·	- -	- - -	219 4 9	- -
Gosberton -	33	368 1 6	- -	- - -	350 0 0	5·5	‡41 17 10 3 2 2	- - -	763 1 6	- -
Great Steeping	34	57 14 2	- -	- - -	30 0 0	3·5	4 4 9	- - -	91 18 11	- -
Gunby St. Nicholas (U.D.)	35	41 14 6	- -	1 3 7	53 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	95 18 1	- -
Habrough (U.D.) -	36	78 15 10	- -	3 11 0	132 6 3	3·25	- -	- - -	214 13 1	6 11 6
Hannah-cum-Hagnaby (U.D.) -	37	78 13 0	- -	- - -	11 16 0	1·5	- -	- - -	90 9 0	- -
Helpringham -	38	119 6 2	- -	- - -	180 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	299 6 2	- -
Hibaldstow -	39	155 15 0	- -	- - -	100 0 0	3·4	- -	- - -	255 15 0	3 11 5
Holbeach -	40	636 17 10	- -	- - -	800 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	1,436 17 10	8 8 6
Holton-le-Clay	41	61 4 6	- -	- - -	50 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	111 4 6	- -
Ingham - -	42	128 17 0	- -	3 7 2	105 0 0	10·	- -	- - -	242 4 2	- -

* Contribution from N.E. Holland Fen School Board. † Endowment. ‡ Contribution from Surfleet School Boa

...ool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

...n.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
...and ...er ...nses ...nis- ...on.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7 2	190 1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 5 4	30 17 11	- -	255 11 9	712 10 8	—
2 2	53 5 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 0 6	18 0 7	- -	111 12 8	504 13 0	7 5 0
4 7	164 19 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 10 9	51 6 3	- -	274 12 3	1,442 10 9	—
9 7	56 1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	74 16 2	—	—
6 3	2,189 0 10	14 6 2	- -	427 2 8	38 18 0	496 3 11	605 0 5	- -	8,983 9 10	16,155 3 8	42 9 9
8 9	38,595 5 11	7,108 15 3	- -	14,714 12 8	51 8 0	5,348 11 4	9,673 0 6	- -	101,338 7 6	268,672 12 7	359 15 11
6 7	9,561 9 4	- -	- -	3,650 11 3	527 8 6	749 3 3	1,406 18 11	- -	16,840 2 6	45,771 16 10	—
4 8	212 17 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 3 5	42 4 4	2 9 5	308 6 9	1,187 0 10	—
2 0	357 11 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 6 2	36 14 2	- -	443 15 5	887 0 2	34 5 10
6 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 1 8	—	—
3 0	84 15 10	- -	- -	230 0 0	- -	19 3 8	14 15 8	- -	360 17 9	575 11 1	—
8 9	139 6 2	- -	- -	*30 6 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	174 10 11	—	—
2 6	319 4 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 3 11	97 9 4	- -	483 19 5	2,741 12 9	—
6 7	402 6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	77 12 4	90 3 3	- -	592 8 4	2,243 7 9	—
6 6	132 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 8 11	14 17 4	- -	164 11 4	418 7 1	—
0 0	246 9 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 15 10	38 15 11	- -	316 11 2	1,091 12 3	—
4 8	70 8 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	72 3 6	—	—
5 0	1,118 16 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	82 4 1	170 10 7	- -	1,444 16 6	4,810 11 2	53 1 7
7 9	717 13 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	53 19 8	85 9 1	- -	905 10 0	1,970 4 6	—
1 4	236 4 4	- -	- -	2 8 8	- -	20 7 5	29 17 4	- -	312 8 8	936 0 3	—
6 3	181 7 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 9 11	37 1 0	- -	259 17 0	1,038 0 8	—
8 6	580 9 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	46 5 8	50 12 3	- -	728 1 6	1,411 8 2	—
8 6	906 2 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	42 14 1	98 5 11	- -	1,085 1 3	2,776 8 7	—
2 1	483 18 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 6 8	12 14 4	- -	562 6 1	352 6 8	49 1 6
2 10	501 10 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	72 8 10	85 10 11	- -	722 3 4	2,371 14 8	—
1 0	129 10 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 9 8	14 7 3	- -	168 8 7	401 15 0	—
7 6	110 6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 6 0	27 4 10	- -	167 4 5	628 0 0	—
1 0	123 12 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 6 8	33 9 1	- -	188 3 6	939 11 4	—
1 7	250 17 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 9 0	50 0 3	- -	330 0 0	1,406 10 2	—
0 4	67 13 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 0 0	10 14 5	- -	96 8 4	298 0 0	—
0 6	108 6 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 0 0	16 19 0	- -	157 15 10	412 10 0	—
9 11	337 10 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 14 3	51 19 10	- -	448 16 2	1,461 13 11	—
9 2	127 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 13 5	29 19 1	- -	176 18 4	843 1 7	—
6 1	644 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	67 1 8	83 18 7	- -	835 4 7	2,347 15 0	—
0 6	72 2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	85 12 6	—	—
0 3	68 0 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	74 10 8	—	—
5 6	168 1 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 16 0	31 17 0	- -	242 6 10	883 4 0	28 10 11
2 5	79 4 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	86 7 3	—	—
1 11	173 14 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 5 5	52 11 9	- -	267 14 8	1,476 4 4	—
5 0	189 0 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 7 10	29 6 5	- -	252 17 1	817 18 5	—
8 6	1,189 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	105 8 5	88 12 6	- -	1,471 6 6	2,439 7 9	—
19 8	92 15 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 10 0	10 6 9	- -	120 16 0	251 6 0	—
14 0	161 3 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 10 0	33 12 8	- -	237 19 11	933 10 0	8 17 9

* Not met by loan.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabil

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Election.	Expenses.	
LINCOLN —cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ingoldmells (U.D.)	1	88 14 2	- -	- - -	39 0 0	2·	- -	- - -	127 14 2	- -	- -	3
Ingoldsby (U.D.)	2	92 13 10	- -	3 4 3	106 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	201 18 1	- -	- -	1
Keelby	3	151 6 2	- -	- - -	170 0 0	10·	- -	- - -	321 6 2	- -	- -	1
Kirkby-cum-Osgodby (U.D.)	4	101 14 0	- -	- - -	38 15 3	3·	- -	- - -	140 9 3	- -	- -	
Kirton	5	365 17 8	- -	- - -	421 10 9	6·5	- -	- - -	787 8 5	- -	- -	6
Kirton-in-Lindsey	6	373 6 10	- -	2 4 8	195 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	570 11 6	16 14	3	2
Leake	7	404 8 0	- -	- - -	500 0 0	10·5	- -	- - -	904 8 0	7 12	6	2
Little Bytham (U.D.)	8	101 13 8	- -	2 9 10	177 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	281 3 6	5 5	0	2
Long Sutton	9	1,169 4 0	- -	10 12 2	700 0 0	7·	5 10 3	- - -	1,885 8 5	- -	-	2
Luddington	10	92 0 0	- -	- - -	90 0 0	8·75	- -	- - -	182 0 0	8 13	6	2
Marton	11	65 13 0	- -	- - -	65 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	130 13 0	13 0	2	2
Messingham	12	190 16 4	- -	14 2	100 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	291 10 6	12 17	7	2
Middle Rasen	13	127 5 10	- -	- - -	80 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	207 5 10	- -	-	1
Minting (U.D.)	14	66 13 6	7 6	- - -	97 13 2	8·	- -	- - -	164 14 2	- -	-	2
Moulton	15	242 0 8	- -	12 6	320 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	562 13 2	- -	-	2
Nettleton	16	86 9 0	- -	- - -	50 0 0	3·6	- -	- - -	136 9 0	- -	-	1
Normanby (U.D.)	17	149 17 9	- -	- - -	95 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	244 17 9	- -	-	1
North and South Killingholme (U.D.)	18	175 3 4	- -	10 0	133 8 6	5·75	2 9	- - -	309 4 7	- -	-	2
North-East Holland Fen (U.D.)	19	184 12 5	- -	- - -	194 11 5	10·7	†87 13 4	- - -	466 17 2	- -	-	3
North Kelsey	20	151 3 6	- -	- - -	80 0 0	3·25	- -	- - -	231 3 6	15 7	6	6
North Kyme	21	87 1 0	7 8 0	5 9	90 0 0	4·7	- -	- - -	184 14 9	- -	-	1
North Scarle	22	110 8 0	- -	- - -	55 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	165 8 0	- -	-	-
North Thoresby (U.D.)	23	156 0 10	- -	- - -	36 6 3	1·5	2 0 0	- - -	194 7 1	6 12	11	1
Orby	24	44 12 8	- -	- - -	40 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	84 12 8	- -	-	2
Pickworth (U.D.)	25	58 19 0	- -	- - -	135 0 0	10·	- -	- - -	193 19 0	- -	-	2
Quadring	26	55 11 4	- -	- - -	90 0 0	3·	- -	100 0 0	245 11 4	- -	-	3
Rothwell	27	83 1 0	- -	1 1 6	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	84 2 6	- -	-	-
Ruskington	28	77 17 6	- -	- - -	90 0 0	3·8	2 0 0	- - -	169 17 6	- -	-	-
Scotton	29	46 5 0	- -	5 9	50 0 0	4·25	- -	- - -	96 10 9	3 19	7	1
Scredington	30	57 0 0	- -	- - -	55 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	112 0 0	- -	-	1
South-West Holland Fen (U.D.)	31	131 18 10	- -	- - -	113 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	244 18 10	- -	-	2
South Witham	32	127 3 4	- -	1 12 5	176 0 0	22·25	10 0	- - -	305 5 9	- -	-	1
Spalding	33	801 15 0	- -	- - -	1,120 0 0	7·5	3 0 0	990 0 0	2,914 15 0	57 3	0	10
Stickford	34	47 7 2	- -	- - -	65 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	112 7 2	- -	-	2
Stow by Gainsboro' (U.D.)	35	174 3 0	- -	- - -	215 8 1	7·5	‡3 0 0	- - -	392 11 1	- -	-	2
Surfleet	36	128 17 6	- -	- - -	240 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	368 17 6	- -	-	2
Sutton-in-the-Marsh	37	153 9 11	- -	- - -	75 0 0	5·25	- -	- - -	228 9 11	5 19	6	11
Sutton St. Nicholas (or Lutton)	38	106 19 4	- -	- - -	110 0 0	4·7	- -	- - -	216 19 4	6 16	6	11
Swineshead (principal part)	39	108 15 6	- -	- - -	180 0 0	4·5	2 13 9	- - -	291 9 3	- -	-	21
Tallington	40	98 6 6	- -	14 0	50 0 0	2·1	- -	- - -	149 0 6	2 7	6	9
*Tetford	41	115 5 6	- -	- - -	85 0 0	7·75	‡6 0 0 2 2 0	- - -	208 7 6	14 6	3	3
Tetney	42	177 9 8	- -	- - -	85 0 0	3·	1 7 2	85 0 0	348 16 10	- -	-	13
ThorpeSt.Peter	43	86 2 6	- -	- - -	50 0 0	2·75	- -	- - -	136 2 6	- -	-	11
Thurlby by Bourn	44	150 4 4	- -	- - -	150 0 0	7·75	- -	- - -	300 4 4	- -	-	11

* Accounts not audited. † Contribution from Kirton School Board. ‡ Endowment.

ool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

ion.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
and er ises nis- on.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6	115 18 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	131 19 5	—	—
3	151 8 6	- -	- -	*42 10 0	- -	20 0 0	25 14 6	14 7	260 12 10	720 0 0	—
2	208 18 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	33 16 0	48 9 7	- -	294 19 7	1,216 16 0	4 4 8
6	124 13 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	127 18 3	—	—
4	476 12 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	68 14 0	87 17 4	†87 13 4	775 1 3	2,458 17 0	—
10	485 19 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 13 4	10 15 7	- -	563 2 11	275 0 0	35 6 10
5	589 17 9	- -	- -	*142 16 3	- -	43 10 0	66 15 10	- -	889 14 9	1,673 15 0	—
8	228 19 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 2 6	42 9 11	5 0	319 10 4	1,131 12 2	6 12 10
11	1,616 4 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	54 16 0	103 6 0	- -	1,825 1 4	2,910 2 9	—
0	137 11 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 10 0	13 5 11	- -	182 12 6	371 5 0	—
6	92 10 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 17 0	4 12 11	- -	137 8 6	122 6 10	—
4	211 2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	242 4 1	—	—
5	173 5 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	182 6 0	—	—
2	115 1 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 4 1	20 12 8	- -	155 2 7	580 6 10	—
7	333 0 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	47 3 2	69 1 0	- -	475 18 6	1,608 12 2	—
11	171 1 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	178 7 0	- - -	73 6 8
6	176 4 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 10 0	35 14 4	- -	249 6 7	992 0 0	—
0	217 3 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 19 2	35 13 8	- -	294 16 9	989 13 4	—
0	301 13 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 4 0	66 15 2	‡28 16 10	476 5 4	1,539 18 0	—
0	195 11 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	218 0 11	—	—
9	160 9 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	173 8 5	—	—
11	128 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 12 0	10 10 8	- -	150 13 5	292 8 0	—
11	181 19 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	196 16 6	—	—
9.	57 18 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	72 10 1	—	—
1	113 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 0 0	23 15 6	- -	163 18 2	665 0 0	—
0	98 15 0	- -	- -	92 16 0	- -	15 0 0	13 4 5	- -	236 15 5	445 0 0	—
0	111 13 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	114 13 6	- - -	7 1 6
6	98 14 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 12 0	20 19 2	- -	158 6 8	541 2 6	—
6	56 5 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 0 0	11 6 11	- -	95 10 3	317 10 0	—
6	46 7 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 18 8	20 18 2	- -	82 12 6	588 7 10	—
8	163 16 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 16 8	31 7 11	- -	239 5 8	901 4 1	—
0	184 8 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 10 0	29 8 7	- -	248 11 5	823 1 0	—
7	1,377 8 7	40 9 5	- -	932 16 3	78 10 2	150 0 0	160 10 5	- -	2,922 0 5	4,651 10 0	—
0	88 9 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	102 9 6	—	—
1	274 6 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	36 12 6	45 16 5	- -	390 8 5	1,251 12 6	—
0	227 0 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 9 8	39 7 9	§41 17 10	366 15 10	1,101 15 0	—
6	160 1 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	183 3 8	14 11 11	—
4	191 18 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	218 3 5	—	—
6	160 5 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 7 1	28 17 0	- -	221 5 9	831 12 7	—
5	132 7 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	148 10 4	—	—
5	165 14 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	189 1 0	—	—
5	214 3 1	- -	- -	82 1 6	*12 19 0	- -	- -	- -	350 0 0	85 0 0	—
6	110 4 7	- -	- -	- -	*1 18 0	- -	- -	- -	126 13 1	—	—
10	193 5 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 0 0	36 5 5	- -	272 2 4	1,012 0 0	—

* Not met by loan.
‡ Contribution to Billinghay School Board.
† Contribution to N. E. Holland Fen School Board.
§ Contribution to Cosberton School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board		INCOME. 1. Grants	2.	3.	4. Amount	5.	6.	Expenses d
—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wadingham	1	115 13 4	- - -	- - -	90 0 0	2·75	‡56 9 3	- - -	262 1 4	- - ‖
Washingborough (U.D.)	2	205 5 6	- - -	- - -	103 0 0	2·5	1 2 3	- - -	306 7 3	- -
West Fen (U.D.)	3	185 3 2	- - -	- - -	225 6 4	4·75	- - -	- - -	410 9 6	- -
West Halton	4	46 9 2	- - -	1 1 6	50 0 0	4·5	- - -	- - -	99 10 8	3 19 11
Whaplode	5	291 8 10	- - -	- - -	476 0 0	6·	- - -	- - -	767 8 10	- -
Wildmore (U.D.) - Fen	6	241 19 11	- - -	- - -	273 2 0	5·	- - -	- - -	515 1 11	- -
Willingham	7	90 15 0	- - -	17 8	45 0 0	4·25	- - -	- - -	136 15 8	- -
Total		25,610 16 1	16 8 6	100 18 6	20,896 1 10	- -	309 1 10	8,896 0 0	58,836 6 9	422 1 6
LONDON	8	534,890 9 2	- -	4,065 8 8	1,473,124 18 6	10·5	§6,590 3 1 §5,495 1 0 12,117 0 7 ‡90 0 0	400,800 0 0	2,476,382 15 0	-
MIDDLESEX.										
*Edgware (U.D.)	9	137 4 0	- -	17 3	143 0 0	2·25	- - -	- - -	301 1 3	- -
†Edmonton	10	4,554 15 6	- -	49 13 1	5,550 0 0	8·1	9 19 9 ‡4 13 8	- - -	10,169 1 0	122 13 7
*Feltham	11	685 12 11	- -	10 3 1	600 0 0	14·	- - -	- - -	1,295 16 0	- -
*Finchley	12	1,764 13 4	- -	3 13 6	3,100 0 0	6·	23 1 10	- - -	4,891 12 8	13 15 4
Hampton Wick	13	204 4 6	- -	11 11	350 0 0	7·	- - -	- - -	554 16 5	6 1 4
*Hanworth	14	276 2 6	- -	4 15 6	200 0 0	8·	- - -	- - -	480 18 0	- -
*Harmondsworth	15	554 16 6	- -	- - -	450 0 0	11·	- - -	- - -	1,004 16 6	- -
*Harrow-on-the-Hill	16	2,594 11 6	- -	42 6 4	4,570 0 0	9·2	29 1 8 ‡19 19 7	1,342 0 0	8,596 19 1	17 10 6
*Heston	17	1,570 7 3	- -	10 5 5	1,100 0 0	8·75	- - -	- - -	2,680 13 1	- -
*Hornsey	18	5,072 0 2	79 13 8	40 4 7	14,800 0 0	9·	105 16 9	14,523 0 0	34,620 15 2	218 10 6
*Isleworth	19	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 0 0	·4	- - -	- - -	150 0 0	104 7 1
*Kingsbury	20	142 2 8	- -	16 6	170 0 0	14·25	- - -	- - -	312 19 4	- -
*Norwood	21	1,423 13 2	- -	13 10 1	1,600 0 0	7·	- - -	2,699 0 0	5,735 3 3	- -
*Staines	22	1,222 18 6	- -	1 17 2	1,150 0 0	8·	11 9 6	- - -	2,386 5 2	- -
Tottenham	23	22,064 3 1	- -	690 5 2	21,000 0 0	18·4	2892 17 8 ‡4 13 8	27,150 0 0	73,821 17 7	- -
*Willesden	24	523 0 6	- -	4 2 0	1,800 0 0	1·5	- - -	- - -	2,327 2 6	- -
Total		43,129 11 6	79 13 8	872 17 9	56,733 0 0	- -	3,100 14 1	48,714 0 0	149,629 17 0	477 1 3
MONMOUTH. *See after* WALES.										
NORFOLK.										
Great Yarmouth	25	5,823 14 6	- -	23 9 6	6,200 0 0	8·25	¶191 10 4 64 18 10	9,536 0 0	21,838 13 2	151 1 2
Norwich	26	17,252 19 1	- -	899 10 8	18,500 0 0	13·8	239 7 5 ‡7 13 11	8,175 0 0	45,074 11 4	- -
Thetford (U.D.)	27	362 13 6	- -	- - -	874 8 7	10·75	11 3 4	- - -	1,749 3 3	- -
Antingham (U.D.)	28	261 4 6	- -	6 7 6	183 13 0	4·5	- - -	- - -	451 10 0	- -
Aslacton	29	90 10 10	- -	- - -	30 0 0	5·5	¶13 8 6 13 10	- - -	133 13 2	6 13 6
Attleborough	30	439 9 6	- -	- - -	200 0 0	4·	15 9	- - -	640 4 6	- -
Aylmerton (U.D.)	31	128 0 0	- -	- - -	114 10 1	6·	- - -	- - -	242 10 1	4 4 6
Banham	32	254 7 6	- -	- - -	150 0 0	7·25	5 0 10	- - -	389 8 4	15 8 6
Barford	33	62 9 4	- -	- - -	69 18 0	10·5	- - -	- - -	132 5 4	- -
Barney (U.D.)	34	123 5 4	- -	- - -	117 5 4	7·	1 19 8	- - -	241 10 4	6 13 6

* Accounts not audited. † Accounts half-year to Michaelmas not audited. ‡ Endowment. § Industrial School
‖ Scholarships and prizes. ¶ Contribution from Bunwell School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilitie

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Ad	
										Election Expenses.	Sala of C (Offic of t Boa
NORFOLK—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Barningham (U.D.) -	1	118 1 0	- -	- - -	162 19 4	10·	- -	- - -	281 0 4	- -	11
Barsham (U.D.) -	2	128 12 6	- -	- - -	102 9 10	4·75	- -	- - -	231 2 4	- -	11
Bawburgh -	3	92 18 0	- -	- - -	124 0 0	17·1	- -	- - -	216 18 0	14 2 6	10
Beeston All Saints - -	4	94 7 0	- -	13 11	165 0 0	12·75	- -	- - -	280 0 11	4 6 6	11
Beetley (U.D.)	5	159 6 9	- -	- - -	129 13 0	10·	- -	- - -	288 19 9	6 0 0	14
Blofield (U.D.)	6	389 2 11	- -	- - -	382 15 0	15·	6 6 6	- - -	778 4 5	- -	21
Bracon Ash (U.D.) -	7	96 8 10	- -	1 10 8	138 18 4	7·5	- -	- - -	236 17 10	- -	9
Bramerton (U.D.) -	8	100 1 6	- -	- - -	97 1 11	5·75	- -	- - -	197 3 5	6 18 6	11
Bressingham	9	112 6 6	- -	- - -	70 0 0	5·25	1 18 2	- - -	184 4 8	6 14 0	13
Bridgham (U.D.) -	10	163 9 6	- -	- - -	76 0 11	2·75	18 2	- - -	240 8 7	- -	18
Briningham (U.D.) -	11	177 2 6	- -	- - -	178 8 1	8·	2 12 2	- - -	358 2 9	9 13 0	14
Broome -	12	114 9 4	- -	- - -	137 16 0	17·	*8 6 0	- - -	260 11 4	- -	12
Bunwell -	13	173 17 6	- -	- - -	140 0 0	12·	1 6 1	- - -	315 3 7	20 6 5	13
Burnham Overy - -	14	58 10 2	- -	4 9	147 12 0	11·	- -	- - -	206 6 11	5 5 0	21
Burnham Westgate (U.D.) -	15	347 16 10	- -	- - -	200 0 0	5·5	†31 8 4 16 0	- - -	580 1 2	19 19 5	38
Burston (U.D.)	16	68 15 4	- -	1 11 2	112 0 0	12·	2 0	- - -	182 8 6	6 7 0	10
Caister next Yarmouth -	17	333 9 6	- -	- - -	210 0 0	7·	3 19 1	- - -	547 8 7	18 6 5	15
Cley-next-the-Sea - -	18	188 7 0	- -	8	125 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	313 7 8	- -	18
Coltishall (U.D.) -	19	253 13 2	- -	- - -	187 7 6	6·	*9 18 0	- - -	465 18 8	- -	25
Corpusty (U.D.)	20	128 12 0	- -	1 0 7	71 11 1	4·	- -	- - -	201 3 8	5 15 6	15
Diss - -	21	513 9 10	- -	- - -	425 0 0	9·	2 11 5	- - -	941 1 3	9 18 6	46
Downham Market -	22	599 7 2	- -	- - -	600 0 0 73 17 3	13·	- -	- - -	1,273 4 5	- -	117
Dunton cum Doughton (U.D.) - -	23	63 13 10	- -	- - -	62 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	125 13 10	- -	17
East Dereham	24	796 10 2	- -	- - -	600 0 0 15 5 8	6·	7 7 3	- - -	1,419 3 1	- -	76
East Ruston (U.D.) - -	25	164 4 10	- -	- - -	106 16 0	5·	5 7	- - -	271 6 5	- -	18
Edgefield -	26	105 11 10	- -	- - -	68 0 0	6·75	- -	- - -	173 11 10	- -	9
Elsing - -	27	104 13 0	- -	12 6	55 0 0	6·5	- -	- - -	160 10 6	- -	9
Felmingham (U.D.) -	28	181 13 6	- -	- - -	130 0 0 44 5 6	3·5	3 5 6	- - -	359 4 6	7 7 6	25
Feltwell (U.D.)	29	153 19 8	- -	6 9	159 1 6	3·5	- -	- - -	313 7 11	6 17 0	25
Fersfield -	30	72 7 8	- -	- - -	39 0 0	5·75	11 6	- - -	111 19 2	- -	10
Field Dalling (U.D.) - -	31	119 2 6	- -	13 8	68 14 4	4·5	- -	- - -	188 10 6	4 15 6	10
Filby - -	32	146 13 0	- -	1 0 6	50 0 0 12 8 6	4·	- -	- - -	210 2 0	8 12 6	41
Foulsham -	33	230 1 0	- -	3 17 0	225 0 0 18 10 0	10·	1 0 5	- - -	478 8 5	6 5 0	15
Frettenham -	34	65 17 8	- -	12 6	35 0 0	4·25	- -	- - -	101 10 2	6 4 6	6
Garvestone (U.D.) - -	35	84 17 4	- -	- - -	54 2 8	4·5	1 3 7	- - -	140 3 7	- -	11
Gaywood -	36	392 6 10	- -	- - -	110 0 0	4·4	‡154 13 5 2 9 0	- - -	649 9 3	5 17 0	32
Gissing - -	37	96 0 8	- -	- - -	80 0 0	7·	2 0 0	- - -	178 0 8	6 11 6	9
Great Dunham	38	76 13 9	- -	1 0 6	68 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	145 14 3	14 0 5	13
Gt. Ellingham	39	115 0 8	- -	2 6	65 0 0	4·1	2 4 3	- - -	182 7 5	- -	10
Great Plumstead - -	40	96 15 0	- -	- - -	120 0 0	12·	1 4 0	- - -	217 19 0	4 4 0	11
Great Walsingham - -	41	109 0 7	- -	8 10	136 0 0	10·	- -	- - -	245 9 5	15 11 6	10
Gresham (U.D.)	42	121 12 0	- -	- - -	154 5 9	9·5	- -	- - -	275 17 9	4 4 0	1
Grimstone -	43	289 13 2	- -	- - -	105 0 0	5·6	6 0	- - -	395 4 2	6 6 0	21

* Endowment. † Contribution from Burnham Overy School Board. ‡ Contribution from other districts

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.										Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
1. Legal and other Expenses of Administration.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 0 0	192 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 14 1	40 19 5	- -	271 2 1	1,151 17 11	—
2 18 7	177 14 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 2 5	16 6 2	- -	219 2 1	451 16 6	—
2 19 10	155 1 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 8 10	29 2 9	- -	224 15 0	819 1 5	16 3 1
2 4 0	168 8 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	25 14 6	- -	235 3 5	720 0 0	—
3 10 6	225 11 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 11 5	28 5 2	- -	288 18 9	792 2 9	—
5 12 8	536 17 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	60 19 7	102 19 2	- -	737 8 6	2,877 13 0	—
3 9 7	153 3 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 7 1	34 3 4	- -	234 13 6	961 6 9	—
4 15 1	157 7 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 10 0	27 1 10	- -	228 13 0	752 10 0	—
3 2 6	169 1 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 13 5	24 19 4	- -	226 10 10	702 12 10	—
4 7 6	180 17 3	- -	- -	7 18 8	§1 13 0	34 0 0	5 13 1	- -	252 9 1	136 0 0	—
4 1 0	240 7 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 17 10	54 7 5	- -	346 6 10	1,529 10 8	—
4 6 0	156 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 18 10	34 13 9	- -	235 0 1	966 11 0	—
4 1 6	228 13 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 19 3	34 15 0	†12 8 6	327 9 11	983 9 4	—
3 0 6	112 0 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 0 0	23 2 0	‡31 8 4	205 16 2	649 0 6	—
5 15 11	585 10 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	641 6 3	—	—
3 2 6	133 1 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 18 5	21 6 6	- -	191 15 5	591 6 11	—
4 19 8	450 3 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	45 11 8	52 9 5	- -	586 10 9	1,455 1 8	—
3 11 0	238 12 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	252 3 9	—	—
4 3 3	380 17 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 5 4	29 4 8	*14 0 0	490 10 10	798 0 3	—
3 7 6	148 16 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 4 0	34 0 4	- -	228 4 2	784 8 0	—
9 0 0	711 18 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 18 4	66 18 11	- -	879 15 5	1,878 12 9	—
12 7 6	828 19 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	79 13 8	145 0 1	- -	1,183 11 2	3,835 11 6	38 11 2
3 11 6	104 5 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 19 8	16 17 4	- -	156 13 9	466 18 9	—
14 17 8	1,128 11 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	80 14 3	88 2 10	- -	1,388 9 1	2,453 7 2	—
3 15 10	162 5 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 10 0	29 19 6	- -	237 11 1	838 16 0	—
6 4 0	132 13 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 9 0	9 4 4	- -	163 10 11	253 19 4	—
2 8 0	120 15 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 10 0	4 6 10	- -	158 0 4	140 11 7	—
2 0 0	218 13 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 10 0	54 0 11	- -	347 6 5	1,533 18 8	—
2 6 7	114 9 6	- -	- -	- -	5 13 0	22 0 0	21 2 6	3 10 6	201 19 1	551 0 0	—
3 0 8	97 1 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	110 2 7	—	—
2 9 0	146 17 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 4 0	10 5 3	- -	182 10 11	287 0 0	—
2 9 6	174 6 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 8 1	13 3 7	- -	211 17 7	437 14 6	—
6 9 11	295 18 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	38 6 10	45 2 8	- -	407 2 5	1,251 3 10	—
2 14 2	78 18 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	93 12 6	—	—
4 9 6	93 0 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 5 8	23 16 4	- -	145 12 5	670 2 11	—
11 17 7	491 2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 15 0	51 6 7	- -	618 18 2	1,438 9 10	—
3 7 6	123 8 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 17 8	32 8 8	- -	188 14 2	911 15 6	—
3 5 6	113 8 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	145 14 7	—	—
4 1 6	151 8 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	165 10 2	—	—
3 3	121 17 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 4 7	31 10 5	- -	207 19 9	871 11 1	—
2 12 6	174 3 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	14 5 7	- -	228 13 4	396 0 0	—
5 3 5	210 11 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 6 11	14 13 1	- -	246 18 8	411 7 2	—
7 4 10	343 8 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	383 2 8	—	—

* Endowment.

† Contribution to Aslacton School Board.

§ Not met by loan.

‡ Contribution to Burnham Westgate School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Election: Election Expenses.	Salaries of the Officers of the Board
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NORFOLK—*cont.*											
Hackford (U.D.)	1	220 2 6	- -	4 1 6	132 7 0	6·	8 16 4	2,500 0 0	2,865 7 4	5 13 6	
Hales (U.D.)	2	70 5 10	- -	- - -	102 8 0	10·	- -	- - -	172 13 10	- -	
Hempnall	3	167 19 11	- -	- - -	150 0 0	8·5	*22 9 3	- - -	340 9 2	- -	
Hevingham	4	168 10 0	- -	- - -	70 0 0	5·5	12 13 9	82 0 0	333 3 9	13 14 11	
Hindolveston	5	162 3 0	- -	- - -	140 0 0	9·25	7 6	- - -	302 10 6	- -	
Hingham	6	332 18 6	- -	- - -	280 0 0	9·1	4 14 3	- - -	617 12 9	- -	
Hockham	7	150 9 4	- -	- - -	98 0 0 12 7 6	6·5	- -	- - -	260 16 10	14 4 3	
Holme-next-the-Sea	8	87 11 6	- -	- - -	20 0 0	2·25	13 5	- - -	108 4 11	- -	
Holt (U.D.)	9	278 14 6	- -	- - -	194 0 0	6·	1 15 6	- - -	474 10 0	5 5 0	
Horning	10	69 13 0	- -	- - -	65 0 0	5·	1 0 4	- - -	135 13 4	- -	
Horstead with Stanninghall	11	70 11 6	- -	16 8	100 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	171 8 2	6 3 0	
Hunstanton	12	182 6 6	18 10 9	- - -	250 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	450 17 3	- -	
Kenninghall	13	217 9 2	- -	- - -	250 0 0	11·5	4 17 7	- - -	472 6 9	- -	
Kirstead	14	70 3 6	- -	1 4 9	30 0 0	6·25	- -	- - -	101 8 3	- -	
Lessingham (U.D.)	15	99 0 0	- -	- - -	58 15 8	5·5	- -	- - -	157 15 8	- -	
Little Ellingham	16	- - -	- -	- - -	30 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	30 0 0	- -	
Little Fransham	17	64 8 0	- -	5 6	45 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	109 13 6	- -	
Loddon (U.D.)	18	299 16 8	- -	- - -	352 12 0	18·	8 0 10	- - -	660 9 6	- -	
Ludham	19	228 2 6	- -	- - -	130 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	358 2 6	4 18 0	
Marsham	20	132 16 2	- -	- - -	50 0 0	5·5	10 0 0	- - -	192 16 2	- -	
Martham	21	301 12 10	- -	2 18 10	160 0 0	7·	14 17 6	1,035 0 0	1,514 9 2	5 5 0	
Melton Parva (U.D.)	22	88 6 8	- -	- - -	83 8 4	8·	- -	- - -	171 15 0	- -	
Mileham	23	134 16 2	- -	11 7	60 0 0 62 19 3	4·	*7 10 0	- - -	265 17 0	4 13 0	
Mundsley	24	38 2 4	- -	14 4	45 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	133 16 8	3 3 0	
New Buckenham	25	126 7 6	- -	- - -	116 10 0	21·75	- -	- - -	242 17 6	6 4 0	
North Lopham	26	105 1 0	- -	- - -	65 0 0	6·	2 0 6	- - -	172 1 6	- -	
North Repps	27	121 3 6	- -	10 10	85 0 0	6·1	- -	- - -	206 14 4	- -	
North Walsham	28	698 12 0	- -	9 2 5	400 0 0	7·25	2	- - -	1,107 14 7	- -	
Ormesby (U.D.)	29	344 10 6	- -	- - -	103 17 6	3·	2 15 1	- - -	451 3 1	5 5 0	
Palling-next-the-Sea (U.D.)	30	35 5 0	- -	9 6	86 8 1	7·7	- -	- - -	122 2 7	4 9 0	
Paston (U.D.)	31	89 17 8	- -	- - -	111 15 10	8·	1 3 0	- - -	202 16 6	3 16 6	
Poringland (U.D.)	32	338 4 2	- -	- - -	264 0 0	6·	3 18 9	- - -	606 2 11	7 8 6	
Potter Heigham	33	149 0 5	- -	- - -	60 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	209 0 5	4 4 0	
Reepham with Kerdiston	34	125 7 6	- -	- - -	95 0 0 30 9 7	5·5	- -	- - -	250 17 1	- -	
Repps with Bastwick	35	67 19 0	- -	- - -	20 0 0	2·5	- -	- - -	87 19 0	5 5 0	
Rockland (U.D.)	36	118 19 8	- -	3 17 6	61 16 4	4·	3 0	- - -	184 16 6	- -	
Rockland St. Mary (U.D.)	37	101 18 6	- -	- - -	36 8 0	3·	- -	- - -	138 6 6	- -	
Roydon	38	121 0 4	- -	- - -	90 0 0	8·	1 11 10	- - -	212 12 2	- -	
Runham (U.D.)	39	51 18 1	- -	- - -	53 1 1 13 14 7	3·25	1 18 2	- - -	120 11 11	7 12 0	
Runham Vauxhall (U.D.)	40	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	-	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	
St. Peter Walpole	41	113 12 2	- -	1 11 1	180 0 0	8·5	- -	- - -	295 3 3	- -	
Shelton (U.D.)	42	56 6 6	- -	- - -	50 0 0	5·25	3 5	- - -	105 9 11	- -	
Shernbourne	43	57 0 8	- -	- - -	35 0 0	9·	†15 15 9 5 2	- - -	108 1 7	- -	
Snettisham	44	298 13 4	- -	- - -	225 0 0	6·	5 3 11	- - -	528 17 3	- -	
Southery	45	172 13 4	- -	- - -	255 0 0 83 13 8	12·	- -	- - -	461 7 0	11 5 0	

* Endowment.

† Contribution from Snettisham School Board.

chool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.										Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
on.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
l and ier nses inis- on.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.				
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6	323 17 4	- -	- -	2,130 2 3	8 15 1	25 0 0	45 4 1	- -	2,553 17 9	2,475 0 0	—
7	121 13 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	15 0 3	- -	172 14 4	420 0 0	—
7	250 17 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 9 1	9 6 4	- -	287 18 0	261 13 10	—
10	217 1 9	- -	- -	73 6 0	8 14 0	22 11 0	15 8 6	- -	363 9 0	440 3 0	—
6	189 2 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 0 0	49 8 3	- -	281 1 6	1,215 0 0	—
6	429 7 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	49 13 0	56 0 8	- -	559 3 11	1,563 14 6	—
0	185 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 12 0	8 1 8	- -	229 12 5	81 14 0	—
8	96 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	109 11 2	—	—
1	391 8 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 4 0	15 17 9	- -	465 18 7	433 12 0	—
9	120 0 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	138 16 7	—	—
0	107 19 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 8 5	29 4 1	- -	173 3 7	820 19 8	—
1	271 15 6	- -	17 8 3	- -	- -	45 13 2	60 0 7	- -	414 3 7	1,643 18 2	—
5	292 11 11	- -	- -	*23 6 0	*2 16 6	7 4 9	14 1 1	- -	371 4 8	394 6 4	—
4	81 12 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	95 2 1	—	—
5	122 15 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 13 11	10 9 2	- -	150 19 2	294 1 7	—
.	22 1 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 1 0	—	—
	84 8 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 18 0	19 8 8	- -	114 15 7	477 12 0	—
	483 13 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	42 0 1	41 15 11	- -	606 18 8	1,082 19 3	—
	287 19 3	- -	- -	570 19 9	- -	37 12 3	46 14 3	- -	963 12 0	1,520 18 10	—
	163 19 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 12 0	10 18 0	- -	190 9 5	304 4 0	—
	398 12 2	- -	- -	*29 15 0	- -	18 16 8	10 4 1	- -	494 18 3	1,312 7 6	—
	126 16 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 11 8	19 2 11	- -	169 12 1	530 10 0	—
	175 1 4	- -	- -	*48 7 3	- -	15 15 7	11 6 1	- -	272 0 7	311 1 10	—
	128 3 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 13 4	4 0 6	- -	150 17 5	107 6 8	—
	214 14 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	242 1 6	- - -	31 8 4
	133 11 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	148 4 1	—	—
	152 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 12 6	18 9 0	- -	200 6 6	448 17 6	—
	928 3 3	- -	- -	- -	*3 7 6	68 14 0	112 1 11	- -	1,178 11 0	3,123 9 1	—
	406 14 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	431 14 10	—	—
	99 3 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 16 0	17 10 3	- -	147 19 0	489 18 0	—
	132 14 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 8 1	33 11 11	- -	202 10 9	945 10 6	—
	572 16 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	49 15 0	59 10 7	- -	726 16 0	1,596 1 8	—
	180 4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2 9	4 0 1	- -	203 18 9	112 5 10	—
	224 3 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 12 4	1 8 7	- -	236 9 6	34 7 4	—
	63 19 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 11 9	7 0 9	- -	82 17 4	195 9 6	—
	167 14 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 13 5	10 5 0	- -	190 18 2	288 4 11	—
	152 19 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 10 0	18 2 8	- -	191 6 7	505 0 0	—
	201 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	221 6 6	—	—
	123 16 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	149 19 9	—	—
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 0	- - -	38 0 0
	158 19 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 6 6	40 8 9	- -	246 16 8	1,181 2 6	—
	98 18 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	116 0 2	—	—
	76 16 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 13 0	23 9 0	- -	114 2 1	659 7 4	—
	335 8 2	- -	- -	*35 4 1	- -	31 8 9	62 6 9	†15 15 9	504 16 0	1,749 12 5	—
	239 1 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 1 11	59 8 8	- -	376 10 9	1,669 17 0	—

* Not met by loan.

† Contribution to Shernbourne School Board.

General Abstract of Statem

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	Rate per £.	arising from other Sources.	Loans.	Total Receipts.	Election Expenses.	
NORFOLK—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Italham (U.D.)	1	204 6 6	- - -	2 1 3	132 12 0	6·	- - -	- - -	338 19 9	- - -	57
Stoke Ferry	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	1·5	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	6 15 0	13
Stokesby with Herringby	3	127 10 4	- - -	- - -	130 0 0	6·	- - -	- - -	257 10 4	- - -	36
Stow - Bardolph (U.D.)	4	394 5 6	- - -	- - -	298 0 0	6·5	- - -	- - -	692 5 6	- - -	37
Stow-Bedon	5	93 5 0	- - -	- - -	45 0 0	6·75	- - -	- - -	138 5 0	- - -	14
Strumpshaw (U.D.)	6	118 19 2	- - -	- - -	104 5 6	4·	5 6	- - -	223 7 2	- - -	13
Surlingham	7	91 2 0	- - -	- - -	60 10 0	9·5	- - -	- - -	151 12 0	4 14 0	13
Swanton Abbott	8	84 7 2	- - -	1 13 10	70 0 0	9·5	8 0	- - -	156 9 6	4 7 6	5
Swardeston	9	111 6 2	- - -	1 13 9	125 0 0	16·5	- - -	- - -	237 19 11	4 9 0	11
Terrington St. John	10	112 17 2	- - -	1 18 11	164 12 4	9·	26 10 6	- - -	286 18 11	- - -	16
Thurlton (U.D.)	11	136 17 4	- - -	- - -	115 10 0	11·	- - -	240 0 0	492 7 4	5 1 6	13
Tibenham	12	162 0 0	- - -	- - -	140 0 0	9·75	- - -	- - -	302 0 0	6 13 4	15
Tilney St. Lawrence	13	156 1 0	- - -	- - -	125 0 0	5·	- - -	- - -	281 1 0	7 8 0	13
Tivetshall (U.D.)	14	124 8 6	- - -	- - -	49 10 0	3·	- - -	- - -	173 18 6	5 12 6	6
Toft Monks (U.D.)	15	146 13 8	- - -	1 0 11	98 14 0	4·	- - -	- - -	246 8 7	- - -	25
Trowse Newton	16	236 2 8	- - -	- - -	240 0 0 28 10 2	13·25	2 11	- - -	503 15 9	- - -	17
Upwell (U.D.)	17	643 8 0	- - -	3 4 3	800 0 0	7·1	4 19 6	- - -	1,451 11 9	30 9 6	75
Walpole St. Andrew	18	210 12 10	- - -	- - -	125 0 0	6·25	18 4	- - -	336 11 2	7 6 0	
Walsoken	19	663 18 3	- - -	- - -	490 0 0	9·75	4 17 7	- - -	1,158 15 10	- - -	
Watlington	20	114 18 0	- - -	- - -	140 0 0	9·	6 0	- - -	255 4 0	- - -	
Wells - next-the-Sea	21	606 13 8	- - -	- - -	280 0 0	8·	14 0 10	- - -	900 14 6	22 17 2	
Wendling	22	87 13 8	- - -	- - -	68 0 0	8·5	- - -	- - -	155 13 8	- - -	
Wereham	23	122 5 10	- - -	- - -	35 0 0	2·75	- - -	- - -	157 5 10	- - -	
West Beckham (U.D.)	24	69 10 0	- - -	- - -	102 5 4	8·	- - -	- - -	171 15 4	4 0 0	
Weybourne (U.D.)	25	109 4 0	16 11	- - -	126 11 0	6·5	- - -	- - -	236 11 11	5 5 0	
Wheatacre (U.D.)	26	116 12 8	- - -	- - -	105 8 0 25 8 2	7·	- - -	- - -	245 8 4	23 16 10	
Whinbergh (U.D.)	27	77 12 2	- - -	- - -	84 16 0	7·	- - -	- - -	162 8 2	- - -	
Whissonsett (U.D.)	28	191 8 6	- - -	1 2 6	183 12 10	10·	15 0 0	- - -	391 3 4	- - -	
Wicklewood (U.D.)	29	163 7 0	- - -	3 2 8	128 18 5	7·	- - -	- - -	295 8 1	5 5 0	
Wickmere (U.D.)	30	75 3 3	- - -	18 9	140 14 7	8·	- - -	- - -	216 17 0	5 3 6	
Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen	31	145 5 2	- - -	2 0 11	150 0 0	6·5	- - -	- - -	297 6 1	- - -	
Wiggenhall (U.D.)	32	282 13 5	- - -	- - -	174 11 1	5·	- - -	- - -	378 4 6	- - -	
Winterton (U.D.)	33	247 4 4	- - -	1 9 6	116 1 4	6·	- - -	- - -	364 14 8	18 12 9	
Wood Dalling	34	123 8 4	- - -	2 3 9	97 0 0	7·	- - -	- - -	222 12 1	- - -	
Woodton	35	114 16 6	- - -	- - -	60 0 0	6·5	- - -	- - -	174 16 6	- - -	
Wroxham	36	113 4 6	- - -	- - -	80 0 0 26 8 6	8·	- - -	- - -	218 13 0	8 13 6	
Wymondham	37	964 19 4	43 6 0	22 5 3	700 0 0	6·6	9 8	- - -	1,750 19 10	- - -	
Yelverton (U.D.)	38	74 7 4	- - -	- - -	88 6 0	15·	12 11	- - -	163 6 3	- - -	
Total - -		47,857 15 10	60 13 8	1,014 1 5	44,800 12 10	- -	975 2 3	21,374 10 6	116,854 16 12	729 0 0	

* Endowment.

hool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Election Expenses	Expenses of
NORTHAMPTON		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Higham Ferrers -	1	504 5 0	- -	- - -	370 0 0	19·	7 6 0	- - -	881 11 0	- -	13
Northampton	2	8,371 3 1	- -	80 18 1	9,000 0 0	11·1	- -	6,000 0 0	23,452 1 2	- -	2
Ashby St. Ledgers -	3	62 4 9	- -	- - -	90 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	152 4 9	4 13 3	1
Bozeat - -	4	384 3 10	- -	- - -	280 0 0	20·5	5 16 7	- - -	670 0 5	- -	
Braybrooke -	5	13 6 4	- -	- - -	63 0 0	·75	1 0	- - -	76 7 4	- -	
Bugbrooke -	6	161 8 6	- -	- - -	288 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	449 8 6	- -	1
Burton Latimer	7	18 4 0	- -	3 17 7	85 0 0	2·6	- -	- - -	107 1 7	- -	
Cold Ashby -	8	38 4 9	- -	- - -	60 0 0	5·5	†5 12 2	- - -	103 16 11	- -	
Collyweston -	9	84 0 2	- -	- - -	105 0 0	10·4	-	- - -	189 0 2	- -	
Desborough	10	615 2 6	- -	5 5 6	380 0 0	8·75	2 14 1	- - -	1,003 2 1	20 8	
Duston (U.D.)	11	- - -	- -	- - -	131 6 8	1·4	- -	- - -	131 6 8	36 3 6	
Earls Barton -	12	498 8 0	9 13 0	- - -	340 0 0	10·75	4 10 0	- - -	852 11 0	20 19 3	
Eeton - -	13	171 15 0	- -	- - -	250 0 0	14·	- -	- - -	421 15 0	16 1	
Everdon - -	14	126 7 6	- -	1 4 3	137 0 0	8·5	- -	- - -	264 11 9	- -	
Farthinghoe -	15	85 11 4	- -	8 9	100 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	186 0 1	- -	
Hardingstone	16	676 18 0	- -	- - -	630 0 0	9·	8 16 9	- - -	1,315 14 9	25 13 4	
Hargrave -	17	55 9 9	- -	4 0	20 0 0	3·3	- -	- - -	75 13 9	- -	
Helmdon (U.D.) -	18	74 7 8	- -	12 2	85 6 10	4·	- -	- - -	160 6 8	- -	
Helpstone -	19	123 4 3	- -	6 2 0	150 0 0	4·3	†16 0 0	731 0 0	1,026 6 3	14 15 2	
Irthlingborough - -	20	415 10 8	- -	- - -	400 0 0	7·25	4 17 5	- - -	820 8 1	20 19 9	
Isham - -	21	- - -	- -	- - -	10 0 0	·5	-	- - -	10 0 0	- -	
Kettering -	22	2,156 12 4	- -	26 8 5	2,600 0 0	10·6	‡35 18 0 15 16 1	5,000 0 0	9,834 14 10	9 6 4	
King's Cliffe -	23	- - -	- -	- - -	20 0 0	1·	-	- - -	20 0 0	6 1 6	
Long Buckby	24	480 17 11	- -	- - -	350 0 0	5·25	-	1,763 0 0	2,593 17 11	4 17 7	
Marston St. Lawrence (U.D.) -	25	48 13 6	- -	5 0	90 0 0	4·5	7 6	- - -	139 6 0	- -	
Maxey - -	26	73 9 6	- -	16 7	90 0 0	7·3	-	- - -	164 6 1	- -	
Middleton Cheney -	27	251 10 0	- -	3 8 6	120 0 0	6·	-	- - -	374 18 6	- -	
Moulton -	28	280 6 6	- -	- - -	220 0 0	10·	1 2 7	- - -	510 9 1	- -	
Northborough (U.D.) -	29	38 12 0	- -	- - -	128 17 6	5·	-	- - -	167 9 6	- -	
Piddington (U.D.) -	30	161 7 6	- -	2 3 0	337 13 7	11·5	-	- - -	501 4 1	16 9 0	
Roade - -	31	192 13 4	- -	3 19 8	220 0 0	6·	10 6	- - -	417 3 6	15 14 4	
Rothwell -	32	299 4 6	- -	1 1 6	240 0 0	3·5	†2 15 0	200 0 0	743 1 0	31 4 11	
*Rushden -	33	1,065 6 10	3 0 0	- - -	850 0 0	10·	5 13 0	- - -	1,923 19 10	- -	
Rushton Glendon (U.D.) -	34	92 8 8	- -	7 0	161 0 0	2·5	-	- - -	253 15 8	- -	
Stanwick -	35	122 3 10	- -	1 12 5	175 0 0	12·5	-	- - -	298 16 3	13 4 3	
Sutton Bassett (U.D.) -	36	85 12 0	- -	- - -	93 0 0	3·75	5 3	- - -	178 17 3	- -	
Thornhaugh (U.D.) -	37	87 0 0	- -	- - -	65 0 0	5·	2 9 10	- - -	154 9 10	- -	
Warmington -	38	143 13 10	- -	- - -	110 0 0	5·5	-	- - -	253 13 10	4 6 0	
Watford -	39	79 14 0	- -	- - -	87 0 0	2·	-	- - -	166 14 0	5 0 9	
Wellingborough - -	40	2,382 9 7	4 8 0	- - -	1,750 0 0	7·9	5 13 2	2,072 0 0	6,214 10 9	- -	
Wollaston -	41	463 0 0	- -	- - -	270 0 0	9·5	5 8 11	- - -	738 8 11	6 18 6	
Yelvertoft (U.D.) -	42	81 12 2	- -	- - -	214 8 11	6·5	2 9 0	- - -	298 10 1	- -	
Total -		21,075 3 1	17 1 0	138 14 5	21,166 18 6	- -	134 2 10	15,766 0 0	58,297 14 10	273 1 9	

* Accounts not audited. † Endowment. ‡ Balance from managers of late British School.

ool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

n.	EXPENDITURE.									Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
and r ises- is- on.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.				
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7	553 14 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	71 6 9	98 12 2	- -	756 14 6	2,754 10 7	—
1	12,715 13 1	- -	- -	5,168 13 0	81 4 6	1,150 2 1	1,240 17 10	- -	21,206 7 11	37,198 9 2	—
0	100 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 14 0	11 12 7	- -	142 17 4	298 6 0	—
0	453 2 11	- -	- -	*28 12 0	- -	50 19 6	80 18 7	- -	641 13 0	2,266 6 3	—
6	84 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	110 6 9	—	—
11	268 18 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 18 10	62 7 2	- -	387 18 1	1,755 7 5	—
9	58 15 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	86 8 9	—	—
6	82 4 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	91 10 7	—	—
8	133 2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 3 3	27 19 2	- -	195 19 3	784 3 10	—
4	736 9 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	78 1 4	86 12 10	- -	958 7 6	3,635 12 9	—
7	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	93 19 1	—	—
6	674 3 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 5 11	36 15 7	- -	791 10 2	1,021 14 3	—
11	274 2 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	42 2 4	50 2 6	- -	411 1 3	1,390 1 0	—
11	143 11 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 15 2	70 18 7	- -	246 13 1	1,597 14 2	—
1	130 14 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 3 3	21 0 5	- -	174 9 2	583 8 0	—
1	1,060 12 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	55 12 6	116 11 11	- -	1,327 15 3	3,072 0 11	—
0	87 18 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	90 3 2	—	—
7	136 3 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	151 0 7	—	—
2	262 11 11	- -	- -	480 8 0	23 11 9	- -	- -	- -	816 2 0	731 0 0	—
4	605 4 2	- -	- -	71 10 0	82 17 0	- -	- -	- -	823 6 3	2,318 10 0	—
0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 5 0	—	—
3	3,760 15 0	- -	- -	7,743 9 10	509 11 11	198 1 7	881 2 9	- -	13,394 6 4	27,729 3 8	—
9	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 2 3	—	—
11	56 4 3	- -	- -	435 5 2	- -	47 9 0	94 16 10	- -	1,187 14 3	4,425 5 11	—
4	97 3 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	25 4 0	- -	146 15 5	700 0 0	—
2	118 14 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 3 4	7 8 9	- -	169 6 9	198 6 8	10 5 1
8	350 18 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	361 13 8	—	—
7	410 10 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 13 2	29 6 4	- -	500 9 4	814 0 0	—
0	102 19 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 0 6	35 2 6	- -	173 2 8	987 19 11	—
8	321 7 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	56 10 0	68 2 1	- -	491 9 10	1,875 0 0	—
2	266 7 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	52 3 5	58 3 10	- -	417 5 9	2,215 0 10	—
11	463 18 10	- -	- -	172 9 6	- -	45 17 2	58 4 10	- -	820 18 8	1,829 10 0	—
0	1,240 8 1	- -	- -	83 7 0	- -	133 12 0	213 15 10	- -	1,701 1 11	5,901 16 4	36 7 0
6	162 16 0	- -	- -	576 8 1	72 9 5	27 1 2	61 6 0	- -	922 11 2	1,776 18 10	—
0	211 7 4	- -	- -	120 0 9	5 3 6	17 15 11	27 4 11	- -	405 14 8	775 16 11	—
0	151 17 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	172 3 2	—	—
1	153 19 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	168 4 5	—	13 10 6
0	180 19 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 5 1	25 2 3	- -	236 17 9	704 6 6	—
7	181 19 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	196 0 7	—	21 9 2
2	3,618 13 4	- -	- -	2,084 1 0	- -	133 11 6	301 3 1	- -	6,336 15 0	10,272 10 1	22 16 2
6	555 11 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	44 8 11	98 8 7	- -	750 10 11	2,706 3 9	12 2 9
5	185 17 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 12 9	63 3 2	- -	304 18 6	1,774 16 11	—
2	31,667 19 4	- -	- -	16,914 4 4	774 18 1	2,451 10 5	3,952 5 0	- -	58,400 11 8	124,089 0 8	116 10 8

* Not met by loan.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expens Election Expens
NORTHUMBERLAND.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	1	17,849 11 9	432 0 0	782 19 8	26,000 0 0	7·	*700 1 5 177 10 2	16,160 0 0	62,102 3 0	- -
Tynemouth -	2	6,319 9 8	302 12 0	104 3 4	7,500 0 0 82 10 0	10·	- -	- - -	14,306 15 0	- -
Allendale -	3	770 16 2	- -	25 1 6	655 0 0	8·	3 14 4	- - -	1,464 12 0	25 0 0
Alnmouth -	4	109 6 4	- -	17 13 9	175 0 0	13·	- -	- - -	302 0 1	5 5 0
Backworth -	5	679 13 6	- -	77 15 6	550 0 0	10·75	- -	- - -	1,307 9 0	- -
Benwell -	6	1,977 14 8	- -	- - -	2,340 0 0	18·	1 18 1	- - -	4,319 12 9	- -
Black Callerton (U.D.) -	7	83 2 7	- -	13 0 11	94 14 5	6·5	8 0 0	- - -	198 17 11	6 5 0
Callaley (U.D.)	8	97 4 0	- -	- - -	68 5 0	4·	- -	- - -	165 9 0	2 2 0
Chevington (U.D.) -	9	644 5 6	- -	67 4 4	421 19 4	7·	17 7 5	- - -	1,150 16 7	- -
Cornhill - -	10	81 16 4	- -	- - -	80 0 0	2·25	†52 19 0	- - -	214 15 4	- -
Corsenside -	11	120 1 2	- -	17 5 0	147 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	284 6 2	- -
Cowpen (U.D.)	12	1,215 14 5	- -	84 3 9	1,873 18 0	10·5	5 9 4	1,000 0 0	4,179 5 6	- -
Cramlington -	13	- - -	- -	- - -	40 0 0	·5	- -	- - -	40 0 0	6 15 0
Eltringham -	14	156 14 0	- -	14 2 0	200 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	370 16 0	6 3 6
Glanton (U.D.)	15	138 6 2	- -	- - -	143 16 4	9·	- -	255 0 0	537 2 6	- -
Haltwhistle -	16	417 19 3	- -	27 5 4	130 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	575 4 7	- -
Hexham -	17	896 10 9	- -	- - -	500 0 0	4·	1 17 0	- - -	1,398 7 9	- -
Ingoe (U.D.) -	18	53 4 11	- -	1 16 10	35 6 6	3·	- -	- - -	90 8 3	- -
Longbenton -	19	3,678 4 9	- -	97 18 6	4,100 0 0	11·5	4 19 2	2,534 0 0	10,415 2 5	- -
Mason - -	20	274 0 0	- -	7 4 1	290 0 0	13·4	7 5 10	- - -	578 9 11	- -
Murton or Moortown -	21	307 2 0	- -	23 7 11	170 0 0	12·	‡91 12 1	- - -	592 2 0	5 19 6
Netherton (U.D.) - -	22	52 17 11	- -	- - -	41 2 10	2·	- -	- - -	94 0 9	4 4 0
Nether Witton (U.D.) -	23	84 0 3	- -	8 1 9	123 10 8	6·	- -	- - -	215 12 8	- -
Plashetts and Tynehead -	24	- - -	- -	- - -	20 0 0	·75	- -	- - -	20 0 0	- -
Seghill -	25	576 5 7	- -	66 0 2	200 0 0	6·7	- -	- - -	842 5 9	- -
South Gosforth (U.D.) -	26	726 17 4	- -	- - -	762 0 0	6·	1 13 11	- - -	1,490 11 3	46 19 8
Thropton (U.D.) - -	27	99 8 6	- -	16 10 6	74 15 0	2·	- -	- - -	190 14 0	5 4 0
Twizel - -	28	- - -	- -	- - -	70 0 0	5·	7	- - -	70 0 7	5 10 5
Wallsend -	29	3,539 12 7	- -	8 12 11	3,000 0 0	9·3	23 2 4	- - -	6,571 7 10	100 18 9
Total - -		40,950 0 1	734 12 0	1,460 7 9	49,888 18 1	- -	1,097 10 8	19,949 0 0	114,060 8 7	214 10 10
NOTTINGHAM.										
East Retford	30	758 8 0	- -	3 0 1	620 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	1,381 0 1	- -
Newark - -	31	516 10 6	- -	9 4 7	700 0 0	2·75	2 13 3	- - -	1,228 8 4	- -
Nottingham -	32	39,125 9 7	350 0 0	2,767 19 11	37,000 0 0	11·6	*336 4 7 241 1 0	12,691 10 0	92,512 5 1	696 3 3
Arnold - -	33	2,192 18 4	13 15 0	52 2 6	1,500 0 0	19·	22 15 8	- - -	3,781 11 6	27 0 11
Awsworth -	34	422 11 11	- -	5 15 10	216 7 4	9·6	9 15 0	- - -	654 10 1	- -
Balderton -	35	336 8 0	- -	2 4 10	252 2 9	5·75	- -	- - -	590 15 7	- -
Beeston - -	36	1,159 3 6	23 10 10	23 12 5	1,400 0 0	13·25	- -	- - -	2,606 6 9	27 9 11
Besthorpe (U.D.) - -	37	63 10 9	- -	1 3 5	83 16 2	3·5	- -	- - -	148 10 4	- -
Bestwood Park	38	197 8 3	- -	2 3 1	260 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	459 11 4	3 19 5
Bingham -	39	146 17 6	- -	- - -	120 0 0	2·4	- -	- - -	266 17 6	12 9 0
Car Colston -	40	6 18 3	- -	- - -	35 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	41 18 3	- -
Carlton (E.M.)	41	907 18 10	5 0 0	25 4 7	750 0 0	10·	5 5	- - -	1,688 8 10	- -
Clareborough (E.M.) - -	42	88 13 6	- -	1 2 6	85 0 0	5·7	- -	- - -	174 16 0	5 3 0

* Industrial Schools. † Contribution from Twizel School Board. ‡ Contribution from Tynemouth School Boa

ool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

n.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
and er ises nis- on.	EXPENDITURE.										
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9	27,208 8 3	5,102 4 2	554 6 8	*4 14 6 20,105 18 9	*148 8 3 71 8 7	3,053 6 11	4,494 14 5	- -	63,908 6 3	134,026 16 1	—
10	9,652 10 2	292 11 10	296 17 5	*25 17 6 412 9 5	- -	961 8 8	1,199 7 8	†91 12 1	13,902 13 7	33,487 13 0	—
-	1,149 5 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	83 5 3	131 13 11	- -	1,408 9 2	3,679 4 5	—
1	189 8 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 17 3	32 3 8	1 0 0	279 2 5	972 6 9	—
1	902 12 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	110 14 1	196 19 3	- -	1,253 7 6	5,507 16 5	—
11	2,944 12 3	6 10 5	- -	2,795 16 4 *167 10 7	792 7 3	472 0 0	892 12 0	- -	8,262 12 10	22,579 0 0	234 17 5
0	103 10 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 19 9	41 19 5	- -	174 9 5	1,199 4 4	11 11
0	126 14 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 4 4	11 15 0	- -	157 10 1	330 10 9	29 14 0
1	896 15 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	73 14 2	113 19 4	15 12 0	1,156 19 1	3,175 12 1	—
0	115 18 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 13 1	45 19 10	- -	199 12 6	1,294 7 0	—
8	135 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 0 0	11 16 8	- -	252 16 11	315 0 0	—
4	2,609 14 11	- -	- -	1,264 18 9 *110 6 1	161 1 2 *58 18 10	321 10 3	468 9 10	- -	5,224 6 10	13,698 4 0	—
7	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 6 1	- - -	—
8	223 3 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	45 0 0	20 17 4	- -	317 11 3	562 10 0	—
5	195 3 11	- -	- -	243 14 9	11 5 3	32 6 10	37 10 8	- -	542 6 10	1,295 0 7	—
7	525 4 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	544 12 3	- - -	85 6 5
8	1,006 18 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	90 6 8	119 8 1	- -	1,355 1 6	2,984 6 8	—
0	83 15 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 0 0	1 15 0	- -	94 10 2	44 0 0	—
2	5,292 16 11	33 17 11	- -	2,404 2 0	150 18 6	852 11 3	1,247 7 10	- -	10,435 7 7	36,917 9 10	—
6	396 14 7	-	-	- -	- -	37 4 3	85 13 7	6 1 3	566 2 2	2,410 15 6	—
2	391 9 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 0 0	62 9 4	- -	545 16 4	1,716 0 1	—
2	88 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	101 17 1	- - -	21 0 0
-	138 8 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 12 6	25 16 0	- -	185 17 4	725 10 8	—
10	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 16 10	—	—
8	775 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	805 18 8	- - -	46 0 0
7	1,012 10 7	- -	- -	26 12 9	- -	124 14 1	223 15 1	- -	1,562 13 9	5,979 14 5	—
6	137 8 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 4 0	5 8 7	- -	165 17 4	149 16 0	—
7	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	‡52 19 0	72 12 1	—	—
0	5,144 1 9	129 9 8	- -	*66 7 10 4,507 4 8	*22 10 4 357 19 10	640 6 5	1,377 12 3	- -	12,760 3 1	38,616 14 10	—
17 10	61,497 3 1	5,564 14 0	851 4 1	32,135 13 6	1,774 18 0	7,071 19 9	10,849 4 4	167 4 4	126,287 1 11	311,667 13 5	417 9 9
5 8	1,053 13 8	32 0 7	- -	*70 1 10	- -	111 10 0	85 18 11	- -	1,453 0 8	2,364 15 8	—
3 10	741 3 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	89 5 4	126 14 8	- -	1,101 2 7	3,553 14 10	—
9 10	56,698 19 11	965 9 5	- -	*146 7 6 12,211 5 8	*89 12 6 759 3 10	5,672 10 5	9,659 16 0	1,581 3 9	93,292 2 1	263,237 9 11	916 13 2
4 6	2,831 18 9	- -	13 15 0	*35 17 7	*79 9 11	232 3 11	184 8 2	- -	3,524 8 6	5,053 11 7	—
7 3	526 7 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 11 4	71 4 0	- -	659 19 11	2,010 10 10	—
2 2	426 1 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 9 11	35 6 3	- -	523 9 11	979 16 4	—
6 8	1,614 4 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	220 0 0	329 17 4	- -	2,297 11 8	7,897 0 0	—
5 3	86 14 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 3 8	20 10 6	- -	134 13 11	574 6 10	—
5 8	311 9 0	- -	- -	- -	*8 10 0	46 18 8	60 11 4	- -	464 3 8	1,665 19 4	—
6 0	230 8 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	279 13 1	- - -	45 0 0
4 9	70 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	78 1 3	- - -	17 0 0
0 5	1,249 8 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	110 18 8	234 7 6	- -	1,685 2 8	6,613 0 5	80 0 0
1 1	136 11 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	170 5 4	—	—

* Not met by loan. † Contribution to Murton School Board. ‡ Contribution to Cornhill School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liab

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure: Election Expenses
NOTTINGHAM —*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cropwell Bishop	1	160 7 3	- -	10 3	90 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	250 17 6	- -
Eakring	2	100 17 0	- -	3 10 3	101 3 7	9·75	- -	- - -	205 10 10	- -
East Leake	3	174 5 6	- -	2 17 2	75 0 0	5·	*13 14 8	- - -	265 17 4	- -
East Markham (U.D.)	4	155 5 6	- -	- - -	169 16 0	3·75	- -	- - -	325 1 6	19 19 6
Gotham	5	366 8 2	- -	2 10 6	220 0 0	12·	- -	- - -	588 18 8	14 13 10
Greasley	6	1,721 16 8	19 7 6	25 5 4	1,100 0 0	5·75	9 0 0	2,000 0 0	4,875 10 6	- -
Hickling	7	98 2 6	- -	1 7 2	105 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	204 9 8	- -
Hucknall Torkard	8	2,959 2 7	34 7 6	24 15 5	1,300 0 0	13·	- -	2,453 0 0	7,271 5 6	- -
Keyworth	9	302 11 11	22 3 1	- - -	150 0 0 15 0 0	12·4	- -	- - -	489 15 0	- -
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	10	1,553 4 0	53 17 9	17 16 5	1,000 0 0	13·	22 8 6	179 0 0	2,826 6 8	- -
Misterton	11	282 19 0	- -	- - -	188 0 0	5·25	*50 10 0 2 0	- - -	521 11 0	- -
Normanton-on-Soar	12	79 11 10	- -	1 0 9	65 0 0	2·5	- -	- - -	145 12 7	3 15 6
North and South Collingham (U.D.)	13	200 11 0	- -	- - -	100 0 0	2·25	- -	- - -	300 11 0	- -
North Muskham (U.D.)	14	164 3 2	- -	1 17 10	125 0 4	2·5	*25 0 0	- - -	316 1 4	- -
Ranskill (U.D.)	15	170 1 10	- -	2 12 0	195 17 8	5·	14 4	- - -	369 5 10	- -
Ratcliffe-on-Soar	16	56 9 6	15 0	1 12 2	70 0 0	2·4	- -	- - -	128 16 8	5 3 0
South Muskham	17	47 8 2	- -	12 2	30 0 0	1·25	- -	- - -	78 0 4	- -
Stapleford	18	741 12 6	- -	8 12 1	550 0 0	10·	10 7 0	- - -	1,310 11 7	28 2 5
Sutton-in-Ashfield	19	2,464 10 4	16 6 8	13 16 0	1,250 0 0	14·3	- -	- - -	3,744 13 0	- -
Sutton-upon-Trent	20	207 7 0	- -	6 8	152 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	359 13 8	- -
Tuxford	21	156 17 6	- -	- - -	160 0 0	4·	16 5	- - -	317 13 11	- -
West Bridgford	22	- - -	- -	- - -	19 16 7	·3	- -	- - -	19 16 7	19 16 7
West Stockwith	23	191 9 6	- -	- - -	15 0 0	2·	*67 10 3	- - -	273 19 9	- -
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	24	93 18 0	- -	1 6 6	83 0 0	3·	*11 4	- - -	178 10 10	- -
Winthorpe	25	110 8 6	- -	1 18 4	150 0 0	12·5	- -	- - -	262 16 10	- -
Total		55,482 3 10	539 3 4	3,006 0 9	51,002 0 5	- -	813 9 5	17,323 10 0	131,166 7 9	884 1 8
OXFORD.										
Oxford	26	- - -	- - -	- - -	950 0 0	1·	†168 0 9 8 1	- - -	1,118 8 10	- -
Ambrosden (U.D.)	27	101 5 4	- -	- - -	174 6 9	9·	6 0	- - -	275 18 1	- -
Bix	28	78 10 4	- -	- - -	150 0 0	16·25	- -	- - -	228 10 4	- -
Brightwell (U.D.)	29	64 17 8	- -	- - -	104 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	168 17 8	- -
Brizenorton	30	159 14 4	- -	2 7 4	120 0 0	9·25	- -	- - -	282 1 8	- -
Burford (U.D.)	31	270 2 8	- -	2 16 7	272 0 0	10·	- -	- - -	544 19 3	- -
Chalgrove (U.D.)	32	98 3 0	- -	1 1 8	130 15 10	7·	14 7	- - -	230 15 1	- -
Charlbury	33	296 8 8	- -	- - -	150 0 0	5·75	9	- - -	446 9 5	- -
Claydon (U.D.)	34	79 6 2	- -	1 9 2	61 16 0	4·	10 0	- - -	148 1 4	3 6 6
Enstone	35	210 12 6	- -	- - -	235 7 8	6·	3 3 5	- - -	449 3 7	- -
Eynsham	36	389 6 10	- -	3 15 9	300 0 0	7·25	- -	- - -	693 2 7	22 10 6
Hanwell	37	51 11 0	- -	- - -	30 0 0	3·5	5 0 0	- - -	86 11 0	- -
Hornton	38	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	1·5	15 0	- - -	15 15 0	- -

* Endowment. † Industrial Schools.

:hool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board		INCOME. 1. Grants	2. Under	3. School	4. Amount		5. Income	6.	T Rec
cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Milton (U.D.) -	1	267 1 2	- -	- - -	284 1 2	7·25	1 17 7	- - -	471
Nettlebed -	2	163 2 4	- -	- - -	200 0 0	12·	- -	- - -	367
Nuffield - -	3	69 5 10	- -	19 2	150 0 0	30·	1 10 0	- - -	221
Shorthampton, &c. - -	4	67 7 0	- -	1 4 9	31 0 0	2·5	- -	- - -	99 11 9
South Stoke -	5	150 10 8	- -	- - -	160 0 0	4·75	†20 8 3	250 0 0	580 18 11
Stadhampton (U.D.) -	6	106 9 0	- -	2 1 10	133 0 2	9·	- -	- - -	244 0 0
Stokenchurch	7	353 18 4	- -	- - -	300 0 0	12·25	- -	- - -	653 18 4
Tadmarton -	8	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	-	- -	- - -	- - -
Tetsworth (U.D.) -	9	143 6 6	- -	1 19 10	134 11 6	10·	- -	- - -	279 18 0
Watlington -	10	285 3 4	- -	- - -	197 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	482 3 4
Woolvercott -	11	254 10 6	- -	- - -	140 0 0	8·	13 0	- - -	393 2 6
Total - -		3,663 13 2	- -	17 16 1	4,243 8 3	- -	203 6 5	250 0 0	8,377 3 11
Rutland.									
Caldecott -	12	26 16 10	- -	- - -	55 0 0	5·	- -	- -	
Essendine (U.D.) - -	13	49 3 3	- -	- - -	160 0 0	3·7	- -	- -	
Total - -		145 9 1	- -	- - -	215 0 0	- -	- -	- -	
Salop.									
Oswestry -	14	576 17 0	- -	10 6 6	551 8 2	4·	3 16 4		
Shrewsbury -	15	2,626 5 8	- -	- - -	2,800 0 0	5·5	32 6 1		
Bettws - -	16	70 7 6	- -	10 5 3	134 0 0	3·5	2 7 9		
Bishop's Castle (U.D.)	17	369 0 2	- -	5 11 11	391 0 0	9·	- -		
Chetton (U.D.)	18	162 0 2	- -	- - -	279 17 1	9·	- -		
Chetwynd (U.D.) -	19	96 6 10	- -	1 19 4	50 0 0	1·25	- -		
Clee St. Margaret - -	20	58 10 10	- -	- - -	50 0 0	2·5	- -		
Dawley Magna	21	976 9 2	- -	2 16 9	700 0 0	14·	- -		
*Ercall Magna	22	307 2 3	- -	- - -	500 0 0	7·2	- -		
Kinlet - -	23	46 17 1	- -	- - -	100 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	162 17 1
Mainstone -	24	88 9 8	- -	1 4 1	62 10 0	·75	- -	- - -	152 3 9
Melverley -	25	77 12 6	- -	- - -	45 15 0	4·25	3 11 0	- - -	126 18 6
Stirchley -	26	100 17 3	- -	- - -	93 0 8	10·	- -	- - -	190 17 3
Stokesay -	27	178 0 0	- -	- - -	195 0 0	4·5	9 3	- - -	373 9 3
Stoke-upon-Tern - -	28	118 8 4	- -	1 14 3	150 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	270 2 7
Wellington -	29	2,017 17 0	- -	- - -	1,500 0 0	7·	†10 12 6 16 1 6	- - -	3,644 11 3
Wombridge -	30	561 11 0	- -	4 0 1	400 0 0	9·9	- -	- - -	965 11 1
Woore - -	31	90 6 4	- -	- - -	170 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	260 6 4
Wrockwardine Wood - -	32	682 10 0	- -	3 3 11	360 0 0	9·9	- -	- - -	1,006 13 11
Total -		9,125 9 1	- -	41 2 1	8,649 10 3	- -	69 4 7	270 0 0	18,155 6 0

chool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabili

School Board	INCOME. 1. Grants	2.	3.	4. Amount		5.	6.		Expend

School Board		1. Grants £ s. d.	2. £ s. d.	3. £ s. d.	4. Amount £ s. d.	4. d.	5. £ s. d.	6. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bath	1	1,138 14 5	- - -	85 11 6	2,900 0 0	2·3	89 6 4	- - -	4,120 12 3	- -
Bridgwater (U.D.)	2	1,755 14 6	- - -	8 19 8	1,017 0 0	4·5	9 8 5	- - -	2,786 2 7	- -
*Chard	3	83 12 6	- - -	- - -	110 0 0	2·75	- - -	- - -	193 12 6	- -
Chard (U.D.)	4	1,379 9 4	- - -	- - -	900 0 0	8·	67 4 6	- - -	2,346 13 10	- -
Yeovil	5	1,964 19 2	- - -	12 12 2	1,202 4 7	8·25	6 6	- - -	3,170 2 5	- -
Ashbrittle (U.D.)	6	113 14 2	- - -	- - -	55 1 8	3·	- - -	- - -	173 15 10	4 3 4
Ashcott	7	137 18 3	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	3·75	18 5	- - -	186 16 8	- -
Ashill (U.D.)	8	91 1 6	5 0	- - -	56 0 0	3·	- - -	- - -	147 6 6	- -
Babcary	9	86 9 4	- - -	- - -	77 0 0	5·75	19 9	- - -	183 9 1	6 13 4
Barwick	10	115 4 6	- - -	- - -	67 0 0	5·75	3 15 0	- - -	186 2 6	- -
Bedminster (E.M.)	11	1,696 10 7	- - -	10 11 8	1,350 0 0	12·9	1 10 3	- - -	3,069 12 6	- -
Bishop's Hull Without	12	144 1 10	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	6·75	- - -	1,445 0 0	1,789 1 10	- -
Blagdon (U.D.)	13	182 7 2	- - -	- - -	166 0 0	7·	- - -	- - -	348 7 2	- -
Bradford	14	97 6 6	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	4·75	- - -	- - -	197 6 6	- -
Brompton Ralph (U.D.)	15	82 19 6	- - -	19 9	88 4 7	5·	- - -	- - -	172 4 6	1 0 6
Castle Cary	16	494 1 2	- - -	- - -	252 0 0	6·	9 8 1	- - -	755 9 3	- -
Chaffcombe	17	76 1 10	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	1·6	- - -	- - -	86 1 10	- -
*Chard (E.M.)	18	55 8 6	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	1·5	22 2 7	- - -	177 11 1	- -
Charlton Musgrove	19	59 18 6	- - -	- - -	60 0 0	2·5	- - -	- - -	119 18 6	- -
Chedzoy	20	97 13 0	- - -	- - -	110 0 0	8·	- - -	- - -	207 13 0	5 7 6
Chew Magna	21	261 16 6	- - -	4 10 11	310 0 0	5·5	111 0 0 6 6	- - -	587 13 5	26 15 6
Chipstable	22	81 5 10	- - -	- - -	55 0 0 12 10 0	6·75	19 2	- - -	149 15 0	- -
Crewkerne (U.D.)	23	311 18 3	- - -	- - -	496 0 0	4·	- - -	- - -	807 18 3	- -
Cudworth	24	63 11 7	- - -	8 1	45 0 0	7·25	- - -	- - -	116 19 8	4 11 6
Ditcheat (principal part)	25	90 1 2	- - -	3 6	175 0 0	4·9	- - -	- - -	268 4 2	- -
East Pennard	26	66 6 6	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	4·	- - -	- - -	166 6 6	- -
Englishcombe	27	102 17 2	- - -	11 0	85 0 0	9·	- - -	- - -	198 8 2	- -
Hemington	28	123 6 6	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	3·5	- - -	- - -	173 6 6	- -
Hillfarrance (U.D.)	29	125 6 6	- - -	- - -	68 4 3	3·	1 6	- - -	196 11 3	4 13 6
Huntspill	30	304 14 0	- - -	- - -	240 0 0	2·75	2 13 9	- - -	547 6 9	6 6 6
Ilchester	31	75 1 0	- - -	- - -	120 0 0	10·5	1 9 6	- - -	196 9 6	13 9 6
Ilminster	32	345 3 3	- - -	8 6	400 0 0	5·75	- - -	- - -	745 3 3	34 4 3
Isle Abbots	33	74 19 6	- - -	- - -	60 0 0	7·6	- - -	- - -	134 19 6	6 13 6
Keinton Mandeville	34	154 12 6	- - -	- - -	24 0 0	4·5	- - -	- - -	180 12 6	- -
Kingsbury Episcopi	35	279 11 9	- - -	16 9	180 0 0	4·5	- - -	- - -	480 7 6	- -
Langport-Eastover (U.D.)	36	358 9 2	- - -	2 8 1	317 16 0	5·5	80 17 2	- - -	859 1 3	47 1 9
Lopen	37	85 2 6	- - -	- - -	40 0 0	5·2	- - -	- - -	125 2 6	- -
Loxton (U.D.)	38	63 7 6	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	6·75	- - -	- - -	163 7 6	16 13 6
Lydeard St Lawrence	39	140 8 10	- - -	1 1 8	126 0 0	7·9	11 8 4 18 4	- - -	299 16 0	- -
Lyng	40	79 16 5	- - -	- - -	70 0 0	4·25	1 8 7	- - -	151 5 0	- -
Meare	41	237 17 0	- - -	1 7 8	270 0 0	4·5	- - -	- - -	509 4 8	37 13 6
Merriott	42	346 3 6	- - -	- - -	140 0 0	5·25	- - -	- - -	485 3 6	8 17 6
Middlezoy	43	139 5 3	- - -	4 6 0	85 0 0	1·75	- - -	- - -	227 11 3	- -
Milverton	44	285 3 3	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	5·5	†13 16 4	- - -	499 7 6	3 19 6
Moorlinch	45	75 15 0	- - -	- - -	36 0 0	4·5	- - -	- - -	114 15 0	3 19 6
North Petherton (U.D.)	46	756 13 3	- - -	2 13 7	461 18 9	4·	1 9 0	- - -	1,242 0 6	7 1 7
Nunney	47	161 0 6	- - -	6 1 9	125 0 0	6·5	- - -	- - -	292 2 3	- -
Othery	48	131 14 3	- - -	2 13 8	96 0 0	5·75	- - -	- - -	230 7 10	- -
Otterford	49	84 10 4	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	2·	- - -	- - -	104 10 4	- -
Otterhampton	50	119 8 4	- - -	1 9 10	80 0 0	4·	- - -	- - -	201 8 2	15 4 6

* Board dissolved 9th November 1892.

† Endowment.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

ion.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
l and ner onses f ainis- tion.	EXPENDITURE.										
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 0	2,134 3 6	383 5 5	- -	35 19 2	- -	285 14 8	433 2 8	- -	3,767 17 5	12,004 2 9	—
6 7	2,363 5 2	- -	- -	*16 12 1 1,010 13 8	- -	170 4 10	253 18 6	- -	3,935 0 10	7,104 19 1	77 3 0
1 4	328 12 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 1 7	39 6 8	15 7 5	436 2 3	—	—
3 9	1,417 4 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	38 0 1	51 5 9	68 1 4	1,658 9 4	2,968 7 10	—
4 11	2,690 17 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	115 8 5	156 1 6	- -	3,095 12 5	4,372 13 11	255 17 4
0 0	150 18 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 6 4	23 15 8	- -	203 3 10	669 5 0	—
5 7	159 6 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	179 12 5	—	—
0 0	162 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	174 17 4	—	—
3 6	136 1 8	- -	- -	64 2 6	3 1 0	10 15 0	10 16 0	- -	242 3 2	305 17 6	—
0 0	130 2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	139 12 2	—	—
9 3	2,110 19 3	- -	- -	125 0 0 *13 14 6	- -	222 15 7	313 11 4	- -	3,084 3 11	8,756 18 7	—
0 0	239 9 5	- -	- -	1,028 18 1	72 17 0	49 15 2	74 4 10	- -	1,474 14 6	2,225 4 10	—
8 10	304 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	329 9 8	—	—
8 0	123 14 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 19 10	20 19 0	- -	173 1 8	586 10 3	—
5 0	127 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 12 6	26 14 9	- -	168 18 11	752 6 3	—
0 4	645 9 2	- -	- -	*97 10 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	772 19 6	—	—
1 2	74 11 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	89 12 6	—	—
7 3	496 7 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 8 10	17 8 1	- -	546 4 4	—	—
5 0	94 9 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	109 4 2	—	—
2 4	145 8 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 0 0	15 9 5	- -	200 17 8	429 0 0	—
2 1	410 3 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	47 18 8	34 14 7	- -	556 14 1	860 7 3	—
1 0	87 0 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 9 2	29 3 4	- -	141 13 10	819 17 7	—
6 11	561 1 0	- -	- -	*6 10 0	- -	52 8 9	87 1 5	- -	793 9 5	2,439 12 9	—
8 9	68 7 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 7 1	11 13 11	- -	99 18 0	328 17 5	—
3 4	190 11 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 0 0	29 15 0	- -	256 10 11	825 0 0	—
5 6	91 2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 3 7	29 8 11	†28 0 0	174 0 3	828 2 4	—
-	118 5 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	136 5 1	—	—
0 0	177 12 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	189 12 5	—	—
7 9	147 19 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 2 0	23 5 8	- -	199 1 8	651 12 0	—
1 7	441 11 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	47 8 9	8 16 7	- -	543 4 7	204 15 7	—
3 7	125 4 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 18 5	36 2 11	- -	204 10 3	1,017 15 10	—
0 8	476 8 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	85 16 3	133 13 3	- -	773 3 2	3,655 5 0	—
7 6	79 8 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 15 8	15 11 1	- -	120 5 11	437 12 9	—
10 0	163 14 0	- -	- -	*14 2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	180 6 3	—	—
10 5	302 13 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	33 9 8	77 6 10	- -	453 0 4	2,176 6 2	—
3 7	496 9 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	36 16 4	82 10 8	- -	705 2 0	2,321 6 5	—
5 0	98 6 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 6 0	19 19 4	- -	139 6 6	554 4 0	—
18 0	57 7 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 3 8	24 0 0	- -	140 8 5	671 5 0	—
18 11	192 0 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 14 11	47 6 1	- -	279 0 4	1,330 15 0	—
13 9	91 15 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 14 10	18 3 7	- -	143 17 3	503 13 0	—
0 8	357 19 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	53 11 8	64 17 5	- -	536 7 9	1,799 18 1	—
16 6	351 7 1	2 8 0	- -	- -	9 0 0	20 0 0	23 16 0	- -	423 5 1	660 0 0	—
5 8	216 11 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 18 2	4 10 9	- -	265 6 5	76 19 8	24 15 11
9 6	488 1 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	515 10 5	- - -	13 12 6
3 10	104 2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 10 0	2 7 8	- -	138 2 6	142 10 0	—
7 7	1,027 5 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	87 5 4	88 12 11	- -	1,265 12 9	2,467 5 11	—
11 10	279 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	300 0 5	—	—
0 1	156 16 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 16 6	26 1 0	- -	227 7 1	728 12 6	—
10 0	70 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 6 8	7 6 1	- -	99 10 3	186 19 8	—
17 5	180 13 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	198 15 2	—	—

* Not met by loan.

† Contribution to West Bradley School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses in Election Expenses.	
SOMERSET—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Out St Cuthbert-in-Wells (U.D.)	1	203 19 6	- -	2 4 11	158 7 0	1·25	- -	- - -	364 11 5	- -	
Pawlett	2	126 10 8	- -	- - -	95 0 0	2·75	- -	- - -	221 10 8	- -	
Puriton	3	179 13 6	- -	- - -	110 0 0	4·25	7 0	- - -	290 0 6	- -	
Radstock	4	643 2 2	- -	4	430 0 0	11·	- -	72 0 0	1,145 2 6	6 10 6	
Sampford Arundell	5	58 6 6	- -	18 0	40 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	99 4 6	3 12 0	
Somerton	6	80 9 4	- -	8 6	180 0 0	2·5	- -	- - -	180 17 10	- -	
Stanton Drew	7	135 13 6	- -	1 4 4	125 0 0	5·	32 1 6	- - -	293 19 4	20 6 9	
Stoke St. Michael	8	138 3 10	- -	- - -	50 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	188 3 10	- -	
Street	9	948 15 7	- -	6 14 1	470 0 0	9·	320 11 2	- - -	1,749 0 10	23 6 16	
Thorne St. Margaret	10	- - -	- -	- - -	10 0 0	2·75	- -	- - -	10 0 0	2 11 6	
Treborough	11	59 7 0	- -	- - -	- - -	-	- -	- - -	59 7 0	- -	
Twerton	12	1,196 7 2	- -	9 6 0	1,145 0 0	9·5	- -	5,990 0 0	8,340 13 2	- -	
Upton Noble	13	70 11 0	- -	4 8	38 0 0	8·75	2 0	- - -	106 17 8	- -	
Wedmore	14	557 6 4	-	4 14 0	300 0 0	7·9	- -	- - -	1,362 0 4	8 10 6	
Wellington	15	594 18 0	- -	4 7 8	309 0 0	2·75	- -	- - -	899 5 8	- -	
West Bradley (U.D.)	16	76 12 6	- -	- - -	49 0 0	4·	†23 0 0	- - -	153 12 6	- -	
West Buckland	17	85 1 6	- -	- - -	150 0 0	5·	17 6	- - -	235 19 6	- -	
Weston-super-Mare	18	- - -	- -	- - -	200 0 0	·5	- -	- - -	200 0 0	139 17 10	
Weston Zoyland	19	123 8 4	- -	4 8	75 0 0	2·75	- -	- - -	197 12 7	- -	
Wincanton	20	361 18 0	- -	5 6 1	250 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	617 4 1	- -	
Winscombe	21	194 12 8	- -	1 19 9	351 0 0	8·75	†30 5 0	200 0 0	777 17 5	7 12	
Withiel Florey	22	75 14 4	- -	- - -	12 0 0	2·5	- -	- - -	87 14 4	- -	
Withypool	23	62 5 10	- -	- - -	48 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	110 5 10	4 7	
Wiveliscombe	24	506 9 9	- -	- - -	600 0 0	13·	13 10 5	- - -	1,121 19 7	16 6	
Wookey	25	216 2 2	- -	2 2 6	180 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	398 4 7	- -	
Woolavington	26	83 10 0	- -	- - -	100 0 0	6·25	14 6	- - -	184 4 6	- -	
Total		22,087 11 4	5 0	154 8 1	19,304 1 10	- -	690 10 3	7,797 0 0	49,948 16 6	462 0	
STAFFORD.											
Burslem (U.D.)	27	4,836 1 11	- -	39 7 6	4,200 0 0	9·25	- -	7,292 6 6	16,247 14 11	-	
Burton-upon-Trent (U.D.)	28	13,012 13 5	- -	1,135 18 9	12,495 15 0	11·	497 11 11	9,515 6 6	36,647 5 7	-	
Hanley	29	7,484 13 8	- -	44 1 10	8,500 0 0	11·2	15 0	25,977 0 0	41,926 16 6	-	
Longton	30	4,926 0 8	50 0 0	33 4 8	4,000 0 0	10·2	2 1 8	16,961 7 0	25,977 14 6	-	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	31	3,211 13 8	25 0 0	26 5 3	1,850 0 0	8·	{†350 5 4 / 9 10 6}	- - -	5,482 14 9	-	
Stafford	32	165 12 0	- -	122 4 10	330 0 0	1·25	- -	- - -	557 16 10	-	
Stoke-on-Trent (U.D.)	33	4,720 5 6	- -	17 1 3	3,255 9 6	5·5	- -	990 0 0	9,012 15 3	-	
Tamworth	34	1,626 19 5	- -	16 15 7	750 9 0	13·5	23 16 6	- - -	2,424 11 6	29 9	
**Walsall*	35	8,177 4 4	- -	- - -	5,306 9 0	7·4	294 13 1	12,193 6 8	26,571 13 1	-	
**Wednesbury*	36	2,245 16 10	- -	8 9 7	2,000 0 0	5·6	17 3 5	- - -	4,271 9 10	-	
West Bromwich	37	8,811 19 6	- -	- - -	7,300 0 0	9·	357 15 0	7,838 6 8	24,308 1 3	-	
Wolverhampton	38	6,696 9 3	- -	- - -	6,900 0 0	6·	{†562 19 1 / 66 1 5}	14,306 1 8	28,738 11 6	-	
Abbots Bromley	39	220 3 6	- -	1 2 4	140 0 0	3·	{†43 3 10 / 2 6}	- - -	404 11 3	10 5	
Barton-under-Needwood	40	352 13 8	- -	3 18 1	350 0 0	5·	25 16 0	- - -	712 7 9	5 4	

* Accounts half year to Michaelmas not audited.

† Contribution from East Pennard School Board.

‡ Industrial Schools.

hool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

on.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
and er nses f inis- on.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7	329 17 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 5 2	1 6 8	- -	392 19 8	632 12 10	—
1	191 4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	210 5 5	- - -	45 0 0
1	235 1 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 16 0	4 7 8	- -	291 0 6	104 0 0	—
1	769 17 5	- -	- -	187 2 5	- -	105 17 0	132 10 1	- -	1,257 1 6	3,723 1 3	—
5	89 9 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	15 0 3	- -	136 19 2	420 0 0	—
1	127 1 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	154 5 0	—	—
7	245 15 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	282 9 5	—	—
0	156 7 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 14 3	6 5 2	- -	182 12 3	349 17 1	32 14 1
2	1,313 6 11	- -	- -	1,638 3 1	89 15 4 *31 12 6	76 5 9	150 9 2	- -	3,391 15 9	4,142 7 7	—
3	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 2 3	—	—
7	66 12 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	68 3 9	—	—
4	1,592 12 1	- -	- -	5,675 7 10	- -	257 7 5	351 18 7	- -	7,966 1 3	10,420 10 0	—
6	75 0 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 15 5	13 15 1	- -	113 12 8	357 3 1	13 2 6
8	946 14 9	- -	- -	*51 10 0 110 0 0	- -	52 7 3	118 0 9	- -	1,340 9 11	3,333 1 3	—
0	763 1 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 7 5	96 17 4	1 17 7	971 11 11	2,724 7 2	—
10	101 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 6 4	32 18 3	- -	165 7 9	925 18 11	—
2	116 13 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 14 3	35 5 9	- -	203 2 9	917 2 7	—
-	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	126 17 10	—	46 18 5
1	171 18 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	195 0 10	—	15 17 6
0	641 11 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	3 12 0	- -	698 16 5	60 0 0	—
2	324 13 5	- -	- -	62 3 6	- -	81 18 0	72 8 7	- -	581 10 2	2,066 15 0	—
-	72 18 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	74 18 5	—	—
11	64 5 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 2 11	27 5 8	- -	118 9 6	767 6 5	—
2	698 15 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	50 3 5	111 16 1	- -	918 18 7	3,144 5 2	—
3	369 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	382 1 11	—	—
11	116 16 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	23 2 0	- -	177 11 3	640 0 0	—
5	31,201 2 1	385 13 5	- -	10,137 9 1	206 5 10	2,501 5 6	3,559 18 3	113 1 4	51,410 12 4	100,592 18 3	525 1 3
11	6,966 3 11	11 2 1	- -	*21 4 3 5,363 17 6	11 10 0	633 0 4	870 2 3	- -	14,691 11 3	29,377 2 5	—
5	20,126 1 0	352 11 6	- -	7,735 10 0	88 11 6	1,753 9 3	3,715 12 8	- -	34,752 18 4	106,069 17 9	—
4	10,536 8 2	- -	- -	*3 3 0 20,677 6 2	410 14 3	1,927 4 0	1,920 0 6	38 11 6	36,401 18 8	70,862 8 6	—
5	6,440 11 5	- -	29 7 0	15,853 2 11	- -	263 19 8	692 18 9	- -	23,756 17 8	35,665 0 9	—
10	4,418 8 10	- -	50 5 4	- -	- -	351 17 7	292 9 5	56 0 0	5,542 5 0	6,871 2 4	—
7	357 17 3	4 10 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	586 12 11	—	—
8	6,511 19 10	184 18 10	- -	1,696 10 0	- -	632 15 2	899 10 0	19 8 6	11,027 14 2	25,350 12 7	—
11	1,716 8 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	186 15 10	223 9 5	- -	2,236 2 9	6,198 2 6	—
3	10,282 12 8	39 14 2	- -	*7 9 4 10,503 14 0	*20 15 1 519 10 2	848 11 4	1,406 15 11	- -	24,729 17 5	50,639 6 0	—
9	3,078 2 0	6 0 1	- -	21 0 5	*24 0 0	163 2 5	608 9 6	- -	4,162 10 2	18,355 0 8	—
6	12,212 17 8	307 3 1	- -	4,729 3 4	561 15 0	1,017 2 4	1,667 11 1	- -	21,432 5 0	51,338 18 8	—
2	9,302 13 7	975 11 4	- -	12,123 14 4	- -	1,013 19 2	1,388 5 10	78 18 11	26,208 16 4	49,558 13 0	610 15 1
0	328 4 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 17 5	381 7 1	—	—
3	559 16 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 6 10	105 4 6	- -	716 10 0	2,083 17 9	111 3 4

* Not met by loan.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Election Expenses.	
STAFFORD—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Burntwood	1	1,579 12 8	- - -	19 15 9	1,100 0 0	12·75	12 9 2	- - -	2,711 17 7	- -	8
Cannock	2	3,961 1 10	- -	40 1 3	3,225 0 0	11·7	32 0 3	- - -	7,278 3 4	- -	22
Caverswall (E.M.)	3	953 16 0	- -	6 10 0	980 9 9	13·5	100 11 6	1,958 0 0	3,579 7 3	24 3 5	28
Cheslyn Hay (U.D.)	4	930 10 5	- -	8 8 1	787 0 0	13·75	- -	- - -	1,725 18 6	37 5 5	7
Curborough and Elmhurst	5	65 7 4	- -	- - -	135 0 0	6·75	- -	- - -	200 7 4	5 11 4	2
*Darlaston	6	1,129 13 4	- -	2 13 10	750 0 0	6·1	3 3 3	6,390 0 0	8,275 9 5	- -	15
Farewell and Chorley	7	88 14 0	- -	2 1 5	30 0 0	4·75	1 4 5	- - -	121 19 10	- -	1
Harborne (E.M.)	8	7,752 8 7	- -	197 8 7	6,380 0 0	9·5	§1910 6 10 39 0 0	2,700 0 0	18,869 4 0	- -	68
Heathylee	9	73 3 6	- -	5 5 3	- - -	-	10 0 0	- - -	88 8 9	- -	11
†Kingswinford	10	6,747 17 11	- -	- - -	4,500 0 0	13·5	78 6 7	2,104 0 0	13,430 4 6	- -	36
Kinver	11	368 14 11	- -	4 4 2	550 0 0	10·7	10 8	- - -	943 9 9	- -	5
Mucklestone	12	162 14 8	- -	1 1 10	170 0 0	6·	‖18 4 8 1 3 3	- - -	353 3 5	4 12 0	2
Norton-in-the-Moors	13	1,333 4 0	- -	20 6 4	1,300 0 0	13·8	5 5 10	- - -	2,663 16 2	-	
Norton-under-Cannock (U.D.)	14	1,995 3 2	- -	- - -	1,981 0 0	10·	19 9 2	2,480 0 0	6,475 13 4	-	
Onecote	15	63 0 0	- -	- - -	90 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	153 0 0	4 5	
Rocester	16	254 12 0	- -	1 10 6	200 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	456 2 6	-	
Rowley Regis	17	7,978 18 9	- -	- - -	4,494 0 0	11·75	13 3 1	1,740 0 0	14,225 6 10	-	
Rushall (E.M.)	18	515 15 4	- -	1 11 3	240 0 0	13·	- -	- - -	757 9 6	7 0	
†Sedgley	19	5,425 8 8	- -	14 15 6	4,800 0 0	11·25	‖28 4 9 1 3 4	- - -	10,069 16 3	-	
Seighford	20	167 13 0	- -	4 10 8	100 0 0	1·6	3 1 6	- - -	275 5 2	-	
†Tipton	21	4,168 16 10	- -	- - -	3,200 0 0	9·5	49 16 5	960 0 0	8,378 13 3	-	
Warslow and Elkstone	22	124 0 6	- -	2 5 7	60 0 0	4·	‖30 0 0	- - -	216 6 1	-	
*Wednesfield	23	152 7 0	- -	1 0 2	525 0 0	4·9	- -	1,400 0 0	2,078 7 2	73 11	
†Willenhall (U.D.)	24	3,107 13	- -	92 19 4	2,316 0 0	13·5	‖76 10 3 41 11 4	400 0 0	5,934 9 2	-	
Wolstanton	25	6,887 13 8	- -	50 4 4	5,310 0 0	8·	11 13 7	- - -	12,259 11 7	-	
Total		125,456 2 9	75 0 0	1,941 1 11	100,919 13 3	-	5,002 16 1	116,132 8 6	349,411 4 6	289 6	
SUFFOLK.											
Beccles	26	756 1 8	- -	- - -	350 0 0	4·	4 8 2	- - -	1,110 9 10	6 16	
Ipswich	27	6,589 4 8	381 1 0	319 3 11	7,200 0 0	7·	107 8 1	3,370 0 0	17,896 17 8	-	
Sudbury	28	685 14 10	- -	- - -	400 0 0	5·25	2 10 0	- - -	1,088 4 10	-	
Aldham	29	49 16 6	- -	1 5 11	67 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	118 2 5	-	
Aldringham	30	154 16 0	- -	- - -	90 0 0	12·75	- -	- - -	244 16 0	-	
Ash Bocking	31	91 16 6	- -	6 10	60 0 0	8·25	11 9 9	- - -	168 13 1	-	
Ashfield-with-Thorpe	32	54 8 2	- -	- - -	40 0 0	5·75	12 2	- - -	95 0 4	5 10	
Bacton	33	178 0 0	- -	3 13 9	125 0 0	7·75	- -	- - -	306 13 8	-	
Barnardiston (U.D.)	34	54 14 2	- -	- - -	44 0 0	10·25	- -	- - -	98 14 2	-	
Barton Mills	35	60 4 6	- -	- - -	20 0 0	1·75	- -	- - -	80 4 6	-	
Battisford	36	119 2 8	- -	- - -	85 0 0	11·25	- -	- - -	204 2 8	-	
Beyton	37	74 0 6	- -	1 6 4	90 0 0	17·75	- -	- - -	165 6 10	5 0	
Bildeston	38	160 17 8	- -	- - -	135 0 0	13·5	- -	- - -	295 17 8	-	
Blakenham (U.D.)	39	247 4 6	- -	6 1 0	182 0 0	5·75	- -	- - -	433 5 6	-	
Blythburgh	40	102 6 8	- -	1 3 4	90 0 0	[illegible]	‖3 10 0	- - -	196 0 0	5 0	

* Accounts not audited. † Accounts half year to Michaelmas not audited. ‡ Industrial Schools.
† Contribution from Birmingham School Board. ‖ Endowment.

chool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

on.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3 Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
land ier nses f inis- on.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19	1,513 2 1	- -	- -	89 12 6	*1 12 0	154 18 4	213 7 7	- -	2,084 0 4	5,399 3 0	--
2	5,521 8 5	- -	- -	*193 16 9 684 9 1	*37 8 6 230 9 0	523 6 1	859 11 0	- -	8,455 2 6	23,230 15	—
11	1,059 3 10	- -	- -	1,627 6 0	- -	64 11 4	148 11 2	- -	3,072 15 8	6,187 19 10	—
0	1,359 6 1	- -	- -	*2 6	*8 4 3	150 19 6	139 11 5	- -	1,800 3 2	3,687 9 0	--
8	174 12 1	- -	- -	*3 10 0	- -	12 6 0	9 6 10	- -	218 15 11	239 17 0	—
5	1,494 8 3	- -	- -	3,714 8 5	- -	56 6 0	152 7 2	- -	5,585 17 3	10,430 4 4	—
6	111 5 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 10 4	10 8 5	- -	137 7 7	292 15 11	—
1	12,437 12 2	51 19 2	29 15 8	*587 3 8 1,289 3 6	- -	776 5 11	1,974 11 11	39 1 9	18,140 6 4	57,629 11 1	—
-	85 15 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	97 0 3	—	--
10	8,318 14 9	- -	- -	1,265 2 8	72 17 6	814 11 1	1,205 5 1	- -	12,146 12 11	32,558 8 2	—
6	544 7 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	49 15 0	93 16 6	- -	763 3 4	2,643 4 9	—
4	292 4 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 16 0	22 5 1	- -	387 3 3	569 18 0	—
7	1,927 11 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	183 10 1	214 9 4	- -	2,527 17 9	6,027 7 0	—
2	2,566 18 6	- -	- -	*291 3 7 2,167 11 0	*7 11 6 140 15 0	323 0 2	324 4 9	10 0 0	6,063 7 11	10,223 3 2	200 0 0
7	90 3 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 16 8	10 10 9	- -	140 1 5	289 3 4	—
7	396 17 5	- -	- -	- -	*39 9 4	- -	- -	- -	457 2 6	- - -	40 0 0
0	7,153 1 10	- -	- -	*13 1 3 1,640 2 0	*30 12 6 22 16 0	1,562 3 2	978 3 2	- -	12,003 4 11	27,934 6 6	—
4	678 6 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	755 19 4	- - -	75 18 9
7	5,269 17 8	9 16 2	- -	*669 2 6 55 13 4	*54 10 0	510 10 8	591 12 5	- -	7,598 13 6	16,056 4 0	—
1	216 17 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	245 19 1	- - -	63 7 6
5	5,326 6 4	- -	- -	110 0 0	- -	663 7 8	612 19 1	- -	7,068 6 6	17,616 7 2	591 14 0
8	209 4 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 6 8	7 16 4	-	257 15 11	213 6 8	—
1	653 2 3	- -	- -	*317 14 9 1,355 6 0	44 14 0	87 9 4	79 18 6	11 6	2,775 9 5	2,611 0 0	429 3 2
2	4,046 7 7	2 5 1	- -	466 10 8	- -	307 19 4	687 0 5	- -	5,875 16 3	19,661 9 4	85 5 3
4	8,908 12 5	- -	- -	*108 3 10 1,003 0 10	- -	917 19 5	1,676 17 5	60 0 0	13,471 14 3	42,893 5 0	550 0 0
3	163,199 12 1	1,945 11 7	109 8 0	96,388 0 1	2,327 15 7	16,035 12 8	23,793 4 2	311 9 7	318,757 2 6	739,400 1 6	2,760 7 1
	897 0 11	- -	- -	- -	*14 8 6	24 18 7	57 13 7	22 8 7	1,135 13 11	1,623 1 10	—
	12,098 3 6	46 12 4	76 17 10	2,270 3 2 *67 17 9	- -	738 11 2	1,138 1 2	- -	17,550 17 10	34,161 7 1	2,212 7 2
	939 10 3	27 6 0	- -	- -	- -	36 0 0	28 0 8	- -	1,103 17 5	774 0 0	—
	85 4 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 9 9	5 0 6	- -	107 18 4	139 2 9	—
	217 15 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	234 14 9	—	—
	131 14 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 13 6	24 12 2	- -	176 5 0	689 1 7	—
	79 13 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	95 13 5	—	—
	258 3 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 0 0	16 3 5	- -	298 19 4	448 0 0	—
	71 16 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	6 9 6	- -	113 12 0	170 0 0	—
	81 7 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	91 11 1	—	—
	144 12 11	- -	- -	*2 11 0	*6 7 4	15 15 8	17 7 10	- -	196 7 11	486 18 0	—
	95 16 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 14 9	22 6 11	- -	158 12 11	618 15 1	—
	248 19 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	259 19 4	—	—
	317 7 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 10 2	49 0 7	- -	421 17 1	1,381 7 7	—
	182 2 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	205 0 9	—	—

* Not met by loan.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabil

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure. Election Expenses.
SUFFOLK—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brandon -	1	615 8 10	27 14 0	- - -	400 0 0 35 15 0	12·	9 18 10	- - -	1,088 16 8	- -
Bredfield -	2	81 2 6	- -	- - -	65 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	146 2 6	3 3 0
Brockley -	3	84 10 10	- -	- - -	45 0 0	8·	*26 0 0	- - -	155 10 10	- -
Brundish -	4	83 12 10	- -	9 9	70 0 0	6·25	- -	- - -	154 2 7	- -
Bucklesham -	5	122 15 6	- -	- - -	120 14 7	6·	- -	- - -	243 10 1	- -
Bungay (U.D.)	6	770 8 4	- -	5 11 2	554 3 5	10·	4 12 6	- - -	1,334 15 5	35 14 10
Buxhall - -	7	78 19 6	- -	- - -	45 0 0	3·75	- -	- - -	123 19 6	- -
Clare - -	8	420 2 7	25 0 0	1 17 6	250 0 0	11·	- -	- - -	697 0 1	- -
Clopton - -	9	60 16 0	- -	14 11	80 0 0	7·75	- -	- - -	141 10 11	- -
Combs - -	10	164 8 0	- -	- - -	140 0 0	7·75	7 3 2	- - -	311 11 2	- -
Copdock (U.D.)	11	115 16 0	- -	- - -	85 0 0	6·	5 0	- - -	201 1 0	- -
Cowlinge -	12	117 15 6	- -	- - -	123 0 0	9·75	- -	- - -	240 15 6	5 16 6
Cretingham -	13	62 11 2	- -	- - -	61 0 0	7·25	14 10	- - -	124 6 0	- -
Darsham -	14	69 14 8	- -	- - -	80 0 0	6·25	8 6	- - -	150 3 2	- -
Earl Soham -	15	107 0 8	- -	- - -	40 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	147 0 8	3 3 0
Elmswell -	16	63 12 5	- -	1 5	160 0 0	9·5	- -	- - -	223 13 10	5 0 0
Exning - -	17	327 8 4	25 0 0	- - -	450 0 0	4·5	13 19 10	- - -	816 8 2	- -
Fornham All Saints (U.D.)	18	73 10 0	- -	- - -	129 8 10	7·	- -	- - -	202 18 10	4 5 0
Glemsford -	19	760 11 8	- -	6 15 11	350 0 0	16·75	- -	- - -	1,117 7 7	- -
Gosbeck - -	20	47 8 4	- -	- - -	45 0 0	6·75	- -	- - -	92 3 4	3 12 0
Great & Little Bealings (U.D.)	21	142 11 6	- -	- - -	155 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	297 11 6	- -
Great Cornard	22	188 9 1	- -	- - -	140 0 0	7·75	- -	- - -	328 9 1	- -
Grundisburgh (U.D.) - -	23	264 5 0	- -	1 7 2	144 0 0	6·75	3 19 0	- - -	413 11 2	3 12 0
Henley - -	24	90 14 0	- -	- - -	50 0 0	8·	16 0 0	- - -	156 14 0	4 10 6
Hollesley -	25	144 6 10	- -	5 1 7	125 0 0	6·9	- -	- - -	274 8 5	- -
Hundon - -	26	216 7 9	- -	- - -	110 0 0	6·5	*17 2 6	- - -	343 10 3	- -
Ilketshall St. Lawrence (U.D.) - -	27	109 18 0	- -	1 6 10	100 10 0	6·	- -	- - -	211 14 10	8 12 9
Kettleburgh -	28	72 5 4	- -	- - -	38 0 0	5·75	- -	- - -	110 5 4	3 3 0
Lakenheath -	29	368 18 4	- -	8 12 0	180 0 0	4·6	- -	- - -	552 5 4	- -
Lidgate - -	30	109 10 6	- -	- - -	85 0 0	8·75	1 0 10	- - -	195 11 4	- -
Little Waldingfield -	31	119 3 4	- -	- - -	35 0 0	4·5	5 0 0	- - -	159 3 4	- -
Marlesford -	32	91 12 10	- -	- - -	84 0 0	12·	1 4 6	- - -	176 17 4	3 3 0
Melton - -	33	15 2 6	- -	- - -	200 0 0	5·75	- -	- - -	215 2 6	19 10 1
Mendham -	34	166 2 6	- -	- - -	120 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	286 2 6	5 5 0
Mildenhall -	35	434 19 4	- -	8 10 8	600 0 0	9·25	- -	- - -	1,043 10 0	- -
Nedging (U.D.)	36	64 1 6	- -	- - -	33 5 0	4·	- -	- - -	97 6 6	- -
Newmarket, St. Mary -	37	624 16 8	35 0 0	- - -	750 0 0	11·5	13 10 0	- - -	1,423 6 8	5 10 6
Occold (U.D.)	38	110 3 10	- -	- - -	37 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	147 3 10	5 0 0
Otley - -	39	83 14 0	- -	1 12 11	60 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	145 6 11	- -
Oulton - -	40	303 12 10	- -	- - -	230 0 0	11·5	2 1 2	- - -	535 14 0	- -
Peasenhall -	41	201 18 8	- -	2 15 5	180 0 0	14·	- -	- - -	384 14 1	- -
Polstead - -	42	162 16 6	- -	2 17 0	100 0 0	6·1	- -	- - -	265 13 6	17 17 0
Ramsholt -	43	38 17 2	- -	9 1	74 0 0	9·25	- -	- - -	113 6 3	3 3 0
Raydon - -	44	90 8 10	- -	- - -	120 0 0	11·25	1 0 0	- - -	211 8 10	- -
Rumburgh (U.D.) - -	45	90 9 6	- -	- - -	90 0 0	8·	1 13 1	- - -	182 2 7	- -
Shadingfield -	46	97 12 0	- -	- - -	17 0 0	2·5	- -	- - -	114 12 0	6 12 6
Stansfield -	47	71 8 2	- -	0 9 1	65 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	136 17 3	- -
Stanton - -	48	171 3 0	- -	- - -	100 0 0	6·5	2 16 7	- - -	273 19 7	- -
Stow-Upland (U.D.) - -	49	232 2 0	- -	- - -	102 1 8	2·5	- -	- - -	334 3 8	4 15 6
Stradishall -	50	64 3 0	- -	- - -	70 0 0	12·	- -	- - -	134 3 0	- -
Stratford St. Mary (U.D.)	51	167 8 2	- -	- - -	127 0 0	8·	1 8 6	- - -	295 16 8	- -
Swilland -	52	22 14 10	- -	- - -	52 0 0	11·5	12 0	- - -	75 6 10	- -
Tannington -	53	40 5 10	- -	- - -	60 0 0	7·25	- -	- - -	100 5 10	- -
Trimley (U.D.)	54	332 6 10	- -	3 10 3	344 3 3	7·25	- -	- - -	680 0 4	3 3 0
Tuddenham St. Martin (U.D.)	55	83 11 6	- -	- - -	76 1 8	6·	- -	- - -	159 13 2	3 10 6
Ufford - -	56	110 18 0	- -	- - -	40 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	150 18 0	- -

* Endowment.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Election.	Expenses of Sale of Offices of Boards.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SUFFOLK—*cont.*											
Walton (U.D.)	1	425 12 4	- -	1 1 7	592 0 0	6*	0 0 10	2,900 0 0	3,908 15 6	3 3 0	9 0
Wenhaston	2	195 5 10	- -	- - -	150 0 0	10·5	*3 0 0 3 3 7	- - -	351 14 5	- -	12 0
Westhorpe	3	76 5 0	- -	- - -	40 0 0	6·5	1 1 3	- - -	117 6 3	4 0 0	4 4
Westleton	4	202 4 6	- -	- - -	36 0 0	3*	1 0 0	- - -	239 4 6	- -	12 0
Whepstead	5	136 17 6	- -	- - -	97 12 4	7·75	*40 0 0 7 0 0	- -	274 16 10	- -	12 0
Whixoe	6	96 2 10	- -	- - -	38 10 0 26 5 0	11·25	†47 5 0	- - -	208 2 10	- -	12 0
Wickhambrook	7	246 16 10	18 0 0	- - -	180 0 0	9·25	- -	- - -	444 16 10	- -	12 0
Wickhambrook/Keith	8	98 15 10	- -	- - -	30 0 0	3*	- -	- - -	128 15 10	- -	- -
Wissett	9	66 13 0	- -	- - -	45 0 0	4·25	- -	- - -	101 13 0	- -	12 0
Woolpit	10	209 13 10	- -	1 1 7	140 0 0	10*	- -	1,500 0 0	1,849 14 5	4 4 0	15 1
Wortham	11	176 16 6	- -	- - -	120 0 0	9·0	1 13 7	- - -	308 15 1	- -	12 0
Wrentham	12	113 6 2	- -	- - -	95 0 0	6·5	1 14 0	- -			
Yoxford	13	241 19 6	- -	- - -	85 0 0	4·25	- -	- -			
[redacted]		21,580 1 0	431 15 0	982 6 10	18,876 11 6	- -	359 4 3				
SURREY.											
Croydon	14	10,207 17 4	- -	98 0 0	17,000 0 0	6·5	183 4 9				
Guildford (U.D.)	15	1,512 7 10	- -	- - -	2,283 0 0	6·5	22 16 10	- - -			
Alfold	16	79 5 0	- -	- - -	100 0 0	9·5	- -	- - -	179 5 0	6 4 6	12
Banstead (U.D.)	17	499 14 0	- -	7 13 0	930 0 0	8·3	2 19 9	1,200 0 0	2,640 6 9	- -	5
Barnes	18	1,293 4 0	- -	- - -	1,350 0 0	[redacted]	19 2 9	- - -	2,662 6 9	- -	20
Betchworth	19	456 2 2	- -	- - -	530 10 0	11·25	*13 13 8 13 0 4	- -	995 6 2	- -	6
Bisley	20	7 0 0	- -	- - -	47 10 0	11·5	*4 13 0	- - -	59 3 0	17 1 5	-
Bletchingley	21	304 1 0	- -	5 19 2	395 0 0	6·5	- -	- - -	705 0 2	- -	6
Burstow	22	258 14 6	- -	7 0 7	652 0 0	13·6	‡33 0 0 24 9 8	- -	1,025 4 9	- -	7
Carshalton	23	737 9 6	- -	- - -	1,400 0 0	11*	- -	- - -	3,137 9 6	- -	18
Caterham	24	829 10 2	- -	11 7 1	1,570 0 0	11·3	- -	738 0 0	3,146 17 3	31 5 6	12
Egham	25	512 17 10	- -	- - -	1,100 0 0	5*	3 7 6	- - -	1,616 5 4	44 16 9	12
Farnham	26	208 17 6	- -	- - -	750 0 0	3·75	- -	- - -	958 17 6	123 2 3	-
Frimley	27	594 13 10	- -	- - -	600 0 0	5*	7 9 5	- - -	1,202 3 1	- -	6
Horley	28	689 17 0	- -	5 3 5	1,412 10 0	8·6	111 6 9	- - -	2,218 16 2	- -	10
Lingfield	29	600 10 8	- -	9 3	530 0 0	7·75	6 8 6	- - -	1,127 8 4	35 2 3	6
Merstham	30	182 10 2	- -	2 16 0	100 8 0	1·5	- -	- - -	285 6 2	- -	5
Mitcham	31	1,665 19 0	- -	63 5 6	2,500 0 0	11*	17 14 7	- - -	4,235 19 1	- -	12
Pirbright	32	234 16 0	- -	- - -	216 0 0	4·25	6 17 6	- - -	457 13 6	- -	7
Pyrford	33	64 4 4	- -	- - -	220 0 0	12·75	- -	1,900 0 0	2,184 4 4	- -	5
Sanderstead	34	90 3 0	- -	- - -	190 0 0	5*	- -	- - -	280 3 0	4 11 6	21
Shalford (E.M.)	35	381 8 8	- -	4 19 6	320 0 0	6·5	- -	- - -	706 8 2	6 15 0	9
Sutton	36	1,478 8 6	- -	26 0 5	2,330 0 0	7·25	- -	- - -	3,834 8 11	- -	15
Thames Ditton	37	605 13 4	- -	1 19 1	1,000 0 0	8*	- -	1,097 6 0	2,704 17 5	42 12 9	5
Walton-on-Thames	38	1,289 14 0	- -	20 15 10	2,031 0 8	8*	- -	- - -	3,341 9 10	51 9 3	16
Warlingham	39	269 14 5	- -	5 0 6	360 0 0	14*	3 12 6	- - -	638 7 5	19 3 8	12
West Molesey	40	141 3 4	- -	- - -	200 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	341 3 4	- -	3
Windlesham	41	730 19 9	- -	- - -	500 0 0	8·3	*22 18 4 16 18 0	275 0 0	1,335 15 4	26 17 7	6
Woking	[redacted]	1,883 19 10	- -	- - -	1,125 0 0	6*	46 16 9	- - -	3,025 16 7	- -	18
Worplesdon	43	260 10 11	- -	- - -	210 0 0	5*	7 10 4	- - -	487 1 3	- -	3
Total		27,340 11 10	- -	247 8 3	42,042 10 0	- -	568 0 9	6,456 0 0	77,176 10 10	396 3 6	480

* Endowment. † Contribution from Birdbrook School Board. ‡ Contribution from Bletchingley School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.										Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
1. Administration. General and other Expenses of Administration.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges. Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	5. Capital Charges. Furnishing School Buildings.	6. Loans. Repayment of Principal of Loans.	6. Loans. Interest on Loans.	7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 19 4	709 5 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	49 1 3	61 16 3	- -	908 5 6	4,617 1 3	—
0 15 3	244 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 0 0	47 12 2	- -	343 14 11	1,098 10 0	—
3 7 3	82 6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 3 6	13 16 6	- -	119 17 4	382 12 8	—
2 5 6	235 5 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	247 11 5	- -	38 7 4
10 9	184 2 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 14 2	41 6	- -	256 13 9	1,159 13 9	—
3 18 10	137 4 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 0 0	25 12 11	- -	205 16 3	709 0 0	—
3 2 8	285 0 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 8 10	53 19 3	- -	397 10 11	1,493 8 0	—
3 0 0	117 17 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	119 17 9	—	—
3 7 6	117 17 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	131 5 0	—	—
5 11 10	241 18 8	- -	- -	1,072 7 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,343 2 11	1,500 0 0	—
4 15 0	272 12 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	290 2 8	—	—
2 7 6	194 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	206 16 9	—	—
4 16 5	286 16 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	301 12 7	—	—
3 1 2	32,414 12 2	73 18 4	161 17 10	3,890 2 3	23 12 1	2,377 0 6	3,297 15 0	22 8 7	45,293 12 1	98,240 3 5	598 17 7
4 10 2	19,413 4 7	341 3 5	-	*60 12 3 2,994 8 3	-	2,637 14 2	3,157 1 10	73 4 11	31,354 9 0	86,750 15 0	300 0 0
1 13 6	2,591 7 5	- -	- -	127 19 10	14 14 1	186 12 8	601 12 0	- -	3,733 19 6	15,394 0 11	—
4 16 9	140 19 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 17 0	27 10 7	- -	210 18 0	767 11 2	28 5 6
1 9 0	1,411 10 7	- -	- -	750 7 0	- -	53 7 7	86 2 6	- -	2,372 13 4	3,587 14 6	—
5 7 5	1,980 1 2	22 15 7	- -	- -	- -	181 4 7	152 9 6	- -	2,661 18 3	4,011 15 11	—
3 12 10	888 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	44 1 0	44 9 0	- -	1,034 4 6	1,024 13 7	—
1 18 5	30 16 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	49 16 1	—	—
3 0 0	474 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	50 18 10	57 11 5	†83 0 0	716 2 9	1,593 19 0	100 0 0
3 2 1	624 11 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	55 11 8	46 18 4	- -	825 3 2	1,275 2 4	—
6 11 9	1,620 9 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	108 11 0	204 6 6	6 3 0	2,055 2 0	5,533 19 8	—
3 6 1	1,692 2 9	- -	- -	1,796 8 6	- -	217 17 8	287 18 5	- -	4,161 18 5	8,336 5 8	—
3 18 1	745 3 3	7 16 5	- -	*581 4 8	*2 1 6	175 0 0	78 1 10	- -	1,763 1 9	2,100 0 0	—
0 11 8	281 13 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	‡71 5 0	496 12 7	—	—
0 8 9	907 0 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	124 13 4	98 5 2	- -	1,180 7 4	2,714 0 0	—
1 5 1	1,613 9 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	158 9 11	144 16 11	- -	2,058 1 9	3,935 8 11	—
0 13 11	868 6 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	62 0 0	36 0 8	- -	1,076 3 9	983 0 0	109 12 11
2 8 4	301 16 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	329 5 2	—	—
3 4 11	2,991 15 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	264 18 0	318 17 1	- -	3,843 15 11	8,116 16 0	—
1 16 8	316 0 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 0 0	30 15 8	- -	415 3 2	854 0 0	—
6 18 3	150 17 6	- -	- -	1859 18 1	*23 1 9 40 1 11	27 5 0	29 13 11	- -	2,162 16 5	1,872 15 0	—
-	198 11 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 8 5	38 8 5	- -	283 15 1	1,080 6 1	—
1 3 3	561 9 5	- -	- -	640 18 0	37 13 11	34 2 0	45 3 4	- -	1,397 7 11	1,561 18 1	—
3 2 0	2,884 13 6	- -	- -	300 0 0	- -	215 13 5	481 11 3	- -	4,103 0 2	12,347 5 3	—
7 18 7	1,054 9 9	- -	- -	743 1 0	- -	129 9 6	166 13 2	- -	2,261 11 9	5,202 13 6	—
7 3 11	2,745 3 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	201 11 6	208 12 4	- -	3,355 0 8	5,287 16 9	—
1 19 8	417 1 2	- -	- -	550 0 0	- -	61 0 0	62 14 11	- -	1,148 9 9	1,878 0 0	—
9 5 6	210 5 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	53 14 0	44 10 0	- -	352 15 3	1,020 6 0	—
1 1 8	790 15 11	- -	- -	*32 18 9 203 13 0	- -	58 14 8	66 11 4	- -	1,233 12 11	2,012 2 4	—
0 8 8	2,531 14	- -	- -	- -	- -	322 18 1	319 10 7	- -	3,301 1 8	8,325 3 0	—
3 12 9	426 12 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 6 0	1 12 7	- -	489 3 4	37 4 0	—
344 2 8	50,875 3 6	371 15 5	- -	10,641 2 4	117 13 2	5,513 10 0	6,837 19 3	233 12 11	80,426 11 4	187,606 12 8	537 18 5

* Not met by loan. † Contribution to Burstow School Board. ‡ Paid to Managers of late National School.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Election.	Expenses of Loans.
SUSSEX.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Brighton (U.D.)	1	13,673 2 11	724 18 3	990 16 3	17,250 0 0	7·1	684 13 9 *1555 12 11	21,500 0 0	56,379 4 1	- -	1,[illegible]
*Hastings (U.D.)	2	3,375 11 10	743 8 7	- - -	7,004 15 3	4·3	†105 17 3 77 3 6	1,500 0 0	12,806 16 5	- -	[illegible]
*Rye	3	906 1 10	- -	3 7 7	750 0 0	7·5	10 13 9	- - -	1,670 3 2	- -	[illegible]
Aldingbourne	4	143 3 6	- -	3 7 6	140 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	286 11 0	25 17 1	[illegible]
Alfriston (U.D.)	5	160 18 6	- -	- - -	69 11 0 10 13 8	5·5	- -	- - -	241 3 2	- -	[illegible]
Arlington	6	100 16 2	- -	10 6	111 13 11 63 11 1	4·5	- -	- - -	276 11 8	- -	[illegible]
Ashburnham (U.D.)	7	143 17 4	- -	2	157 3 8	10·	1 8 11	- - -	302 10 1	3 8 6	[illegible]
Brede	8	263 13 8	- -	1 9 8	140 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	405 3 4	- -	[illegible]
Chiddingly	9	140 19 8	- -	- - -	120 0 0	7·75	- -	- - -	260 19 8	5 9 4	[illegible]
Clayton (U.D.)	10	845 19 9	- -	9 14 4	1,754 0 0	7·7	70 12 6	- - -	2,680 6 7	- -	[illegible]
East Grinstead	11	1,190 1 6	- -	- - -	1,190 0 0	8·	18 6 7	- - -	2,398 8 1	- -	[illegible]
Fernhurst (U.D.)	12	201 18 6	- -	- - -	168 0 0	8·5	- -	- - -	369 18 6	4 9 2	[illegible]
Funtington	13	196 0 8	- -	- - -	200 0 0	8·	2 14 11	- - -	398 15 7	5 18 9	[illegible]
Hailsham	14	443 12 8	- -	9 5 7	625 0 0	9·5	- -	- - -	1,077 18 3	34 4 6	[illegible]
Heathfield	15	199 3 2	- -	3 5 7	300 0 0	9·5	- -	- - -	502 8 9	7 9 0	[illegible]
Hollington	16	341 17 0	- -	6 0 3	430 0 0	11·	3 10 0	- - -	781 7 3	- -	[illegible]
Horsham (U.D.)	17	1,565 5 10	- -	- - -	2,500 0 0	10·3	20 17 7	1,075 0 0	5,211 3 5	- -	[illegible]
Hove	18	2,406 0 2	- -	473 3 8	5,750 0 0	5·	30 2 5	6,259 0 0	14,918 6 3	- -	[illegible]
Itchingfield	19	113 3 11	- -	3 0 10	95 0 0	4·	†12 6 4	- - -	222 11 1	6 0 3	[illegible]
Linchmere	20	55 9 0	- -	- - -	85 0 0	10·	17 3	- - -	141 6 3	- -	[illegible]
Lindfield	21	372 10 8	- -	- - -	544 0 0	8·4	†5 6 3 4 8 0	- - -	926 4 11	17 13 5	[illegible]
Littlehampton	22	612 7 6	- -	- - -	500 0 0	5·	†14 18 8 11 1 0	- - -	1,138 7 2	27 1 9	[illegible]
Lyminster	23	388 18 0	- -	- - -	400 0 0	10·	- -	- - -	788 18 0	5 15 6	[illegible]
Newhaven	24	932 6 0	- -	- - -	750 0 0	9·75	2 3	- - -	1,682 8 3	- -	[illegible]
Newick	25	46 0 2	- -	- - -	95 0 0	5·1	16 5	- - -	141 16 7	3 13 6	[illegible]
New Shoreham	26	563 8 6	- -	14 9 8	440 0 0	10·3	- -	- - -	1,019 18 2	- -	[illegible]
North Mundham (U.D.)	27	149 4 0	- -	1 7 3	204 0 0	10·	- -	- - -	354 11 3	7 8 6	[illegible]
Ore (E.M.)	28	954 11 6	- -	19 8 7	1,150 0 0	16·5	- -	- - -	2,124 0 1	6 4 0	[illegible]
Patcham	29	130 13 0	- -	3 10 1	240 0 0	3·	2 14 3	- - -	376 17 4	3 14 6	[illegible]
Plumpton	30	98 2 11	- -	10	185 0 0	13·	- -	- - -	283 3 9	3 15 6	[illegible]
Pulborough	31	315 1 8	- -	6 2 0	325 0 0	6·4	- -	- - -	646 3 8	- -	[illegible]
Ringmer	32	379 14 8	- -	2 11 6	240 0 0	7·2	- -	428 19 2	1,051 5 4	- -	[illegible]
Rotherfield	33	416 3 10	- -	8 19 2	550 0 0	6·25	150 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,125 3 0	6 12 11	[illegible]
Rudgwick	34	136 15 0	- -	1 0 6	180 0 0	8·5	- -	- - -	317 15 6	7 1 0	[illegible]
Rusper	35	102 12 6	- -	2 5 2	80 0 0	4·	‡4 16 8	- - -	189 14 4	- -	[illegible]
Seaford (U.D.)	36	435 4 10	- -	2 7 3	370 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	807 12 1	- -	[illegible]
Sidlesham	37	197 3 0	- -	1 9 2	200 0 0	9·75	16 10	- - -	399 9 0	- -	[illegible]
Slaugham	38	394 15 0	- -	- - -	600 0 0	15·	26 1 5	- - -	1,020 16 5	7 19 6	[illegible]
Slinfold	39	126 7 0	- -	- - -	125 0 0	5·	8 9 10	- - -	259 16 10	- -	[illegible]
South Bersted	40	697 7 6	- -	- - -	900 0 0	11·	18 8 10	- - -	1,615 16 4	- -	[illegible]
Southwick	41	451 16 6	- -	5 1 8	370 0 0	11·	- -	- - -	826 18 2	- -	[illegible]
Stedham	42	29 2 0	- -	- - -	140 0 0	12·4	- -	- - -	169 2 0	- -	[illegible]
Thakeham	43	91 9 6	- -	- - -	100 0 0	10·	- -	- - -	191 9 6	- -	[illegible]
Udimore	44	82 8 4	- -	- - -	150 0 0	12·	- -	- - -	232 8 4	4 13 0	[illegible]
Upper Beeding	45	76 19 0	- -	- - -	185 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	261 19 0	- -	[illegible]
Warningcamp	46	41 1 0	- -	- - -	10 0 0	2·	§25 0 0	- - -	76 1 0	3 13 3	[illegible]
Westbourne	47	415 17 8	- -	- - -	415 0 0	10·	2 6 1	- - -	833 3 9	5 17 9	[illegible]
West Chiltington	48	92 1 8	- -	18 8	72 0 0	4·75	†30 0 0	- - -	195 0 4	- -	[illegible]
Westfield	49	150 19 8	- -	1 16 4	260 0 0	13·	- -	- - -	412 16 0	12 14 9	[illegible]
Westham (U.D.)	50	223 9 6	- -	2 9 1	306 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	530 18 7	- -	[illegible]
Wilmington	51	70 18 10	- -	1 3 10	40 0 0	3·1	- -	- - -	112 2 8	4 17 5	[illegible]
Wisborough Green	52	186 4 8	- -	- - -	200 0 0	6·5	- -	- - -	386 4 8	- -	[illegible]
Wivelsfield	53	127 5 6	- -	1 5 1	178 0 0	4·8	- -	- - -	306 10 7	4 1 0	[illegible]
Total		35,955 18 8	1,468 6 10	1,580 7 9	49,468 8 7	- -	2,999 4 2	31,762 19 2	123,136 5 2	225 19 2	[illegible]

* Industrial Schools. † Endowment. ‡ Contribution from Horsham School Board.
§ Contribution from Lyminster School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

ation.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
pal and ther penses of mlnis- ration.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14 7	23,690 14 4	2,101 14 5	685 16 9	19053 12 10	459 13 9	2,109 3 9	4,279 13 7	2 2 0	54,776 6 4	136,393 7 9	5,178 4 10
5 9	6,918 15 0	158 9 5	1055 12 5	*62 15 0 976 3 0	- -	1,037 11 11	985 19 10	†111 15 8	11,910 3 0	26,978 14 10	—
5 1	1,155 13 8	- -	- -	- -	27 19 9	73 2 6	91 16 10	- -	1,454 15 3	2,702 19 2	—
18 0	190 13 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 18 4	38 6 8	- -	304 13 4	1,078 5 6	—
5 7	150 4 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 0 0	3 18 11	- -	193 14 2	104 10 0	62 8 8
2 3	134 12 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 3 4	37 17 9	- -	294 6 0	1,028 1 8	35 18 7
14 3	180 6 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 0 0	31 18 0	- -	282 7 2	896 0 0	61 16 7
17 4	362 2 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	389 1 2	—	—
0 0	219 2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	246 11 7	- - -	26 19 6
15 4	1,703 3 5	- -	- -	*300 0 0	- -	230 11 10	329 8 3	- -	2,726 8 10	9,091 2 11	115 4 4
6 9	1,810 10 7	- -	- -	*49 8 5	- -	134 7 4	79 18 4	- -	2,312 11 5	2,120 12 0	2 9 0
16 3	327 1 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 10 0	3 6 4	- -	372 3 7	87 0 0	—
11 11	282 16 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 14 5	39 8 11	- -	381 10 2	1,107 5 5	—
5 0	804 7 1	- -	- -	300 0 0	- -	40 12 6	97 10 0	- -	1,340 19 1	2,755 3 0	79 15 4
8 1	336 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 4 0	54 17 11	- -	504 11 4	1,525 4 0	—
17 4	519 15 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	62 4 5	108 1 6	- -	752 18 8	2,734 13 0	—
3 9	2,675 6 8	69 19 3	- -	*215 18 6 1,269 17 5	*51 3 6 151 13 0	513 16 4	393 0 7	‡4 16 8	5,620 15 8	11,636 4 11	58 1 2
18 10	6,058 7 11	- -	- -	6,386 17 10	*327 18 6 *119 8 6	642 11 2	1,280 12 8	- -	15,259 3 5	34,513 2 6	—
16 7	209	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	232 19 5	—	—
15 0	106 15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	121 10 9	—	—
16 6	594 18 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	83 4 0	101 10 0	§6 10 2	852 14 8	2,475 2 0	6 3 3
5 6	855 18 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	58 7 6	103 6 2	- -	1,115 19 7	2,898 17 6	50 12 5
3 8	497 16 7	- -	- -	- -	*8 15 6	84 7 6	88 4 11	‖25 0 0	764 18 8	2,420 2 2	—
13 9	1,327 13 5	- -	- -	183 3 9	- -	60 7 7	135 8 8	- -	1,841 6 9	3,810 12 4	82 1 0
11 2	75 17 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 12 0	10 12 1	- -	137 5 11	258 8 0	—
6 3	788 4 0	1 12 6	- -	- -	- -	53 17 10	107 0 2	- -	1,009 15 9	3,016 16 0	79 10 10
17 8	233 7 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 0 0	20 15 10	- -	317 8 9	576 0 0	—
13 5	1,693 14 7	16 11 0	- -	- -	- -	126 16 10	130 2 7	- -	2,105 7 5	3,622 17 4	—
8 10	274 13 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 6 10	49 6 8	- -	397 10 5	1,388 0 10	37 8 0
0 10	192 14 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 1 5	48 9 10	- -	309 2 6	1,354 13 11	29 11 11
14 6	534 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	594 17 10	- - -	43 3 0
4 8	469 5 6	- -	- -	225 0 0	- -	43 4 0	54 8 8	- -	840 12 10	1,940 19 2	32 14 3
1 1	584 10 1	- -	44 5 0	465 12 6 *104 5 8	- -	31 9 10	69 8 11	- -	1,359 6 0	2,952 13 3	89 4 9
4 0	211 17 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 2 0	39 1 7	- -	319 6 6	950 13 6	67 11 3
4 1	232 1 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	265 5 8	—	—
17 9	600 17 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 10 8	42 19 1	- -	735 5 0	1,195 12 8	78 3 8
7 9	258 13 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 13 0	54 1 6	- -	362 0 11	1,522 7 10	35 15 10
4 3	657 16 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	152 18 7	126 18 2	- -	996 17 4	3,441 9 3	4 0 11
14 11	245 17 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	267 12 9	- - -	21 18 3
2 9	1,018 13 9	- -	- -	*48 15 8	*17 7 0	128 9 0	135 13 2	7 19 3	1,466 0 7	3,779 13 0	84 19 11
17 1	674 19 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	50 5 9	85 5 3	- -	851 17 6	2,385 16 10	9 4 5
15 8	114 9 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 13 8	36 7 8	- -	196 16 6	1,018 1 10	17 12 10
15 6	123 11 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 19 8	23 1 6	- -	181 19 10	639 6 0	—
6 1	152 9 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 16 0	29 10 2	- -	230 13 7	818 8 0	—
18 6	223 10 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	243 12 1	—	—
6 1	60 16 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	80 0 8	- - -	38 6 5
9 10	641 16 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 15 11	65 17 1	- -	804 16 10	1,831 19 1	2 8 7
13 11	174 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	187 5 5	—	—
11 0	258 7 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 1 1	52 18 7	- -	386 13 3	1,463 4 0	49 1 0
9 10	448 17 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	38 12 5	48 1 3	- -	581 0 9	1,336 1 9	84 12 2
18 6	83 9 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	99 0 2	- - -	22 13 6
8 0	248 2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 13 9	46 10 3	- -	348 9 2	1,312 13 7	3 12 11
18 9	208 13 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 13 7	26 5 2	- -	296 11 11	732 2 5	6 12 9
7 19 9	62,654 3 3	2,348 6 7	1,785 14 2	29,641 10 7	1,154 18 9	6,266 12 3	9,592 0 7	158 3 9	120,024 8 10	283,904 18 11	6,596 1 10

* Not met by loan. † Scholarships. ‡ Contribution to Rusper School Board. § Endowment.
‖ Contribution to Warningcamp School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilit

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Election.	
WARWICK.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Birmingham	1	76,634 17 1	- -	931 6 6	100,500 0 0	11·8	*263 8 11 232 3 9	18,115 7 3	196,689 3 5	- -	
Coventry	2	3,250 17 4	- -	- - -	4,000 0 0	7·	29 8 3	- - -	7,280 5 6	- -	
Royal Leamington Spa	3	2,844 3 2	- -	26 7 3	4,150 0 0	6·	†843 5 0 55 14 6	- - -	7,918 9 11	62 11 6	
Stratford-on-Avon	4	510 1 0	- -	- - -	600 0 0	4·25	5 19 0	- - -	1,116 0 0	- -	
Warwick	5	1,540 2 10	- -	- - -	2,133 0 0	10·	83 19 0	678 0 0	4,435 1 10	- -	
Aston (E.M.)	6	17,453 6 8	- -	1,726 0 1	6,700 0 0	10·55	13,875 13 3 487 1 0	- - -	33,162 1 0	10 7 3	
Atherstone	7	1,172 14 5	- -	10 15 6	410 0 0	7·	*16 0 8	2,910 0 0	4,519 10 7	23 6 7	
Bearley	8	103 12 2	- -	1 3 11	66 17 6	12·	- -	- - -	171 11 1	4 19 4	
Blokenhill	9	45 15 4	- -	8 9	90 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	136 4 0	4 15 6	
Bishop's Itchington	10	252 4 4	- -	2 9 0	120 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	374 13 4	- -	
Bolehall and Glascote (E.M.)	11	1,020 19 3	- -	- - -	950 0 0	17·5	6 16 8	280 0 0	2,257 15 5	13 11 4	
Burton Dassett	12	160 15 0	- -	- - -	40 0 0	1·75	19 13 5	- - -	220 15 5	- -	
Claverdon (U.D.)	13	206 6 8	- -	6 9 10	125 8 8	6·	15 0	- - -	336 19 6	- -	
Exhall (Coventry)	14	232 4 8	- -	- - -	150 0 0	4·4	- -	- - -	382 4 8	21 1 9	
Foleshill	15	1,346 19 6	- -	17 16 8	1,000 0 0	11·25	7 0 0	2,600 0 0	4,971 15 8	- -	
Great Alne	16	43 7 6	- -	15 1	75 0 0	6·5	- -	- - -	124 2 7	- -	
Haseley (U.D.)	17	208 17 3	- -	4 18 7	337 1 6	5·5	- -	- - -	550 17 3	- -	
Haselor	18	55 3 0	- -	1 11 3	80 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	136 14 3	5 13 6	
Hillmorton	19	303 3 2	- -	4 6 8	300 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	607 9 10	- -	
Kingsbury	20	472 19 10	- -	9 7 0	600 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	1,082 6 10	9 13 6	
Lea Marston (U.D.)	21	166 14 6	- -	3 10 9	282 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	452 5 3	- -	
Milverton (E.M.)	22	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	-	2 5 0	- - -	2 5 0	- -	
Newbold-upon-Avon (U.D.)	23	493 4 10	- -	- - -	382 1 1	6·	10 15 2 §50 0 0	- - -	931 1 1	- -	
Norton Lindsey (U.D.)	24	84 12 2	- -	2 5 3	79 15 0	11·	- -	- - -	166 12 5	3 9 6	
Oxhill	25	61 3 10	- -	- - -	55 0 0	7·5	9 0	- - -	116 12 10	- -	
Polesworth	26	953 11 0	- -	15 14 1	500 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	1,469 5 1	- -	
Snitterfield	27	197 5 10	- -	2 18 3	148 14 5	7·	- -	- - -	348 18 11	- -	
Southam	28	203 13 4	- -	3 12 4	220 0 0	7·25	- -	- - -	427 5 8	3 3 3	
Stockton	29	194 13 0	- -	3 10 9	165 0 0	14·	- -	- - -	363 3 0	- -	
Stoke	30	335 13 3	- -	4 3 5	190 0 0	7·5	1 5 0	270 0 0	801 2 1	- -	
Warmington	31	76 4 0	- -	- - -	80 0 0	6·75	6 2	- - -	156 10 2	5 12 6	
Wilnecote (U.D.)	32	900 9 2	- -	- - -	500 0 0	13·75	11 1 10	- - -	1,411 11 0	- -	
Wootton Wawen	33	215 7 3	- -	3 3 3	350 0 0	6·4	6 2 4	- - -	574 14 11	30 0 6	
Total		111,641 5 7	- -	2,735 10							
WESTMORELAND.											
Kendal	34	- - -	- -	- -	- -						
Bolton	35	7 5 0	- -	- -	- -						
Brough (U.D.)	36	137 17 9	- -	- -	- -						
Brougham	37	54 0 0	- -	1 13							
Cliburn	38	100 18 6	- -	3 9							

* Endowment. † Sale of land and buildi

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

1. Education. General and other expenses of administration.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges. Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	5. Capital Charges. Furnishing School Buildings.	6. Loans. Repayment of Principal of Loans.	6. Loans. Interest on Loans.	7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893. For Loans.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893. Other Liabilities.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8 15 10	123,763 12 11	660 5 8	- -	13,782 10 11	714 11 2	8,388 1 7	21709 6 8	†1,910 6 10 ‡3,875 13 3 §2,538 2 11 ‖276 2 11 1,799 19 6	189,385 9 11	613,391 19 4	13,448 1 1
19 7	5,774 13 11	- -	- -	6,385 10 2	- -	718 6 1	1,218 1 4	8 5	14,649 6 2	31,841 6 2	—
17 1	5,344 4 6	- -	- -	746 7 0	96 0 0	717 5 11	1,167 4 2	- -	8,691 18 0	29,533 6 0	—
15 10	669 14 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	186 0 0	135 9 4	- -	1,089 19 5	3,473 0 0	124 10 0
10 2	2,665 4 1	30 15 4	- -	150 0 0	- -	130 7 4	536 7 8	58 2 7	3,848 7 2	14,027 14 7	256 5 3
10 8	21,353 15 10	17 1 7	- -	3,434 16 6	- -	1,691 14 8	4,979 16 8	- -	32,976 16 4	134,943 11 9	1,213 11 11
10 0	1,272 6 5	- -	- -	2,657 16 0	102 4 4	74 0 11	186 10 5	¶87 18 9	4,475 13 5	6,183 17 9	—
2 1	113 5 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 6 7	13 0 3	- -	154 13 5	361 9 10	61 18 0
4 7	97 9 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 15 5	19 8 2	- -	153 15 10	545 16 3	—
8 4	346 16 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 7 0	3 16 0	- -	398 12 8	90 17 6	—
8 3	1,265 4 6	- -	- -	396 3 10	10 10 0	262 19 7	310 18 1	- -	2,347 10 7	8,538 14 5	—
4 0	256 4 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	266 8 11	—	—
17 10	272 17 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 6 8	16 17 2	- -	315 19 2	466 16 0	61 15 8
11 10	256 1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 12 11	57 4 3	- -	393 12 0	1,602 14 5	—
3 0	1,680 2 6	- -	- -	2,102 7 6	- -	79 3 7	156 6 7	- -	4,169 3 2	6,978 5 4	—
15 5	110 15 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	127 11 2	- - -	7 0 6
11 9	326 6 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 9 10	145 8 0	- -	523 15 11	3,603 8 2	81 1 11
0 0	67 12 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 13 2	32 8 3	- -	136 7 11	832 7 6	—
11 8	360 12 5	- -	- -	*172 17 10	- -	15 3 4	31 14 5	- -	609 19 8	891 4 0	—
11 7	719 17 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	106 5 4	168 19 7	- -	1,060 5 7	4,101 12 0	—
0 10	331 2 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 0 0	23 9 4	- -	402 8 1	657 0 0	45 17 8
-	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	—	—
12 6	476 17 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	135 15 0	127 1 11	**14 0 0	817 6 10	3,331 10 8	230 1 6
15 9	122 13 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 6 8	24 18 0	- -	177 3 4	700 2 0	16 6 6
7 4	70 16 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 10 0	10 19 5	- -	109 12 9	304 0 0	—
5 3	738 9 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	103 19 3	102 13 7	- -	1,013 7 2	1,015 7 2	—
10 1	269 5 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	288 15 2	- - -	49 1 0
7 1	317 4 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 0 0	28 17 6	- -	438 12 4	800 0 0	—
8 4	325 4 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 6 8	9 17 6	- -	367 16 6	256 6 8	—
17 0	395 19 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 7 3	36 15 4	- -	771 17 2	1,171 2 9	—
13 7	113 9 7	- -	- -	233 11 6	33 7 0	18 14 0	23 7 11	- -	183 7 7	654 10 0	22 14 4
15 2	799 5 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	88 16 1	168 8 4	- -	1,101 5 2	4,639 4 4	—
1 6	330 13 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	97 11 4	77 9 8	- -	579 16 6	1,993 2 4	38 1 8
3 11	171,037 18 2	708 2 7	- -	30,062 1 3	956 12 6	13,060 6 2	31,522 15 6	10,560 15 2	272,026 15 0	876,912 6 11	15,656 7 0
18 7	- - -	15 10 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	154 9 3	—	—
1 0	35 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 11 10	—	16 1 5
11 1	237 2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 17 3	31 17 3	- -	327 4 4	888 12 1	—
12 0	96 19 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	11 11 0	- -	121 2 6	320 0 0	—
19 5	147 14 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 15 0	23 19 6	- -	194 8 10	677 14 2	1 1 10

*Not met by loan. † Contribution to Harborne, E.M. School Board. ‡ Contribution to Aston School Board.
§ Contribution to King's Norton School Board. ‖ Scholarships. ¶ Paid to Managers of late Voluntary School. ** Sinking Fund.

General Abstract of Stateme

[illegible] and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. [illegible] Fees, and Books, &c. sold to [illegible]	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	Rate per £.	[illegible] from other Sources.	Loans.	[illegible] Receipts.	Election Expenses.	[illegible]
WARWICK.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Birmingham	1	76,634 17 1	- -	934 6 6	100,500 0 0	11·6	{*263 8 11 / 232 3 9}	16,115 7 2	196,680 3 5	- -	-
Coventry	2	3,250 17 4	- -	- - -	4,000 0 0	7·	29 5 2	- - -	7,280 5 6	- -	-
Royal Leamington Spa	3	2,344 3 2	- -	25 7 3	4,150 0 0	6·	{†842 5 0 / 55 14 6}	- - -	7,918 9 11	62 11 [illegible]	-
Stratford-on-Avon	4	510 1 0	- -	- - -	600 0 0	4·25	5 19 0	- - -	1,116 0 0	- -	-
Warwick	5	1,540 2 10	- -	- - -	2,133 0 0	10·	83 19 0	678 0 0	4,435 1 10	- -	-
Aston (E.M.)	6	17,453 6 8	- -	1,736 0 1	9,700 0 0	10·65	{13,875 13 3 / 427 1 0}	- - -	38,163 1 0	16 7 [illegible]	-
Atherstone	7	1,172 14 5	- -	16 15 6	410 0 0	7·	*16 9 8	3,910 0 0	4,519 10 7	20 6 [illegible]	-
Bearley	8	103 12 2	- -	1 1 11	66 17 0	[illegible]	- -	- - -	171 11 1	4 [illegible]	-
Bickenhill	9	46 15 4	- -	6 8	90 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	136 4 0	4 [illegible]	-
Bishop's Itchington	10	252 4 4	- -	2 9 0	120 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	374 13 4	- -	-
Bolehall and Glascote (E.M.)	11	1,020 19 3	- -	- - -	950 0 0	17·5	6 16 2	280 0 0	2,257 15 5	15 11 4	
Burton Dassett	12	160 13 0	- -	- - -	40 0 0	1·75	19 12 5	- - -	220 15 5	- -	
Claverdon (U.D.)	13	206 6 8	- -	6 9 10	123 8 0	6·	15 6	- - -	336 19 6	- -	
Exhall (Coventry)	14	232 4 8	- -	- - -	130 0 0	4·4	- -	- - -	362 4 8	21 1 [illegible]	
Foleshill	15	1,346 19 6	- -	17 16 2	1,000 0 0	11·25	7 0 0	2,600 0 0	4,971 15 8	- -	
Great Alne	16	48 7 6	- -	15 1	75 0 0	6·5	- -	- - -	134 2 7	- -	
Haseley (U.D.)	17	206 17 2	- -	4 18 7	337 1 6	5·5	- -	- - -	550 17 3	- -	
Haselor	18	55 3 0	- -	1 11 2	80 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	136 14 3	5 13 4	
Hillmorton	19	303 3 2	- -	4 6 6	300 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	607 9 10	- -	
Kingsbury	20	472 19 10	- -	9 7 0	600 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	1,083 6 10	9 15 6	
Lea Marston (U.D.)	21	106 14 6	- -	3 10 9	282 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	452 5 3	- -	
Milverton (E.M.)	22	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	-	2 5 0	- - -	2 5 0	- -	
Newbold-upon-Avon (U.D.)	23	403 4 10	- -	- - -	332 1 1	5·	{10 15 2 / §50 0 0}	- - -	801 1 1	- -	
Norton Lindsey (U.D.)	24	84 12 2	- -	2 5 3	70 15 0	11·	- -	- - -	166 12 5	5 9 [illegible]	
Oxhill	25	61 3 10	- -	- - -	55 0 0	7·5	9 0	- - -	116 12 10	- -	
Polesworth	26	963 11 0	- -	15 14 1	500 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	1,469 5 1	- -	
Snitterfield	27	197 5 10	- -	2 15 9	143 14 5	7·	- -	- - -	343 15 11	- -	
Southam	28	303 13 4	- -	3 12 4	220 0 0	7·25	- -	- - -	427 5 8	5 3 [illegible]	
Stockton	29	194 13 0	- -	3 10 0	165 0 0	14·	- -	- - -	363 3 0	- -	
Stoke	30	335 13 8	- -	4 3 5	190 0 0	7·5	1 5 0	270 0 0	801 2 1	- -	
Warmington	31	76 4 0	- -	- - -	80 0 0	6·75	6 2	- - -	156 10 2	5 13 4	
Wilnecote (U.D.)	32	900 9 2	- -	- - -	500 0 0	13·75	11 1 10	- - -	1,411 11 0	- -	
Wootton Wawen	33	215 7 2	- -	3 2 5	350 0 0	6·4	6 2 4	- - -	574 11 11	30 0 [illegible]	
Total		111,641 5 7	- -	2,735 10 5	128,307 17 0	-	3,948 1 4	24,353 7 2	278,536 1 6	238 12 [illegible]	
WESTMORELAND.											
Kendal	34	- - -	- -	- - -	200 0 0	1·	1 3 0	- - -	201 3 0	- -	
Bolton	35	7 5 6	- -	- - -	- - -	-	- -	- - -	7 5 0	- -	
Brough (U.D.)	36	187 17 9	- -	- - -	148 6 11	6·	5 0	- - -	336 9 3	15 16 [illegible]	
Brougham	37	54 0 0	- -	1 12 7	70 0 0	[illegible]	3 7	- - -	125 16 2	- -	
Cliburn	38	100 19 6	- -	8 9 9	80 0 0	9·75	*32 0 0	- - -	221 9 3	- -	

* Endowment. † Sale of land and buildings. ‡ Contribution from Birmingham School Board. § Sinking Fund

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.											Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
...stion. ...gal and ...ther ...penses of ...minis- ...ation.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges. Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	5. Capital Charges. Furnishing School Buildings.	6. Loans. Repayment of Principal of Loans.	6. Loans. Interest on Loans.	7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15 10	123,763 12 11	630 5 8	- -	13,782 10 11	714 11 2	8,388 1 7	21709 6 8	†1,910 6 10 ‡3,875 13 3 §2,538 2 11 ‖276 2 11 1,799 19 6	189,385 9 11	613,391 19 4	13,448 1 1
9 7	5,774 13 11	- -	- -	6,385 10 2	- -	718 6 1	1,218 1 4	8 5	14,649 6 2	31,841 6 2	—
7 1	5,344 4 6	- -	- -	746 7 0	96 0 0	717 5 11	1,167 4 2	- -	8,691 18 0	29,583 6 0	—
5 10	669 14 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	186 0 0	135 9 4	- -	1,089 19 5	3,473 0 0	124 10 0
0 2	2,665 4 1	30 15 4	- -	150 0 0	- -	130 7 4	536 7 8	53 2 7	3,848 7 2	14,027 14 7	256 5 3
0 8	21,353 15 10	17 1 7	- -	3,434 16 6	- -	1,691 14 8	4,979 16 8	- -	32,976 16 4	134,943 11 9	1,213 11 11
0 0	1,272 6 5	- -	- -	2,657 16 0	102 4 4	74 0 11	186 10 5	¶87 18 9	4,475 13 5	6,183 17 9	—
1 1	113 5 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 6 7	13 0 3	- -	154 13 5	361 9 10	61 18 0
1 7	97 9 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 15 5	19 8 2	- -	153 15 10	545 16 3	—
4	346 16 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 7 0	3 16 0	- -	398 12 8	90 17 6	—
3	1,265 4 6	- -	- -	396 3 10	10 10 0	262 19 7	310 18 1	- -	2,347 10 7	8,538 14 5	—
0	256 4 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	266 8 11	—	—
10	272 17 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 6 8	16 17 2	- -	315 19 2	466 16 0	61 15 8
10	256 1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 12 11	57 4 3	- -	393 12 0	1,602 14 5	—
0	1,680 2 6	- -	- -	2,102 7 6	- -	79 3 7	156 6 7	- -	4,169 3 2	6,978 5 4	—
5	110 15 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	127 11 2	- - -	7 0 6
9	326 6 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 9 10	145 8 0	- -	523 15 11	3,603 8 2	81 1 11
0	67 12 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 13 2	32 8 3	- -	136 7 11	832 7 6	—
8	360 12 5	- -	- -	*172 17 10	- -	15 3 4	31 14 5	- -	609 19 8	891 4 0	—
7	719 17 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	106 5 4	168 19 7	- -	1,060 5 7	4,101 12 0	—
10	331 2 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 0 0	23 9 4	- -	402 8 1	657 0 0	45 17 8
-	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	—	—
6	476 17 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	135 15 0	127 1 11	**14 0 0	817 6 10	3,331 10 8	230 1 6
9	122 13 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 6 8	24 18 0	- -	177 3 4	700 2 0	16 6 6
4	70 16 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 10 0	10 19 5	- -	109 12 9	304 0 0	—
3	738 9 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	103 19 3	102 13 7	- -	1,013 7 2	1,015 7 2	—
1	269 5 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	288 15 2	- - -	49 1 0
1	347 4 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 0 0	28 17 6	- -	438 12 4	800 0 0	—
1	325 4 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 6 8	9 17 6	- -	367 16 6	256 6 8	—
0	395 19 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 7 3	36 15 4	- -	771 17 2	1,171 2 9	—
	113 9 7	- -	- -	233 11 6	33 7 0	18 14 0	23 7 11	- -	183 7 7	654 10 0	22 14 4
	799 5 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	88 16 1	168 8 4	- -	1,101 5 2	4,639 4 4	—
	330 13 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	97 11 4	77 9 8	- -	579 16 6	1,993 2 4	38 1 8
	171,037 18 2	708 2 7	- -	30,062 1 3	956 12 6	13,060 6 2	31,522 15 6	10,560 15 2	272,026 15 0	876,912 6 11	15,656 7 0
-	- -	15 10 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	154 9 3	—	--
	35 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 11 10	—	16 1 5
	237 2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 17 3	31 17 3	- -	327 4 4	888 12 1	—
	96 19 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	11 11 0	- -	121 2 6	320 0 0	—
	147 14 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 15 0	23 19 6	- -	194 8 10	677 14 2	1 1 10

...t by loan. † Contribution to Harborne, E.M. School Board. ‡ Contribution to Aston School Board.
...to King's Norton School Board. ‖ Scholarships. ¶ Paid to Managers of late Voluntary School. ** Sinking Fund.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilit

		INCOME																											
LAND—*cont.*		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Clifton	1	93	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	0	0	4·25		2	6	-	-	-	178	4	6	3	10	11			
Crosby Garrett	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	0	0	3·	-		-	-	-	-	35	0	0	5	12	3			
Dillicar	3	65	7	2	-	-		11	5		20	0	0	1·		7	6				86	6	1	2	19	5			
Kaber	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0	1·5	-		-	-	-	-	20	0	0	13	13	10			
Kirkby Stephen (U.D.)	5	447	6	10	-	-		9	1	8	285	9	5	6·			6	-	-	-	741	18	5	15	6	4			
Kirkby Thore (U.D.)	6	148	11	4	-	-		4	13	2	130	3	8	5·	-		-	-	-	-	278	7	2	-		-			
Little Strickland (U.D.)	7	73	19	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	16	7	3·	-		-	-	-	-	127	16	1	4	2	10			
Mallerstang	8	47	11	0	-	-		17	4		53	0	0	3·75	-		-	-	-	-	101	8	4	4	15	6			
Nateby (U.D.)	9	73	6	3	-	-		3	9	11	50	9	5	3·5	-		-	-	-	-	124	16	7	4	1	8			
Ormside	10	67	19	4	-	-		1	8	8	30	0	0	2·5		1	6	-	-	-	99	7	6	3	15	9	-		
Shap	11	200	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	4	0	5·	*1 2	0 3	0 9	-	-	-	464	0	2	21	4	4			
Soulby	12	104	1	9	-	-		16	11	5	39	10	0	3·	-		-	-	-	-	160	3	6	4	1	8	-		
Stainmore	13	119	17	0	-	-		1	13	6	125	0	0	3·75	-		-	-	-	-	246	10	0	-		-			
Total		1,785	16	4	-	-		46	16	9	1,661	0	0	-	37	7	4	-	-	-	3,551	0	5	93	7	1			
WILTS.																													
Salisbury	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	0	0	·5	-		-	-	-	-	120	0	0	-		-			
Box	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0	·1	-		-	-	-	-	10	0	0	-		-			
Brinkworth	16	169	10	6	-	-		5	0	0	100	0	0	2·25	-		-	-	-	-	274	10	6	7	10	0			
Colerne	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-			
Corsham	18	33	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0	·9	-		-	-	-	-	133	13	6	36	15	10			
Donhead St. Mary	19	224	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	0	0	7·9	4	5	6	-	-	-	445	6	0	-		-			
Edington (U.D.)	20	189	5	4	-	-		1	6	1	165	0	0	6·25	-		-	-	-	-	355	11	5	-		-			
Great Cheverell	21	76	19	5	-	-		1	2	10	80	0	0	3·		19	10	-	-	-	139	2	1	-		-			
Hullavington	22	111	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	3·5	-		-	-	-	-	161	4	9	7	9	5			
Kemble	23	130	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	4	2	5·	-		-	-	-	-	250	10	2	-		-			
Luckington	24	69	16	0	-	-		8	10	0	90	0	0	6·	-		-	-	-	-	168	4	10	-		-			
Milton Lilborne	25	79	5	6	-	-		1	7	11	40	0	0	2·75	-		-	-	-	-	120	13	5	-		-			
North Bradley	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	3	3	0
Pewsey	27	304	0	0	5	5	6	2	1	0	150	0	0	4·75		5	0	-	-	-	458	11	6	-		-			
Ramsbury	28	309	13	4	-	-			6	10	340	0	0	8·25	1	0	0	-	-	-	650	19	2	-		-			
Rodborne Cheney	29	14	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	0	0	10·6	-		-	62	9	1	296	14	1	-		-			
Stratton St. Margaret	30	522	18	2	-	-		4	15	4	600	0	0	11·	1	0	0	3,400	0	0	4,528	13	6	-		-			
Swindon	31	8,626	9	9	100	0	0	190	14	5	6,140	0	0	11·	*50 46	0 3	0 10	2,060	0	0	17,153	8	9	132	19	0			
Wanborough	32	184	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	0	0	3·5	2	14	3	-	-	-	267	11	6	15	11	0			
Westwood with Iford	33	78	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	0	0	10·	-		-	-	-	-	148	19	8	3	6	0			
Wroughton	34	304	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	0	0	4·5	12	0	4	-	-	-	566	11	3	-		-			
Total		11,434	13	11	105	5	6	267	3	3	8,995	4	2	-	118	3	8	5,462	9	1	26,290	3	7	287	7	8			
WORCESTER.																													
Droitwich	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	0	0	·5	-		-	-	-	-	40	0	0	-		-			
Dudley	36	4,904	11	3	-	-		9	0	1	4,160	0	0	8·	36	0	10	1,473	4	0	10,573	16	2	-		-			
Kidderminster	37	1,956	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,750	0	0	9·9	33	1	7	-	-	-	4,740	13	6	-		-			
Worcester	38	776	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	0	0	2·7	30	6	7	-	-	-	2,806	12	1	-		-			

* Endowment.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabili

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses d Election Expenses.	
YORK—*cont.*		£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*Wakefield	1	1,491 4 0	- -	9 6 11	2,200 0 0	3·5	5 7 0	- - -	3,705 17 11	-	
York	2	1,073 15 10	- -	6 15 4	4,625 0 0	4·75	11 2 0	500 0 0	6,216 13 2	-	
Ackton	3	247 8 8	- -	1 0 1	250 0 0	11·5	- -	- - -	498 8 9	-	
Acomb, U.D.	4	- - -	- -	- - -	108 2 4	2·	- -	- - -	108 2 4	47 15	
Adlingfleet	5	51 8 4	- -	- - -	80 0 0	10·75	‡9 10 0	- - -	140 18 4	7 13	
Adwick-on-Dearne	6	49 2 6	- -	- - -	150 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	199 2 6	-	
Airton (U.D.)	7	76 6 6	- -	1 5 1	52 0 0	1·5	2 5 0	- - -	131 16 7	-	
†Alverthorpe-with-Thornes, E.M.	8	431 13 8	- -	3 0	630 0 0	5·	- -	1,320 0 0	2,381 16 8	-	
Appleton-le-Street, U.D.	9	25 5 0	- -	1 0 6	182 0 0	6·	‡18 2 3	- - -	226 7 9	13 9	
Appleton-upon-Wiske	10	129 8 7	- -	1 10 6	110 0 0	12·	1 0	- - -	241 0 1	4 3	
Ardsley	11	118 2 10	- -	3 11 4	700 0 0	7·	10 9	600 0 0	2,422 4 11	27 8	
†Armin (or Airmyn)	12	- - -	- -	- - -	455 0 0	11·	- -	- - -	455 0 0	-	
Askern	13	84 2 4	- -	5 6	90 0 0	7·5	- -	- - -	174 7 10	-	
Aston-with-Aughton	14	908 13 0	- -	8 5 0	1,020 7 3	10·75	- -	1,642 0 0	3,579 5 3	33 11	
Atwick	15	67 9 0	- -	3 19 3	80 0 0	8·	2 3 11	- - -	153 12 2	-	
Austerfield	16	76 5 0	- -	- - -	67 2 6	5·	- -	- - -	143 7 6	6 12	
Awkley	17	52 18 4	- -	- - -	110 0 0	11·	- -	- - -	162 18 4	6 19	
†Baildon	18	834 7 0	- -	- - -	820 0 0	10·5	18 0 6	5,424 13 5	7,097 0 11	39 3	
Balby-with-Hexthorpe	19	670 11 10	- -	6 12 11	625 0 0	6·	- -	1,087 0 0	2,389 4 9	-	
Barmby on the Marsh (U.D.)	20	148 18 6	- -	- - -	353 7 6	13·5	- -	- - -	502 6 0	-	
Barnborough	21	119 17 8	- -	2 7 0	196 0 0	18·	- -	- - -	318 4 8	-	
Bawtry (U.D.)	22	209 0 0	- -	3 1 8	252 3 4	6·	5 0 0	- - -	469 5 0	-	
Beal (U.D.)	23	146 1 0	- -	10 14 0	131 10 9	3·	- -	- - -	288 5 9	5 13	
Bentley-with-Arksey	24	356 18 8	- -	- - -	330 0 0	3·9	- -	- - -	686 18 8	25 6	
Bewerley	25	77 16 6	- -	- - -	70 0 0	3·5	‡2 0 2	- - -	149 16 8	13 7	
Biggin	26	52 12 10	- -	- - -	30 0 0	8·5	12 1 3	- - -	94 14 1	-	
Bilbrough	27	61 18 3	- -	4 7 3	10 0 0	1·	- -	- - -	76 5 6	-	
Bilton-with-Harrogate (E.M.)	28	- - -	- -	- - -	140 0 0	2·	- -	- - -	140 0 0	31 12	
Bingley with Micklethwaite	29	3,146 2 0	- -	19 16 4	3,100 0 0	11·2	§115 3 3 6 7 10	- - -	6,387 9 5	8 11	
Blacktoft (U.D.)	30	72 7 0	- -	- - -	124 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	196 7 0	5 13	
Bolton-upon-Dearne	31	334 14 0	- -	- - -	364 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	698 14 0	-	
Bridlington (U.D.)	32	646 14 8	- -	13 19 0	473 2 6	2·5	- -	- - -	1,133 16 2	-	
Brompton	33	216 16 6	- -	- - -	115 0 0	2·6	- -	- - -	331 16 6	-	
Brompton (U.D.)	34	138 8 2	- -	- - -	200 0 0	9·5	- -	- - -	338 8 2	16 2	
Broomfleet	35	101 1 0	- -	- - -	80 0 0	3·	‖45 18 0	- - -	226 19 0	6 13	
Brotherton	36	- - -	- -	- - -	20 0 0	1·	- -	- - -	20 0 0	8 19	
Brotton	37	- - -	- -	- - -	65 0 0	·8	- -	- - -	65 0 0	-	
Bubwith (U.D.)	38	115 3 0	- -	8 18 7	181 17 1	8·5	12 6	- - -	306 11 2	29 13	
Burniston	39	65 15 4	- -	- - -	118 0 0	9·5	- -	- - -	183 15 4	-	
Burstwick-cum-Skeckling	40	86 19 2	- -	11 0	98 14 0	4·	- -	- - -	186 4 2	-	
Burton Fleming	41	103 16 6	- -	- - -	75 0 0	4·9	1 8 10	- - -	180 5 4	-	
Calverley-with-Farsley (E.M.)	42	990 1 8	8 18 9	- - -	660 0 0	5·	13 2 11	- - -	1,662 3 4	-	
Carleton-in-Fontefract	43	47 8 5	- -	- - -	70 0 0	6·5	- -	- - -	117 8 5	-	
Carleton (in Skipton)	44	129 6 0	- -	11 9 8	270 0 0	7·8	- -	- - -	410 15 8	-	
Carlton (Barnsley)	45	220 11 6	- -	4	450 0 0	6·	1 5 2	- - -	671 17 0	27 0	

* Accounts half year to Michaelmas not audited.
§ Contribution from Wilsden School Board.
† Accounts not audited.
‖ Contribution from Faxfleet School Board.
‡ Endow

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

ion.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
l and her enses of inis- tion.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 8	2,182 17 4	262 17 5	- -	*188 15 2	- -	228 10 11	225 7 6	- -	3,547 12 0	6,261 16 10	—
2 11	2,560 13 4	674 15 2	- -	495 4 0	- -	94 3 3	224 10 0	60 14 0	5,193 11 4	7,317 10 3	200 0 0
3 8	352 3 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	55 10 6	44 14 3	- -	455 2 1	1,250 17 9	—
1 7	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	64 7 2	—	—
0 3	86 1 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 6 4	15 10 4	- -	142 0 9	431 0 8	—
7 6	104 16 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 14 0	23 14 6	- -	160 12 3	663 17 0	—
8 0	109 0 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	113 8 1	—	—
3 11	634 19 6	- -	- -	1,244 14 10	68 17 4	79 0 5	113 16 5	- -	2,257 7 5	3,506 8 3	—
5 0	166 3 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	189 11 6	—	—
0 0	188 6 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 7 10	10 3 6	- -	218 1 3	285 6 6	10 10 0
9 11	1,073 19 7	- -	- -	591 0 6	55 19 7	140 0 0	136 13 5	- -	2,111 16 0	4,021 9 0	—
10 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	†239 19 3 ‡170 0 0	465 9 3	—	—
7 11	148 9 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	163 17 0	—	—
1 10	1,223 19 1	- -	- -	1,712 3 6	85 9 4	192 2 5	217 9 0	- -	3,609 16 3	6,493 16 11	—
17 6	103 6 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 6 7	19 5 0	- -	133 15 4	541 13 1	—
3 8	118 7 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 4 0	11 14 0	- -	160 1 1	269 13 0	—
18 0	105 16 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 10 11	47 8 2	- -	197 15 11	1,332 19 7	—
15 4	1,397 3 2	- -	- -	4,299 2 9	- -	81 14 0	213 14 3	- -	6,130 5 4	11,495 11 5	61 9 10
14 4	880 10 6	- -	- -	778 17 6	- -	114 13 4	95 13 6	- -	1,923 9 2	3,552 6 8	—
0 0	241 15 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	36 16 6	76 8 1	- -	371 19 9	2,148 13 7	—
3 6	209 11 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 1 9	58 19 5	- -	310 6 4	1,659 17 1	—
5 8	304 16 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 9 11	22 19 1	- -	381 10 11	598 17 7	—
0 0	189 7 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 13 10	58 11 2	- -	327 17 10	1,646 8 5	—
9 7	476 6 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	63 12 5	108 4 4	- -	703 19 5	3,036 0 3	—
0 0	132 17 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	166 8 7	—	—
8 11	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 19 1	14 1 5	- -	86 9 5	365 8 5	—
-	65 16 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	65 16 7	—	—
2 6	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 5 1	—	—
9 8	4,504 12 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	579 16 8	740 17 4	4 4 0	6,117 19 11	20,279 5 8	—
-	132 17 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	138 16 2	—	—
2 10	446 8 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	72 0 0	66 11 5	- -	704 2 9	1,893 0 0	—
4 0	783 17 1	32 18 2	- -	- -	- -	121 6 7	109 1 0	- -	1,141 1 10	2,825 0 10	83 17 3
0 0	311 7 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 5 5	334 12 6	—	—
0 0	271 11 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 0 0	30 13 3	1 4 6	352 11 2	852 0 0	—
0 0	153 16 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 15 6	35 8 8	- -	234 14 3	863 9 6	—
0 8	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 9 8	—	—
3 4	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	64 16 4	—	—
0 0	208 5 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 3 3	58 11 4	- -	348 8 3	1,642 4 9	—
7 6	166 15 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	175 11 10	—	—
5 11	98 8 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 0 0	31 13 6	- -	177 1 11	877 0 0	—
0 0	132 1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 0 7	29 14 7	1 2 8	182 9 2	834 8 5	—
1 3	1,453 1 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	46 0 0	44 5 2	- -	1,611 18 2	1,230 0 0	—
5 0	76 1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	89 16 1	—	—
9 11	316 5 10	- -	- -	*1 15 0	- -	31 12 9	49 11 3	- -	423 14 9	1,392 5 8	5 0 0
5 9	418 10 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	40 19 4	90 10 6	- -	633 8 11	2,545 18 11	—

met by loan. † Contribution to Goole School Board. ‡ Contribution to Goole and Airmyn Combination School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, [illegible]	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Ad… Election Expenses.	Ba… of … Offices of … Board.
YORK—cont.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Wakefield	1	1,491 4 0	- - -	9 6 11	2,200 0 0	3·6	5 7 0	- - -	3,705 17 11	- - -	[illegible]
York	2	1,073 15 10	- - -	6 15 4	4,625 0 0	4·75	11 2 0	509 0 0	6,218 13 2	- - -	[illegible]
Ackton	3	247 8 8	- - -	1 6 1	250 0 0	11·6	- - -	- - -	498 8 9	- - -	[illegible]
Acomb, U.D.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	106 2 4	2·	- - -	- - -	108 2 4	47 15 7	[illegible]
Adlingfleet	5	51 8 4	- - -	- - -	80 0 0	10·75	19 10 0	- - -	140 18 4	7 13 9	[illegible]
Adwick-on-Dearne	6	49 2 6	- - -	- - -	140 0 0	3·	- - -	- - -	199 2 6	- - -	[illegible]
Airton (U.D.)	7	76 6 6	- - -	1 5 1	55 0 0	1·5	2 5 0	- - -	131 16 7	- - -	[illegible]
Alverthorpe-with-Thornes, E.M.	8	491 13 8	- - -	3 0	630 0 0	5·	- - -	1,320 0 0	2,361 16 8	- - -	[illegible]
Appleton-le-Street, U.D.	9	25 5 0	- - -	1 0 6	152 0 0	6·	‡18 3 3	- - -	226 7 9	18 2 7	-
Appleton-upon-Wiske	10	129 3 7	- - -	1 10 6	110 0 0	12·	1 0	- - -	241 0 1	4 3 6	[illegible]
Ardsley	11	118 2 10	- - -	3 11 4	700 0 0	7·	10 9	600 0 0	2,422 4 11	27 8 7	[illegible]
Armin (or Armyn)	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	455 0 0	11·	- - -	- - -	455 0 0	- - -	[illegible]
Askern	13	84 2 4	- - -	5 6	99 0 0	7·5	- - -	- - -	174 7 10	- - -	[illegible]
Aston-with-Aughton	14	908 13 0	- - -	8 5 0	1,020 7 3	10·75	- - -	1,642 0 0	3,579 5 3	33 11 1	[illegible]
Atwick	15	67 9 0	- - -	3 19 3	80 0 0	6·	2 3 11	- - -	153 12 2	- - -	-
Austerfield	16	76 5 0	- - -	- - -	67 2 6	5·	- - -	- - -	143 7 6	6 12 0	[illegible]
Awkley	17	52 16 4	- - -	- - -	110 0 0	11·	- - -	- - -	162 16 4	6 10 6	[illegible]
Baildon	18	854 7 0	- - -	- - -	320 0 0	10·5	18 0 6	5,434 13 5	7,097 0 11	39 3 10	[illegible]
Balby-with-Hexthorpe	19	670 11 10	- - -	6 12 11	625 0 0	6·	- - -	1,067 0 0	2,369 4 9	- - -	[illegible]
Barmby on the Marsh (U.D.)	20	148 18 6	- - -	- - -	353 7 6	13·5	- - -	- - -	502 6 0	- - -	[illegible]
Barnborough	21	119 17 8	- - -	2 7 0	196 0 0	18·	- - -	- - -	318 4 8	- - -	[illegible]
Bawtry (U.D.)	22	209 0 0	- - -	3 1 8	252 3 4	6·	5 0 0	- - -	469 5 0	- - -	[illegible]
Beal (U.D.)	23	146 1 0	- - -	10 14 0	131 10 9	3·	- - -	- - -	288 5 9	5 16 2	[illegible]
Bentley-with-Arksey	24	358 18 8	- - -	- - -	330 0 0	3·9	- - -	- - -	686 18 8	25 6 4	[illegible]
Bewerley	25	77 16 6	- - -	- - -	70 0 0	3·5	§2 0 3	- - -	149 16 6	13 7 4	[illegible]
Biggin	26	52 12 10	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	3·5	13 1 3	- - -	94 14 1	- - -	[illegible]
Bilbrough	27	61 18 3	- - -	4 7 3	14 0 0	1·	- - -	- - -	78 5 6	- - -	-
Bilton-with-Harrogate (E.M.)	28	- - -	- - -	- - -	140 0 0	2·	- - -	- - -	140 0 0	31 12 7	-
Bingley with Micklethwaite	29	3,146 2 0	- - -	19 16 4	3,100 0 0	11·3	§115 3 3 / 6 7 10	- - -	6,387 9 5	8 11 6	[illegible]
Blacktoft (U.D.)	30	72 7 0	- - -	- - -	124 0 0	4·	- - -	- - -	196 7 0	8 13 6	-
Bolton-upon-Dearne	31	334 14 0	- - -	- - -	364 0 0	9·	- - -	- - -	698 14 0	- - -	
Brullington (U.D.)	32	646 14 8	- - -	13 19 0	473 2 6	2·5	- - -	- - -	1,133 16 2	- - -	
Brompton	33	216 16 6	- - -	- - -	115 0 0	2·6	- - -	- - -	331 16 6	- - -	
Brompton (U.D.)	34	138 8 2	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	9·5	- - -	- - -	338 8 2	16 2 1	
Broomfleet	35	101 1 0	- - -	- - -	80 0 0	3·	§45 18 0	- - -	226 19 0	6 13 6	
Brotherton	36	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	1·	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	8 19 6	
Brotton	37	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 0 0	·8	- - -	- - -	65 0 0	- - -	
Bubwith (U.D.)	38	115 3 0	- - -	8 18 7	181 17 1	8·5	12 6	- - -	306 11 2	20 13 2	
Burniston	39	65 15 4	- - -	- - -	118 0 0	9·5	- - -	- - -	183 15 4	- - -	
Carlwick-cum-Skeckling	40	96 19 2	- - -	11 0	93 14 0	4·	- - -	- - -	196 4 2	- - -	
Carlton Fleming	41	103 16 6	- - -	- - -	75 0 0	4·9	1 8 10	- - -	180 5 4	- - -	
Calverley-with-Farsley (E.M.)	42	990 1 8	8 18 9	- - -	660 0 0	5·	13 2 11	- - -	1,663 3 4	- - -	
Carleton-in-Pontefract	43	47 8 5	- - -	- - -	70 0 0	6·5	- - -	- - -	117 8 5	- - -	
Carleton (in Skipton)	44	129 6 0	- - -	11 9 8	270 0 0	7·8	- - -	- - -	410 15 8	- - -	
Carlton (Barnsley)	45	220 11 6	- - -	4	450 0 0	6·	1 5 2	- - -	671 17 0	27 0 3	[illegible]

* Accounts half year to Michaelmas not audited.
† Accounts not audited.
‡ Endowment.
§ Contribution from Wilsden School Board.
‖ Contribution from Faxfleet School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

...ion.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
EXPENDITURE.											
...al and ...ther ...penses of ...minis- ...ation.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 6	122 17 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 8 0	24 19 10	- -	195 7 7	693 12 0	45 5 11
3 6	155 10 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 8 0	34 6 4	- -	253 8 6	957 12 0	54 4 6
6 9	3,614 3 4	- -	- -	3,310 1 8	52 10 11	358 17 4	532 4 6	- -	8,094 12 10	20,642 12 4	—
10 0	230 6 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	46 10 5	55 11 9	- -	349 18 7	1,541 13 4	—
0 0	146 18 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 17 4	35 17 2	- -	209 14 7	1,009 14 1	—
11 6	978 10 11	- -	- -	*15 10 0	*4 10 0	- -	- -	- -	1,067 2 5	—	—
0 0	90 17 10	- -	- -	180 0 0	- -	7 14 0	16 3 5	- -	303 15 3	924 5 11	—
5 3	172 11 0	- -	- -	969 5 6	3 5 6	- -	- -	- -	1,155 7 3	1,225 0 0	—
4 3	91 18 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	103 17 4	—	—
8 4	859 13 1	- -	- -	650 0 0	- -	70 0 0	76 13 0	- -	1,705 4 5	2,120 0 0	—
13 0	96 16 5	- -	- -	- -	*3 16 11	- -	- -	- -	103 6 4	—	—
17 3	1,342 17 9	- -	- -	3,410 17 1	133 1 8	230 5 0	200 4 5	- -	5,433 3 2	7,249 15 0	—
6 8	543 17 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	40 0 6	67 13 7	4 17 0	685 14 11	1,896 16 3	—
9 6	109 11 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	117 6 4	—	—
0 0	97 4 3	- -	- -	*6 12 6	- -	15 0 0	17 14 4	- -	150 11 1	491 5 0	2 7 10
13 0	249 1 10	- -	- -	318 18 6	- -	20 12 2	47 7 7	- -	679 3 2	2,883 2 5	—
3 0	116 9 4	- -	- -	169 0 0	- -	8 4 9	18 3 10	- -	322 15 11	821 9 8	—
7 9	241 2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 0 11	52 14 4	- -	367 5 1	1,484 19 3	—
12 3	839 5 2	- -	2 6 0	1,261 11 11	- -	129 5 4	226 4 4	- -	2,527 19 0	6,561 3 2	—
6 10	1,132 9 6	- -	- -	- -	*20 1 7	91 12 1	169 0 3	- -	1,470 10 3	4,709 2 3	—
0 0	109 3 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	111 3 7	—	—
0 6	1,020 15 0	- -	- -	613 18 8	287 1 0	159 11 10	287 2 10	- -	2,446 6 8	8,252 14 10	—
16 4	135 3 9	- -	- -	*14 11 9	- -	20 8 0	25 17 7	- -	206 17 5	724 4 0	—
13 11	109 7 6	- -	- -	- -	*1 0 3	10 9 6	1 18 6	- -	126 9 8	47 2 3	—
10 6	162 9 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 9 0	8 12 7	- -	230 1 3	215 9 6	—
17 4	4,607 17 11	68 13 11	- -	2,804 5 7	*82 6 0	677 5 0	559 0 6	- -	9,215 6 3	17,527 18 6	—
5 2	2,486 16 9	7 1 8	- -	425 11 9	*12 7 6 78 6 4	272 12 6	562 6 1	- -	4,003 7 9	14,772 7 5	—
0 0	34 17 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	38 17 11	—	—
14 3	2,978 4 8	- -	- -	222 12 0	- -	248 11 11	425 14 8	- -	4,113 3 11	11,876 12 7	68 0 6
6 7	86 16 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 6 0	9 18 9	- -	118 8 0	270 12 11	—
11 1	4,476 16 4	- -	- -	668 14 4	- -	521 18 5	541 3 8	- -	6,503 8 10	14,307 17 8	—
17 8	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	138 15 7	—	—
14 3	187 10 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 10 0	20 16 6	- -	279 9 3	507 10 0	—
5 0	17 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	†45 18 0	56 3 0	—	—
7 2	- - -	- -	- -	48 4 2	- -	155 18 9	150 6 5	- -	1,344 16 6	3,953 4 3	—
2 3	94 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 13 0	32 4 9	- -	150 18 7	906 8 11	
0 5	120 8 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 0 5	38 19 10	- -	214 18 4	1,097 1 1	—
17 3	710 11 7	- -	- -	101 6 0	- -	119 3 4	161 9 0	- -	1,209 11 1	4,255 12 7	—
6 8	111 14 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 0 0	38 1 7	- -	214 0 1	1,056 0 0	—
0 0	106 3 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	109 3 0	—	—
5 9	897 17 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	96 2 11	176 5 1	- -	1,223 11 0	4,963 10 2	—
18 5	310 19 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 0 0	27 8 10	‡37 10 0	428 10 11	760 0 0	—
14 11	500 11 7	- -	- -	459 19 1 *109 18 2	- -	141 7 9	165 1 11	- -	1,433 5 11	3,851 2 10	—
1 2	458 3 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 12 7	49 11 2	- -	558 8 9	1,386 16 4	—
-	130 19 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 18 5	14 18 6	- -	166 6 2	391 5 0	—
14 0	4,241 17 9	- -	91 10 3	6,084 3 8	14 4 7	396 12 0	637 7 9	§170 0 0 16 11 1	11,954 1 7	25,543 5 1	—
0 8	232 3 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	248 4 0	—	—
3 7	199 0 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	52 2 8	34 1 4	- -	328 15 6	869 6 8	—

* Not met by loan.

† Contribution to Broomfleet School Board.

‡ Contribution to Danby School Board.

§ Contribution to Goole and Airmyn Combination School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

INCOME.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabil

INCOME.

YORK—cont.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
Melbourne	1	69	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	0	0	6·	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	10	9	-	-
*Menstone	2	296	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	0	0	1·75	-	-	-	-	-	-	376	10	0	16	0
Menwith with Darley	3	59	6	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	60	0	0	4·5	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	6	0	-	-
Methley	4	775	19	8	-	-	-	8	19	6	1,100	0	0	10·75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,884	19	2	39	15
Mexborough	5	1,351	7	1	-	-	-	12	5	2	1,250	0	0	10·5	18	19	6	-	-	-	2,720	12	9	32	3
Midgley	6	376	17	8	-	-	-	6	3	11	600	0	0	12·	3	9	8	-	-	-	986	11	3	-	-
Monk Bretton	7	487	11	6	-	-	-	1	11	8	500	0	0	6·25	-	-	-	-	-	-	989	3	2	-	-
Mooresholm cum Gerrick	8	93	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	0	0	16·	-	-	-	-	-	-	246	7	0	19	10
Nether Hoyland	9	1,574	11	6	7	19	6	9	17	0	1,500	0	0	12·5	-	-	-	1,913	0	0	5,010	8	2	-	-
Nether Poppleton	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	0	0	6·	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	0	0	-	-
Newport Wallingfen (U.D.)	11	179	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	0	0	12·	1	1	0	-	-	-	363	7	10	-	-
Normanby-in-Eston (E.M.)	12	1,387	11	2	-	-	-	10	3	4	1,550	0	0	13·9	-	-	-	1,360	0	0	4,747	14	6	-	-
*Normanton	13	1,461	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	0	0	10·3	8	11	9	-	-	-	2,719	18	11	59	9
North and South Cowton (U.D.)	14	79	10	0	-	-	-	1	0	11	62	10	0	4·5	9	0	0	-	-	-	152	0	11	-	-
Northowram (E M.)	15	973	7	2	-	-	-	18	15	0	1,043	6	8	12·	†75	0	0	-	-	-	2,110	8	10	-	-
Ormesby (E.M.)	16	2,631	15	6	-	-	-	6	6	2	1,350	0	0	13·	3	11	5	-	-	-	3,991	13	1	46	16
Osmotherley (U.D.)	17	125	16	2	-	-	-	1	11	3	168	0	0	8·	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	9	5	4	13
*Otley (U.D.)	18	1,003	7	8	-	-	-	60	13	11	720	15	0	6·	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,784	16	7	-	-
Oulton with Woodlesford	19	446	19	6	-	-	-	6	19	0	800	0	0	12·	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,253	18	6	21	14
Ovenden	20	5	14	0	-	-	-	1	13	7	350	0	0	3·5	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	7	7	-	-
Owthorne (U.D)	21	173	8	6	-	-	-	-	19	5	206	9	6	6·	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	17	5	14	3
Oxspring	22	166	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	0	0	6·	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	16	6	-	9
Pannal (E.M.)	23	176	7	4	-	-	-	-	14	1	375	0	0	4·	4	17	1	-	-	-	556	18	6	-	-
Preston	24	147	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	0	0	5·	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	0	0	18	3
Pudsey (E.M.)	25	2,500	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	0	0	7·5	{‡201 27	4 17	0 1	-	-	-	4,080	0	2	26	3
Rastrick	26	1,493	7	5	-	-	-	64	9	7	1,200	0	0	10·5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,757	10	0	-	-
Rawcliffe in-Snaith	27	290	2	5	-	-	-	1	7	4	400	0	0	8·	-	-	-	-	-	-	691	9	10	-	-
*Rawden	28	403	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	0	0	5·75	-	-	-	-	-	-	753	11	7	-	-
Rawmarsh	29	1,577	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,780	0	0	7·7	6	7	6	6,886	0	0	10,249	9	4	-	-
Reedness (U D.)	30	422	15	4	-	-	-	5	6	3	464	17	9	10·	§48	0	0	-	-	-	935	19	4	30	10
Reighton (U.D.)	31	86	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	0	0	6·	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	2	6	-	-
Rillington	32	177	19	4	-	-	-	4	4	2	110	0	0	6·25	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	3	6	-	-
Rothwell (U.D.)	33	1,012	12	0	-	-	-	12	7	9	1,131	0	0	8·25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,155	19	9	7	16
*Sandal Magna	34	537	12	0	-	-	-	5	4	6	650	0	0	9·25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,192	16	6	-	-
Sand Hutton (in Thirsk)	35	112	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	8	6	7·	1	17	0	-	-	-	187	4	0	-	-
Seamer (U.D.)	36	179	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	0	0	5·	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	16	8	-	-
Shafton	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	11	1·25	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	11	11	6
Shelf	38	253	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	2	320	0	0	12·5	-	3	2	-	-	-	575	7	6	-	-
Shelley	39	271	12	3	-	-	-	4	7	7	170	0	0	8·	13	1	10	-	-	-	458	1	8	-	-
Sherburn (Tadcaster)	40	227	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	0	0	4·5	-	-	-	-	-	-	467	5	10	15	14
*Shipley	41	2,645	10	2	-	-	-	59	6	1	3,600	0	0	12·6	2	5	3	-	-	-	6,307	1	6	39	12
Silsden	42	758	4	6	-	-	-	12	1	2	350	0	0	7·	35	7	6	-	-	-	1,155	13	2	-	-
Skelmanthorpe	43	277	17	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	0	0	5·4	{6 §2	7 0	6 0	-	-	-	466	4	6	6	11
Skelton (U.D.)	44	1,852	18	6	-	-	-	13	12	9	2,443	0	0	12·	1	9	3	-	-	-	4,310	19	9	-	-
Skerne	45	38	14	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	0	0	4·75	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	14	0	-	-
Skipton (U.D.)	46	62	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	4	9	3·	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	15	1	6	3

* Accounts not audited.
† Contribution from Thornton School Board.
‡ Contribution from Bradford School Board.
§ Endowment.

hool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabili

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of t Election Expenses.	Sal of Cl of D
YORK—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Melbourne -	1	69 10 9	- -	- - -	70 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	139 10 9	- -	2
*Menstone -	2	296 10 0	- -	- - -	80 0 0	1·75	- -	- - -	376 10 0	16 0 0	2
Menwith with Darley -	3	59 6 0	1 0 0	- - -	60 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	120 6 0	- -	1
Methley - -	4	775 19 8	- -	8 19 6	1,100 0 0	10·75	- -	- - -	1,884 19 2	39 18 0	41
Mexborough -	5	1,351 7 1	- -	12 6 2	1,230 0 0	10·5	16 19 6	- - -	2,790 12 9	32 3 6	8
Midgley - -	6	376 17 8	- -	6 3 11	600 0 0	12·	3 9 8	- - -	986 11 3	- -	2
Monk Bretton	7	487 11 6	- -	1 11 8	500 0 0	6·25	- -	- - -	989 3 2	- -	5
Mooresholm cum Gerrick	8	93 7 0	- -	- - -	153 0 0	16·	- -	- - -	248 7 0	19 10 0	2
Nether Hoyland - -	9	1,574 11 8	7 19 6	9 17 0	1,500 0 0	12·5	- -	1,918 0 0	5,010 8 2	- -	16
Nether Poppleton -	10	- - -	- -	- - -	170 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	170 0 0	- -	-
Newport Wallingfen (U.D.)	11	170 6 10	- -	- - -	182 0 0	12·	1 1 0	- - -	353 7 10	- -	1
Normanby-in-Eston (E.M.)	12	1,887 11 2	- -	10 3 4	1,550 0 0	13·9	- -	1,300 0 0	4,747 14 6	- -	15
*Normanton -	13	1,461 7 2	- -	- - -	1,250 0 0	10·3	8 11 9	- - -	2,719 18 11	59 9 4	13
North and South Cowton (U.D.) -	14	79 10 0	- -	1 0 11	62 10 0	4·5	9 0 0	- - -	152 0 11	- -	1
Northowram (E.M.) -	15	973 7 2	- -	18 15 0	1,043 6 8	12·	†75 0 0	- - -	2,110 8 10	- -	9
Ormesby (E.M.) -	16	2,631 15 6	- -	6 6 2	1,350 0 0	18·	3 11 5	- - -	3,991 13 1	43 16 9	10
Osmotherley (U.D.) -	17	125 18 2	- -	1 11 3	168 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	295 9 5	4 18 0	2
*Otley (U.D.) -	18	1,003 7 8	- -	60 13 11	720 15 0	6·	- -	- - -	1,784 16 7	- -	8
Oulton with Woodlesford	19	446 19 6	- -	6 19 0	800 0 0	12·	- -	- - -	1,253 18 6	21 14 0	3
Ovenden -	20	5 14 0	- -	1 13 7	350 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	357 7 7	- -	2
Owthorne (U.D) -	21	173 8 6	- -	19 5	206 9 6	6·	- -	- - -	380 17 5	14 3 0	1
Oxspring -	22	166 16 6	- -	- - -	129 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	295 16 6	9 0	1
Pannal (E.M.)	23	176 7 4	- -	14 1	375 0 0	4·	4 17 1	- - -	556 18 6	- -	2
Preston - -	24	147 0 0	- -	- - -	200 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	347 0 0	18 3 7	1
Pudsey (E.M.)	25	2,500 18 7	- -	- - -	1,350 0 0	7·5	{‡201 4 6 27 17 1}	- - -	4,080 0 2	66 3 6	10
Rastrick -	26	1,493 7 5	- -	64 2 7	1,200 0 0	10·5	- -	- - -	2,757 10 0	- -	10
Rawcliffe in-Snaith -	27	290 2 6	- -	1 7 4	400 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	691 9 10	- -	1
*Rawden - -	28	403 11 7	- -	- - -	350 0 0	5·75	- -	- - -	753 11 7	- -	2
Rawmarsh -	29	1,577 1 2	- -	6	1,780 0 0	7·7	6 7 8	6,886 0 0	10,249 9 4	- -	13
Reedness (U.D.) -	30	422 15 4	- -	5 6 3	464 17 9	10·	§43 0 0	- - -	935 19 4	30 10 8	2
Reighton (U.D.) -	31	86 2 6	- -	- - -	92 0 3	6·	- -	- - -	178 2 9	- -	1
Rillington -	32	177 19 4	- -	4 4 2	110 0 0	6·25	- -	- - -	292 3 6	- -	
Rothwell (U.D.) - -	33	1,012 12 0	- -	12 7 9	1,131 0 0	8·25	- -	- - -	2,155 19 9	7 16 0	5
*Sandal Magna	34	537 12 0	- -	5 4 6	650 0 0	9·25	- -	- - -	1,192 16 6	- -	7
Sand Hutton (in Thirsk)	35	112 18 4	- -	- - -	72 8 6	7·	1 17 0	- - -	187 4 0	- -	1
Seamer (U.D.)	36	179 15 8	- -	- - -	194 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	373 15 8	- -	1
Shafton - -	37	- - -	- -	- - -	11 6 11	1·25	- -	- - -	11 6 11	11 6 11	
Shelf - -	38	253 1 2	- -	2 3 2	320 0 0	12·5	3 2	- - -	575 7 6	- -	3
Shelley - -	39	271 12 3	- -	4 7 7	170 0 0	8·	12 1 10	- - -	458 1 8	- -	1
Sherburn (Tadcaster)	40	227 5 10	- -	- - -	240 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	467 5 10	18 14 4	2
*Shipley - -	41	2,645 10 2	- -	59 6 1	3,600 0 0	12·6	2 5 3	- - -	6,307 1 6	80 12 4	27
Silsden - -	42	758 4 6	- -	12 1 2	350 0 0	7·	35 7 6	- - -	1,155 13 2	- -	1
Skelmanthorpe -	43	277 17 0	- -	- - -	180 0 0	5·4	{6 7 6 §2 0 0}	- - -	466 4 6	6 11 6	2
Skelton (U.D.)	44	1,852 18 6	- -	13 12 0	2,443 0 0	12·	1 9 3	- - -	4,310 19 9	- -	1
Skerne - -	45	38 14 0	- -	- - -	55 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	93 14 0	- -	
Skipton (U.D.)	46	62 10 4	- -	- - -	42 4 9	3·	- -	- - -	104 15 1	6 3 0	0

* Accounts not audited.
† Contribution from Thornton School Board.
‡ Contribution from Bradford School Board.
§ Endowment.

hool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.										Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
n.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
and r ises nis- on.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.				
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0	121 0 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 16 0	31 5 0	- -	182 11 1	868 0 0	—
10	359 16 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	406 2 4	—	—
0	112 7 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	122 7 1	—	—
0	1,052 1 11	- -	- -	300 0 0	- -	127 3 6	216 16 9	- -	1,825 15 6	6,090 16 2	—
3	2,202 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	109 4 1	313 6 2	- -	2,787 19 8	8,584 18 6	—
9	556 7 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 15 6	111 19 8	†278 0 1	1,015 6 9	3,157 14 5	—
8	776 5 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	44 10 0	36 3 0	- -	928 18 6	999 10 0	—
6	121 13 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 6 8	65 6 4	- -	261 17 9	1,837 17 2	—
0	2,271 1 4	- -	6 12 0	1,043 2 0 *1 60 5 0	- -	269 18 9	353 10 10	- -	4,345 3 9	12,014 2 9	—
-	23 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 6 8	55 14 4	
	259 17 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 8 0	35 16 1	- -	344 9 7	985 8 0	2 4 0
	2,693 6 2	- -	- -	1,629 13 10	- -	286 3 9	339 0 10	- -	5,169 12 0	10,576 6 10	13 13 5
	2,104 8 5	9 8 7	- -	- -	- -	297 13 7	437 10 1	- -	3,070 3 5	11,791 15 4	50 19 3
	140 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 3 0	2 9 6	- -	167 5 0	56 12 0	—
	1,932 0 3	- -	- -	- -	*60 0 0	106 6 7	112 11 0	- -	2,337 2 2	3,122 19 9	—
	2,725 16 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	209 10 9	328 2 0	- -	3,432 12 10	9,187 2 3	—
	171 7 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 18 10	26 7 8	- -	246 11 7	732 17 6	—
	1,292 10 3	4 17 0	- -	- -	*36 12 0	203 11 2	161 8 5	- -	1,790 2 5	4,383 8 0	—
	791 12 5	- -	- -	- -	*15 14 6	144 10 0	169 6 7	- -	1,199 8 7	4,729 10 0	—
	368 1 9	- -	- -	- -	*18 17 6	- -	- -	16 7	422 0 1	—	—
	273 5 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 2 1	59 15 0	- -	387 0 0	1,682 0 5	—
	209 4 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 2 4	45 16 1	- -	305 4 3	1,263 14 4	—
	383 17 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 8 1	‡29 15 0	497 13 3	1,115 12 6	—
	202 8 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 6 10	56 4 5	- -	327 11 10	1,581 19 10	—
	3,238 11 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	226 16 11	544 15 8	- -	4,269 1 1	15,530 1 10	—
	2,287 7 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	89 1 6	372 3 7	- -	2,936 8 6	10,263 19 0	—
	510 4 0	- -	- -	297 19 11	32 8 0	48 1 6	84 18 11	- -	1,025 7 4	2,379 6 5	20 8 10
	591 12 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	59 0 0	72 18 4	- -	774 11 6	2,039 0 0	—
	2,328 15 4	29 12 7	- -	4,889 0 7	*68 15 1	311 12 0	366 11 8	§30 0 0	8,293 0 9	13,901 16 0	—
	671 18 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	96 7 11	149 14 6	- -	979 0 5	4,199 10 11	—
	106 2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 5 0	33 15 5	- -	172 2 7	949 11 0	—
	242 5 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 0 0	21 3 6	- -	301 9 3	576 0 0	—
	460 6 9	- -	- -	- -	*20 6 6	203 5 5	282 3 10	- -	2,052 16 5	7,847 0 6	—
	713 19 7	8 7 8	- -	- -	- -	100 0 0	94 3 8	- -	1,006 10 4	2,616 0 0	—
	157 16 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 0 0	24 6 2	- -	227 5 9	714 0 0	19 10 1
	271 7 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 0 0	43 2 9	- -	367 12 2	1,207 0 0	—
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 9 5	—	—
	384 12 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	33 7 2	77 17 5	- -	533 16 7	2,191 10 4	—
	181 4 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 17 4	38 18 7	19 8	464 11 2	1,089 16 0	13 10 3
	102 1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 14 6	58 10 6	- -	446 3 5	1,645 8 7	—
	115 7 4	36 6 10	- -	- -	- -	537 7 5	1,213 18 7	67 0 0	6,436 0 6	33,740 8 7	270 14 1
	19 5 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	48 17 2	110 16 3	- -	1,221 15 0	3,117 4 2	—
	105 13 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	50 0 0	52 10 0	- -	439 4 10	1,450 0 0	—
	50 6 7	- -	- -	*156 9 6	- -	256 13 9	357 11 6	- -	4,018 13 8	9,784 3 4	—
	30 0 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	14 14 0	- -	89 19 2	408 0 0	—
	99 11 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 16 3	21 12 11	- -	145 3 4	608 12 2	—

met by loan.

† Contribution to Todmorden School Board.
§ Contribution to Swinton School Board.

‡ Sinking Fund.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liab

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council	2. Under Technical Instruction Act.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expend Electio
YORK—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Slaithwaite (U.D.)	1	- - -	- -	- - -	60 0 0	·5	- -	- - -	60 0 0	31 13 9
Smeaton (U.D.)	2	126 19 0	- -	1 1 6	120 10 0	7·	- -	- - -	248 10 6	- -
Snaunton	3	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	-	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
Snydale	4	267 0 10	- -	13 6	330 0 6	13·	3 9 3	- - -	691 3 7	- -
*Soothill	5	1,490 9 6	- -	18 12 6	1,600 0 0	9·25	11 8 6	- - -	3,120 10 6	- -
South Duffield (U.D.)	6	50 8 4	- -	- - -	27 0 0	2·	- -	- - -	77 8 4	- -
South Milford	7	184 4 0	- -	1 14 2	320 0 0	7·	2 2 6	- - -	508 0 8	3 14 6
Southowram (E.M.)	8	647 2 7	- -	16 14 4	675 2 3	15·	- -	- - -	1,338 19 2	- -
Sowerby (Halifax)	9	439 5 8	- -	9 10 2	636 1 10	4·	{1220 7 2 / 5 0}	- - -	1,305 9 10	78 18 6
Spaldington (U.D.)	10	75 10 6	- -	- - -	53 19 0	3·	- -	341 0 0	470 0 6	6 15 6
Stainforth (Thorne Union)	11	134 6 4	- -	1 0 10	260 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	395 7 2	- -
Stainland with Old Lindley	12	1,132 14 2	- -	20 6 10	900 0 0	14·	1 11 0	- - -	2,054 12 0	44 3 6
Stainton Dale	13	90 5 0	- -	- - -	25 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	115 5 0	- -
Stainton (U.D.)	14	84 7 0	- -	12 18 8	115 16 9	5·5	- -	- - -	213 2 5	6 6 9
*Stanley with Wrenthorpe (E.M.)	15	1,544 10 4	- -	18 4 0	950 0 0	4·5	2 0 0	1,400 0 0	3,914 14 4	- -
Stokesley	16	297 9 10	- -	1 5 10	295 0 0	7·25	{†9 0 0 / 1 15 0}	- - -	607 10 8	- -
Sutton and Stone Ferry (E.M.)	17	- - -	- -	- - -	30 0 0	·5	- -	- - -	30 0 0	0 6 0
Sutton - in - Keighley	18	266 13 6	- -	8 12 3	190 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	465 5 9	- -
Swinton near Rotherham	19	2,054 4 4	- -	4 2 9	1,500 0 0	13·	{§30 0 0 / 12 3 0}	1,304 0	5,194 10 1	- -
Sykehouse	20	77 5 4	- -	- - -	100 0 0	8·	‡4 0 6	- - -	181 5 10	- -
Tadcaster (U.D.)	21	454 6 8	- -	5 19 6	682 0 0	[redacted]	1 3 1	1,230 0 0	2,333 9 3	12 11 6
Templenewsam (U.D.)	22	462 17 6	- -	- - -	477 6 3	5·	10 6 9	- - -	950 10 11	7 7 0
Thorne	[redacted]	466 4 10	- -	5 4 0	650 0 0	7·	4 13 0	- - -	1,126 1 10	15 0 6
Thorngumbald (U.D.)	[redacted]	98 13 2	- -	- - -	163 11 3	7·5	- -	- - -	261 4 5	8 15 0
*Thornton	25	1,218 8 11	- -	27 1 8	1,400 0 0	11·	- -	- - -	2,646 10 7	- -
Thurlstone	26	331 1 0	9 18 1	- - -	350 0 0	3·	4 18 1	- - -	695 17 2	- -
Thwing	27	55 14 2	- -	- - -	82 5 10	5·	10 3	- - -	138 10 3	- -
Todmorden (U.D.)	28	5,216 13 4	123 17 3	292 15 8	6,325 0 8	10·7	{102 5 0 / ||278 0 1}	1,300 0 0	14,038 11 7	348 4 6
*Tong	29	844 10 8	- -	3 12 0	1,000 0 0	10·4	- -	- - -	1,847 2 8	54 4 6
Treeton	30	500 13 2	- -	- - -	480 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	980 13 2	- -
Upper Whitley	31	160 6 6	- -	- - -	200 0 0	10·5	14 7 9	- - -	374 14 3	20 3 0
Walkington	32	141 3 0	- -	- - -	210 0 0	8·75	- -	- - -	351 3 0	- -
Warley	33	1,386 12 5	- -	30 18 7	1,200 0 0	8·9	18 4 6	2,000 0 0	4,635 15 4	80 19 1
*West Ardsley	34	307 1 6	- -	- - -	550 0 0	7·8	4 17 2	- - -	961 18 8	- -
West Clayton	35	254 2 3	- -	32 0 5	- - -	-	146 15 11	- - -	432 18 7	- -
Whitby	36	538 0 2	- -	1 10 4	600 0 0	8·	- -	2,000 0 0	3,139 10 6	- -
Whitley (U.D.)	37	138 1 5	- -	15 5 4	257 16 3	9·	- -	- - -	411 3 0	20 15 1
Whitwood	38	968 19 2	- -	4 18 1	800 0 0	8·5	2 6 9	- - -	1,773 17 3	- -
Willerby (in Scarborough)	39	120 15 4	- -	- - -	118 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	238 15 4	13 19 9
*Wilsden (E.M.)	[redacted]	462 3 10	- -	9 9 1	625 0 0	12·4	5 15 2	- - -	1,122 8 1	26 1 1
Withernwick	41	9 2 6	- -	- - -	100 0 0	6·5	18 4	- - -	130 0 10	4 1 3
Wold Newton (U.D.)	42	83 0 6	- -	14 3	94 11 9	3·25	1 19 6	70 0 0	260 5 11	-

* Accounts not audited. † Contribution from Todmorden School Board.
§ Contribution from Rawmarsh School Board. ‖ Contribution from Midgley School Boa

ool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

›n. and er nses nis- on.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges. Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	5. Capital Charges. Furnishing School Buildings.	6. Loans. Repayment of Principal of Loans.	6. Loans. Interest on Loans.	7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893. For Loans.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893. Other Liabilities.
EXPENDITURE.											
. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	67 17 7	—	7 17 7
6	169 17 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 16 8	19 6 6	- -	208 17 10	542 6 2	—
10	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 3 10	- - -	9 0 2
1	410 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	60 16 11	70 2 11	- -	574 4 5	1,824 17 1	10 0 0
0	2,388 8 9	17 19 4	- -	- -	- -	174 2 2	334 17 4	- -	3,074 11 7	9,290 2 8	—
1	67 18 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	85 13 7	—	—
0	344 6 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 4 8	95 3 4	- -	518 6 10	2,686 9 2	—
7	984 4 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	120 2 0	247 7 6	- -	1,506 1 0	6,977 12 3	—
2	797 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	90 12 5	270 16 10	- -	1,299 17 1	6,923 19 4	—
0	100 3 6	- -	- -	- -	104 16 6	- -	- -	- -	228 15 6	341 0 0	—
0	222 4 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 9 5	51 14 7	- -	323 8 9	1,458 17 0	—
10	1,762 3 7	14 6 7	- -	557 6 11	- -	183 10 0	127 9 9	- -	2,735 8 8	3,504 17 6	—
6	97 18 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 0 0	10 6 0	- -	128 11 5	253 0 0	—
0	123 14 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	44 15 4	21 18 9	- -	208 16 9	581 10 4	—
5	1,935 2 0	- -	- -	631 11 6	- -	163 4 2	274 1 1	- -	3,144 7 2	9,701 0 10	—
11	451 13 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 1 9	16 8 10	- -	509 11 4	462 13 3	—
2	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 16 2	—	—
0	417 10 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	438 0 1	—	—
6	2,648 14 0	- -	- -	845 8 7	- -	204 15 1	415 18 2	- -	4,258 10 4	12,668 10 9	—
10	155 16 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	177 6 3	—	—
11	673 17 3	6 9 8	- -	1,155 6 7	- -	141 18 2	192 17 1	2 1 4	2,262 12 8	5,546 17 5	—
3	757 7 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	63 15 11	141 5 2	- -	1,022 13 4	3,972 2 4	7 0 10
5	602 17 10	- -	- -	*29 17 9	- -	62 13 2	108 2 6	†50 0 0	912 1 2	3,033 14 8	—
6	162 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	44 0 0	39 18 4	- -	270 17 0	1,100 0 0	—
11	1,750 18 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	217 16 7	380 5 6	‡50 0 0	2,496 5 2	10,633 15 7	—
10	646 2 0	- -	13 10 0	- -	- -	56 19 4	64 4 9	- -	806 5 11	1,792 12 4	—
2	92 0 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 10 0	16 10 4	- -	146 17 8	425 0 0	14 0 10
4	9,538 7 5	- -	- -	{1,284 18 1 *200 13 0}	*47 4 9	955 0 7	1,884 9 7	{77 19 2 §220 7 2}	15,016 18 8	43,475 2 0	—
6	1,280 7 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	100 19 2	200 5 4	- -	1,767 15 6	5,273 17 11	—
0	694 17 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	68 10 0	98 8 8	- -	907 9 8	2,630 0 0	—
7	291 16 1	- -	- -	745 17 11	*95 4 8	21 5 10	61 8 6	- -	1,254 19 7	1,778 14 2	332 4 3
1	198 19 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 10 2	57 14 10	- -	306 8 4	1,622 4 9	28 0 3
11	1,911 16 1	- -	- -	1,224 5 0	- -	144 17 0	227 6 8	- -	3,718 14 9	8,255 9 9	—
9	765 12 8	- -	- -	*25 0 0	- -	56 11 0	137 5 4	- -	1,056 6 9	3,484 18 4	—
0	424 18 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	432 18 7	—	—
6	921 10 7	13 0 8	- -	1,837 11 4	51 7 6	42 11 10	79 17 11	- -	3,070 11 10	4,250 14 6	—
3	242 14 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	50 9 11	45 8 2	- -	397 3 11	1,242 4 7	—
6	1,337 15 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	90 0 0	114 7 3	- -	1,641 16 7	3,230 0 0	—
0	134 4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 5 3	19 4 6	- -	199 14 1	534 1 3	—
1	698 17 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	127 13 0	139 0 7	{‖115 3 3 1 6 6}	1,166 6 3	3,783 10 9	—
0	75 6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	102 3 9	—	—
0	137 4 5	- -	- -	69 9 4	- -	13 6 4	15 7 0	1 18 0	250 7 1	409 4 10	—

met by loan. † Contribution to Hatfield School Board. ‡ Contribution to Northowram School Board.
§ Contribution to Sowerby School Board. ‖ Contribution to Bingley School Board.

ool Boa

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of L... Election Expenses.	...
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Wombwell -	1	2,128 10 2	82 4 2	24 7 2	1,900 0 0	10·5	1 14 9	6,370 0 0	10,506 16 3	- -	
Wooldale (U.D.) -	2	1,037 17 11	3 10 0	30 3 2	800 0 0	10·25	†15 11 7 4 14 0	- - -	1,891 16 8	7 6 6	
Worsbrough -	3	795 2 7	- -	2 13 6	1,500 0 0	10·5	1 1 9	3,000 0 0	5,298 17 10	- -	
*Yeadon - -	4	1,720 16 11	- -	6 5 8	1,000 0 0	11·4	17 0	- - -	2,727 19 7	- -	
Total - -		368,996 17 5	6,293 3 11	13,338 2 4	402,458 7 6	- -	11236 14 10	204,627 18 5	1,006,951 5 3	2,129 15	
TOTAL ENGLAND, EXCLUDING MONMOUTH		2,385,530 11 6	20,680 8 9	66,344 14 1	3,399,111 9 10	- -	80,015 16 7	1,398,922 15 7	7,345,605 16 4	15,58	

* Accounts not audited.

† Contribution from Holme School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board		INCOME. 1. Grants	2. Under	3. School	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rat Auth	Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expend Election
ANGLESEY.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beaumaris -	1	362 10 4	- -	- - -	240 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	602 10 4	- -
Aberffraw (U.D.) - -	2	183 9 0	- -	- - -	72 10 0	2·5	- -	- - -	[illegible] 10 [illegible]	- -
Amlwch -	3	378 19 7	- -	- - -	150 0 0	3·75	- -	- - -	528 19 7	- -
Bodedern -	4	- - -	- -	- - -	92 0 0	6·75	- -	- - -	92 0 0	6 6 0
Holyhead -	5	676 16 6	- -	- - -	535 9 0	4·5	5 10	- - -	1,218 11 4	7 6 6
Llanddausaint	6	95 5 2	- -	- - -	- - -	-	- -	- - -	95 5 2	4 9 0
Llanddona (U.D.) -	7	109 0 0	- -	- - -	61 15 3	5·5	- -	- - -	161 15 2	
Llandegfan -	8	130 9 9	- -	2 14 9	90 0 0	5·	- -	250 0 0	473 3 11	
Llanedlian (U.D.) -	9	124 15 10	- -	- - -	127 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	251 15 10	
Llanerchymedd (U.D.) - -	10	335 7 6	- -	- - -	- - -	-	1 6	- - -	336 9 0	
Llanfachreth (U.D.) - -	11	82 3 8	- -	- - -	117 16 6	10·	- -	- - -	200 0 2	
Llanfaethly (U.D.) - -	12	96 0 8	- -	11 3	80 0 0	5·25	- -	- - -	175 11 10	
Llanfair-mathafarneithaf (U.D.) -	13	189 3 10	- -	- - -	243 15 0	9·	5 19 0	- - -	438 17 10	
Llanfairpwllgwyngyll -	14	150 16 10	- -	- - -	79 0 0	5·25	- -	- - -	230 16 10	
Llanfair-yn-Bubwll (U.D.)	15	91 13 8	- -	- - -	54 16 0	4·5	*17 14 11	- - -	164 3 7	
Llanfairynghornwy (U.D.)	16	97 15 4	- -	- - -	62 13 0	6·	- -	- - -	160 8 4	
Llanfihangel Esceifiog -	17	153 13 0	- -	- - -	102 0 0	6·	†19 9 1 3 7	- -	275 4 8	
Llangefni -	18	161 13 10	- -	- - -	62 14 6	3·	- -	- - -	224 8 4	
Llangeinwen -	19	119 13 0	- -	- - -	98 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	217 13 0	
Llangoed -	20	- - -	- -	- - -	13 0 0	2·75	- -	- - -	13 0 0	
Llanidan -	21	163 2 6	- -	- - -	100 0 0	5·	1 1 7	- - -	264 4 1	
Llanrhyddlad	22	46 19 6	- -	- - -	40 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	89 19 6	
Llansadwrn -	23	57 15 4	- -	13 7	85 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	143 8 11	
Llanynghenedl	24	94 8 6	- -	- - -	65 0 0	5·5	- -	100 0 0	259 8 6	
Llechylched -	25	143 13 4	- -	- - -	42 10 0	5·	‡25 0 0 *29 19 4	- - -	241 3 8	
Newborough St. Peter's -	26	193 10 2	- -	- - -	78 0 0	7·5	- -	370 0 0	641 10 2	
Penmynydd -	27	52 1 6	- -	- - -	86 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	138 1 6	
Pentraeth -	28	106 10 6	- -	- - -	80 0 0	3·75	- -	- - -	186 10 6	
Rhoscolyn -	29	87 19 0	- -	- - -	32 15 0	5·6	- -	- - -	120 14 0	
Trewalchmai (U.D.) - -	30	284 11 10	- -	- - -	236 11 3	4·75	- -	- - -	521 3 1	
Total -		4,732 18 1	- -	3 19 6	3,118 5 5	- -	99 13 10	720 0 0	8,674 14 10	
BRECON.										
Brecon (U.D.)	31	663 15 0	- -	45 3 11	357 2 8	7·75	16 9 2	1,642 0 0	3,224 10 9	
Battle (U.D.)	32	60 9 6	- -	15 2	57 9 0	6·	- -	- - -	113 13 8	
Cray - -	33	76 3 6	- -	- - -	45 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	121 3 6	
Llandilovane	34	96 17 10	- -	- - -	70 0 0	7·75	- -	- - -	166 17 10	
Llanelly - -	35	1,440 3 3	- -	- - -	1,100 0 0	16·25	§323 13 4 17 5 6	- - -	2,781 6 6	
Llangammarch (U.D.) - -	36	202 6 3	- -	- - -	210 3 5	7·5	- -	- - -	412 10 1	
Llanganten (U.D.) - -	37	125 0 2	- -	- - -	114 7 4	9·	- -	- - -	239 7 6	
Llangattock -		557 18 0	- -	1 10 6	750 0 6	16·	10 4	- - -	1,309 18 10	
Llangunider -	39	634 17 10	- -	- - -	550 0 0	17·	- -	200 0 0	1,384 17 10	

* Contribution from Bodedern School Board.
‡ " " Trewalchmai U.D. "
† Contribution from Llanidan School Board.
§ " " Llangattock "

chool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1892—*cont.*

ion.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
al and her penses of ninis- tion.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Re-payment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 0	480 11 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	74 4 8	92 17 8	3 3 5	635 17 7	2,598 3 0	—
3 4	217 4 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	237 17 11	—	—
-	490 15 3	- -	- -	258 10 7	- -	44 5 0	12 1 11	- -	847 12 9	416 15 0	—
6 9	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	{†29 19 4 ‡17 14 11}	64 5 4	—	—
2 10	876 11 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	117 9 8	145 13 5	- -	1,222 11 7	3,939 18 6	—
5 0	82 18 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	98 3 0	—	—
-	145 5 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	157 15 2	—	—
1 3	178 1 9	- -	- -	250 0 0	- -	21 0 0	20 15 3	8 0	480 6 3	780 0 0	—
7 6	158 1 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 2 6	32 14 3	- -	234 5 10	754 12 6	—
7 5	324 0 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	339 10 1	—	—
6 5	138 19 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 4 0	16 8 0	- -	188 6 1	454 8 0	—
-	135 10 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 1 3	19 11 3	- -	170 17 6	552 17 7	—
4 4	276 4 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 5 4	53 6 5	- -	376 10 8	1,499 14 0	—
3 6	196 17 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	211 14 5	—	—
0 0	122 6 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 0 0	6 9 8	- -	166 3 10	169 10 0	24 14 7
0 0	119 19 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 15 0	10 8 3	- -	149 16 5	253 15 0	—
1 0	236 10 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 0 0	6 13 4	- -	269 5 0	171 0 0	—
5 3	245 8 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	258 13 7	—	—
) 0	172 1 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	28 0 0	12 0 1	- -	227 16 7	322 0 0	65 0 0
) 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 10 0	—	—
3 7	223 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	§19 9 1	278 15 10	—	—
) 0	80 18 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	92 0 5	—	—
3 8	99 11 3	- -	- -	- -	*1 9 6	9 16 0	14 5 7	- -	134 16 0	328 13 0	—
-	131 13 2	- -	- -	101 1 0	- -	10 4 10	19 0 0	- -	266 3 0	499 6 10	—
1 0	207 15 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 14 0	28 19 10	- -	294 12 4	810 10 0	—
) 0	220 3 3	- -	- -	114 16 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	365 11 5	370 0 0	—
-	76 6 6	- -	- -	*6 10 6	- -	7 12 3	15 16 0	- -	115 4 3	443 18 6	—
4	180 9 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	211 8 4	—	—
) 0	117 4 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	123 4 11	—	15 6 0
4	372 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 0 0	16 13 0	†25 0 0	460 2 4	405 0 0	85 8 0
6	6,257 13 2	- -	- -	730 18 7	1 9 6	461 13 6	523 13 11	95 14 9	8,695 16 5	14,770 1 11	190 8 7
9	1,052 7 7	- -	- -	1,537 14 1	117 7 6	172 7 0	208 12 9	- -	3,193 1 8	5,271 9 8	—
2	89 12 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	14 3 6	- -	136 12 9	393 0 0	—
0	107 1 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	117 15 2	—	—
10	136 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 0 0	11 11 7	- -	175 19 6	324 0 0	6 0 0
10	2,281 3 7	200 0 0	- -	- -	- -	132 14 9	253 18 3	- -	3,060 3 5	7,121 17 9	—
0	282 15 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 16 0	72 15 8	- -	416 14 4	2,046 14 6	—
0	161 1 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 17 9	39 5 11	- -	224 12 5	1,104 6 6	4 0 0
0	773 3 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	57 7 3	91 18 9	‖223 12 4	1,298 5 2	2,583 11 7	—
10	794 6 10	19 16 2	- -	182 13 4	- -	85 16 7	137 8 9	- -	1,334 11 6	3,946 12 8	71 11 10

met by loan. † Contribution to Llechylched School Board. ‡ Contribution to Llanfair-yn-Eubwll U.D. School Board,
§ Contribution to Llanfihangel Esgeifiog School Board. ‖ Contribution to Llanelly School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabil

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses d Election Expenses.	
BRECON—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Llanspyddid (U.D.)	1	121 1 10	- -	- - -	134 1 9	6·5	- -	- - -	255 3 7	- -	
Llanthew	2	36 15 4	- -	- - -	45 0 0	5·25	- -	- - -	81 15 4	6 4 7	
Llanvillo (U.D.)	3	61 13 6	- -	5	57 13 9	5·	- -	- - -	119 7 8	6 5 9	
Llanwrtyd	4	159 16 6	- -	- - -	70 0 0	4·7	†8 5 0	- - -	238 1 6	- -	
Maesmynis (U.D.)	5	50 0 0	- -	5 13 0	40 15 0	6·	- -	- - -	96 8 0	- -	
Merthyr Cynog	6	155 7 0	- -	- - -	75 0 0	3·75	- -	- - -	230 7 0	- -	
Penderyn	7	82 7 4	- -	11	300 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	382 8 3	- -	
Senny	8	81 16 6	- -	- - -	70 0 0	8·25	- -	- - -	151 16 6	17 2 3	
Talgarth	9	274 8 0	- -	- - -	247 0 0	6·5	13 0 0	- - -	534 8 0	- -	
Vaynor	10	723 17 9	- -	- - -	440 0 0	14·1	8 6	- - -	1,164 6 3	- -	
*Ystradgunlais Lower	11	924 4 4	- -	2 8 2	116 8 0	2·6	‖112 16 5 4 11 0	- - -	1,160 7 11	- -	
Ystradvelltey	12	8 12 6	- -	- - -	112 0 0	6·7	6 1	- - -	120 18 7	30 0 0	
Total		6,539 17 9	- -	55 12 11	5,462 0 11	- -	397 4 4	1,842 0 0	14,296 15 1	72 5 5	
CARDIGAN.											
Aberystwith	13	725 3 0	- -	1 10 0	500 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	1,226 13 0	- -	
Cardigan	14	335 10 8	- -	- - -	320 0 0	9·5	18 18 3	- - -	674 8 11	- -	
Lampeter-pont-Stephen (U.D.)	15	391 7 1	- -	- - -	225 0 0	9·75	- -	- - -	616 7 1	16 13 0	
Bettws Leiki	16	- - -	- -	- - -	5 0 0	1·	- -	- - -	5 0 0	- -	
Blaenpenal (U.D.)	17	147 12 0	- -	- - -	191 7 2	14·6	- -	- - -	338 19 2	- -	
Cilcennin	18	92 0 8	- -	5 4	93 16 9	14·	†23 0 6	- - -	209 3 1	- -	
Cwmrheidol (U.D.)	19	205 16 6	- -	- - -	207 12 5	10·	- -	- - -	413 8 11	5 10 0	
Cyfoeth-y-Brenin (U.D.)	20	268 16 2	- -	- - -	352 0 0	8·5	- -	- - -	620 16 2	- -	
Llanarth (U.D.)	21	668 12 2	- -	- - -	314 12 7 35 0 0	7·6	- -	- - -	1,018 4 9	- -	
Llanbadarn-fawr (U.D.)	22	179 5 8	- -	1 4 8	182 15 10	10·	17 6 †14 14 2	- - -	378 17 10	7 7 0	
Llancynfelin	23	122 7 0	- -	- - -	120 10 1	10·25	- -	- - -	242 17 1	13 0 0	
Llanddewi Brefi (U.D.)	24	122 2 6	- -	- - -	193 3 11	5·3	8 13 6	- - -	323 19 11	- -	
Llandyssil	25	452 10 6	- -	11 6 0	150 0 1	7·3	‡1 2 1	- - -	614 18 7	- -	
Llanfairclydogau	26	113 6 6	- -	- - -	75 0 0	10·0	*1 0 0	- - -	189 6 6	5 0 6	
Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin Lower	27	82 6 6	- -	- - -	70 0 0	4·25	- -	- - -	152 6 6	21 11 0	
Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin Upper (U.D.)	28	258 13 4	- -	- - -	193 10 0	14·	§18 19 0	- - -	471 2 4	- -	
Llanfihangel Ystrad (U.D.)	29	412 9 9	- -	1 16 0	446 4 5	14·25	- -	- - -	860 10 2	- -	
*Llangeitho (U.D.)	30	- - -	- -	- - -	27 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	27 0 0	- -	
Llangoedmore (U.D.)	31	193 9 2	- -	2 6 5	167 19 5	6·5	- -	- - -	368 15 0	- -	
*Llangyby	32	93 8 10	- -	- - -	45 0 0	9·2	- -	- - -	138 8 10	- -	
Llanllwchaiarn	33	511 0 10	- -	- - -	125 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	636 0 10	- -	
Llanrhystyd (U.D.)	34	193 7 3	- -	- - -	48 0 0	1·5	2 2 0	- - -	243 9 3	- -	
Llansaintffraid (U.D.)	35	372 13 10	- -	- - -	211 4 0	9·	- -	- - -	583 17 10	27 13 1	
Llanwenog	36	131 9 6	- -	- - -	140 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	271 9 6	- -	
Llanychaiarn	37	105 7 6	- -	- - -	132 0 0	8·75	1 7	- - -	237 9 1	- -	
Meliudwr	38	179 4 4	- -	- - -	130 0 0 26 19 0	14·25	- -	- - -	336 3 4	9 0 0	

* Accounts not audited. † Endowment. ‡ Contribution from Llanfihangel-ar-arth School Board.
§ Contribution from Cwmrheidol U.D. School Board. ‖ Contribution from Llanguicke School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabiliti

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses Election Expenses.
CARDIGAN—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Penbryn	1	255 1 5	- -	- - -	128 16 9	7·8	19 0 7	- - -	402 18 9	- -
Scybor-y-Coed	2	84 9 0	- -	- - -	85 0 0	7·25	- -	- - -	169 9 0	5 11 6
Strata Florida (U.D.)	3	186 12 0	- -	- - -	143 1 2	8·5	- -	- - -	329 13 2	- -
Trefeirig	4	150 1 0	- -	- - -	171 0 0	8·5	- -	- - -	321 1 0	24 10 0
Tregaron (U.D.)	5	259 12 0	- -	- - -	219 0 3	7·8	1 1 0	- - -	479 13 3	35 0 0
Troedyraur (U.D.)	6	421 6 11	- -	8 6 5	311 19 8	12·3	†13 15 3 ‡8 5 1	- - -	763 13 4	- -
Verwick (U.D.)	7	89 16 4	- -	2 1 7	29 17 2	2·75	- -	- - -	121 15 1	4 10 0
Ysgytty-ystwyth	8	160 12 0	- -	- - -	110 0 0	16·	- -	- - -	270 12 0	7 0 0
Ystrad Meurig (U.D.)	9	114 1 6	- -	- - -	42 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	156 1 6	5 0 0
Total		8,064 13 3	- -	28 16 5	5,969 10 7	- -	131 10 6	- - -	14,214 10 9	189 5 9
CARMARTHEN.										
Carmarthen	10	1,012 16 0	- -	- - -	350 0 0	2·2	7 13 0	- - -	1,370 9 0	- -
St. Mary Kidwelly (U.D.)	11	567 15 8	- -	- - -	540 0 0	9·	7 13 8	575 0 0	1,690 9 4	- -
Abernant	12	69 19 0	- -	- - -	25 14 3	1·5	- -	- - -	95 13 3	- -
Conwil Cayo	13	369 15 5	- -	- - -	240 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	609 15 5	4 15 0
Conwil-in-Elvet	14	307 3 8	- -	- - -	100 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	407 3 8	17 13 0
Henllan-Amgoed (U.D.)	15	95 16 0	- -	- - -	39 0 0	3·25	§20 5 7	- - -	155 1 7	- -
Kenarth (U.D.)	16	199 3 2	- -	- - -	180 8 4	6·75	- -	- - -	379 11 6	- -
Kilrhedyn	17	157 8 6	- -	- - -	75 3 8	6·5	- -	- - -	232 12 2	- -
Llanboidy (U.D.)	18	442 4 10	- -	- - -	319 13 2	7·	¶9 0 0 5 0 1	- - -	775 18 1	8 11 7
Llandebie (U.D.)	19	901 11 10	- -	- - -	693 0 0	5·25	¶¶33 17 7	1,300 0 0	2,928 9 5	59 9 3
Llandilofawr (U.D.)	20	839 10 6	- -	1 16 1	1,352 7 1	8·5	- -	- - -	2,193 13 8	- -
Llandissilio (U.D.)	21	269 10 11	- -	5 0 11	181 6 9	4·	- -	- - -	455 18 7	- -
Llanedy	22	- - -	- -	- - -	135 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	135 0 0	31 10 0
Llanegwad (U.D.)	23	273 3 8	- -	- - -	152 6 2	3·5	**13 11 10 ††27 3 7 6 0 ‡‡35 6 7	- - -	501 17 10	- -
*Llanelly	24	6,278 10 10	- -	174 12 8	5,658 18 8	13·	118 1 1	4,640 0 0	16,870 3 3	- -
Llanfihangel Abercowin	25	228 16 8	- -	- - -	189 4 0	6·	- -	- - -	418 0 8	10 9 0
Llanfihangel-ar-arth	26	241 6 6	- -	- - -	165 13 0	7·	- -	- - -	406 19 6	- -
Llanfihangel-rhos-y-corn	27	83 12 2	- -	- - -	40 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	123 12 2	- -
Llangadock	28	418 10 4	- -	16 6	250 0 0 15 3 10	5·	§§17 12 11 11 0	- - -	702 14 7	- -
Llangain	29	98 10 0	- -	- - -	65 0 0	5·7	6 6	- - -	163 16 6	- -
Llangathen	30	68 12 0	- -	- - -	75 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	143 12 0	- -
Llangendeirne	31	216 18 7	- -	- - -	180 0 0	4·25	- -	- - -	396 18 7	17 4 1
Llanginning	32	68 19 8	- -	- - -	70 0 0	6·	2 15 9	- - -	141 15 5	- -
Llangunnor	33	52 18 6	- -	- - -	102 0 0	3·4	- -	- - -	154 18 6	16 8 9
Llannon	34	161 15 10	- -	- - -	80 0 0	14·75	2 2 0	- - -	243 17 10	- -
Llansadwrn	35	109 9 6	- -	- - -	189 0 0	8·25	2 10 0	- - -	300 19 6	13 9 0
Llansawel	36	153 1 0	- -	- - -	118 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	271 1 0	- -
Llanwinio	37	111 10 8	- -	- - -	80 0 0	4·2	- -	- - -	191 10 8	5 19 0
Llanybyther	38	355 7 7	- -	- - -	130 0 0 23 11 4	10·5	‖‖60 12 11 ¶¶19 12 10 ***10 5 3	- - -	599 9 11	- -
Llanycrwys	39	84 12 0	- -	- - -	45 0 0	8·5	12 4	- - -	130 4 4	- -
Pembrey	40	1,287 15 8	- -	- - -	1,250 0 0	11·5	25 19 7	3,029 0 0	5,592 15 3	- -
Pencarreg	41	297 6 7	- -	- - -	144 0 0	10·9	- -	- - -	441 6 7	- -
St. Clears	42	120 17 2	- -	- - -	160 0 0	7·75	- -	- - -	280 17 2	- -
Talley	43	124 0 11	- -	- - -	106 0 10	5·	- -	- - -	230 1 9	- -
Trelech-ar-Bettws	44	165 13 6	- -	- - -	168 0 0	6·1	- -	- - -	333 13 6	16 18 5
Total		16,234 4 10	- -	182 6 2	13,688 11 1	- -	421 0 1	9,544 0 0	40,070 2 2	262 7 1

* Accounts half year to Michaelmas not audited.
‡ Contribution from Llanarth School Board.
‖ " " Lampeter Velfrey School Board.
** " " Llanfihangel-ar-arth School Board.
" " Llangathen School Board.
" " Llansawel School Board.
† Contribution from Llandyssil School Board.
§ " " Llanboidy, U.D. School Board.
¶ " " Llangunnor School Board.
†† " " Llanfihangel-rhos-y-corn School
§§ " " Llansadwrn School Board.
¶¶ " " Pencarreg School Board.
*** Contribution from Llanwenog School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.									Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
...tion.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.		
...ral and ...ther ...penses of ...minis... ...tion.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 0	304 2 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 4 4	56 13 4	43 10 7	441 1 2	1,596 1 3	—
19 4	138 12 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 0 10	9 0 1	- -	172 4 11	249 4 2	—
9 2	240 10 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 10 0	48 11 3	- -	334 0 11	1,120 10 0	—
1 2	189 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 11 8	41 4 7	- -	297 2 3	1,157 9 11	—
9 8	391 8 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 3 4	22 19 8	- -	513 17 7	626 7 0	104 1 11
9 0	594 7 5	- -	- -	8 0 0	- -	92 14 2	99 19 7	19 14 3	838 14 5	2,767 12 3	117 15 0
4 11	122 14 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	12 12 0	- -	158 1 10	350 0 0	—
4 0	170 8 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 3 3	33 17 11	- -	260 13 9	931 16 3	—
5 6	148 17 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	164 7 9	—	—
10	10,927 15 0	3 18 0	- -	32 1 3	- -	877 1 5	1,393 10 4	153 9 5	14,412 12 2	38,217 17 1	1,276 13 7
3	976 5 8	2 11 5	- -	*920 0 0	- -	47 4 6	121 19 0	- -	2,121 3 2	3,289 17 11	—
4	667 6 10	- -	- -	95 14 10 *18 15 6	*63 19 8	33 19 11	125 5 3	- -	1,108 7 4	3,785 9 8	—
0	105 16 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 2 5	7 14 3	- -	128 7 4	214 3 9	—
5	519 5 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 19 6	44 19 6	- -	625 5 11	1,263 2 2	—
9	415 0 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 19 4	12 16 1	- -	479 6 6	358 9 4	21 11 0
0	132 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	140 7 6	—	—
6	274 0 2	- -	- -	*7 0 0	*3 5 0	32 11 4	52 4 11	- -	382 17 11	1,204 15 0	31 10 0
0	200 16 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 0 0	27 13 6	- -	259 19 7	725 0 0	31 10 9
1	605 10 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	64 6 4	130 4 6	†20 5 7	857 17 9	3,568 8 4	—
4	1,256 12 3	- -	- -	*62 2 0 1,335 16 9	- -	113 14 9	196 17 2	- -	3,132 0 6	5,435 14 2	176 17 11
0	1,629 14 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	95 12 10	138 8 2	- -	1,956 15 9	3,264 0 3	—
0	411 11 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 0 5	60 13 2	- -	529 0 7	1,599 5 8	—
0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	97 10 10	—	—
9	370 3 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 8 8	28 8 3	- -	463 13 7	1,601 2 1	—
9	10,247 13 11	- -	- -	3,454 0 3	- -	813 8 1	988 14 5	- -	16,162 7 5	29,170 7 8	3,235 13 6
3	303 2 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 5 8	27 17 7	- -	381 7 8	779 15 0	—
1	301 8 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 12 7	53 17 10	‡13 11 10 §1 2 1	424 6 6	1,388 14 0	6 10 9
9	83 18 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	‡27 3 7	116 3 7	—	20 14 4
	606 11 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	49 0 0	64 10 5	- -	752 16 3	1,722 0 0	—
	117 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 19 11	21 19 6	- -	156 [illegible] 11	617 17 0	—
	117 19 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	‡35 6 7	169 12 6	—	—
	307 18 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 0 6	20 16 3	- -	389 4 10	585 11 8	—
	97 0 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 0 9	14 19 3	11 0	131 3 10	419 17 3	—
	76 18 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 10 2	19 4 0	‖38 17 7	165 12 1	540 1 8	—
	185 6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 3 0	17 19 9	- -	231 10 9	503 15 10	—
	177 10 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 6 0	17 11 10	¶17 12 11	249 5 11	487 6 0	—
	179 11 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 17 7	28 5 5	**60 12 11	293 2 8	738 13 9	—
	147 10 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 14 1	16 4 3	- -	204 13 1	446 17 8	—
	466 5 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 5 10	37 15 9	- -	547 4 8	1,057 18 10	—
	104 19 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 0 0	3 15 11	- -	123 9 9	97 10 0	—
	1,697 19 1	- -	- -	2,816 3 0	114 2 0	162 7 6	281 15 11	- -	5,175 9 5	7,084 18 5	—
	328 7 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 5 7	41 11 4	**19 12 10	432 12 2	1,169 4 3	—
	185 4 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 0 4	24 12 7	- -	246 6 4	675 18 4	—
	182 9 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 13 8	24 11 0	- -	234 4 1	689 13 10	—
	238 13 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 15 6	40 3 11	- -	319 9 2	1,130 14 10	1 5 3
	23,718 7 7	2 11 5	- -	8,709 12 4	181 6 8	1,775 6 9	2,691 10 8	229 16 11	39,259 7 10	75,566 4 4	3,523 13 6

by loan. † Contribution to Henllan U.D. School Board. ‡ Contribution to Llanegwad U.D. School Board.
§ Contribution to Llandyssil School Board. ‖ Contribution to Llandebie U.D. School Board.
Contribution to Llangadock School Board. ** Contribution to Llanybyther School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board		INCOME							Expenditure
		1. Grants	2.	3.	4. Amount	5.	6.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CARNARVON.									
Bangor (U.D.)	1	1,220 9 4	- - -	- - -	1,270 0 0	8·25	1 6	- - -	2,490 10 10
Carnarvon -	2	931 15 4	- - -	11 10 0	200 0 0	1·75	3 15 9	- - -	1,147 1 1
Conway -	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	1·	- -	- - -	50 0 0
Pwllheli -	4	94 10 0	- - -	- - -	90 0 0	3·75	- -	- - -	184 10 0
Aberdaron (U.D.) - -	5	282 0 3	- - -	- - -	316 5 9	9·	- -	- - -	598 6 0
Beddgelert -	6	303 17 5	- - -	- - -	263 0 0	14·	*18 14 5 3 12 1	260 0 0	854 3 11
Caerhun (U.D.)	7	211 16 6	- - -	- - -	196 4 9	6·	- -	- - -	410 0 6
Criccieth -	8	282 2 7	- - -	- - -	240 0 0	10·7	14 1	- - -	522 16 8
Llanaelhaiarn	9	117 9 2	- - -	3 19 3	60 0 0	4·5	3 8	- - -	181 11 1
Llanbeblig (E.M.) -	10	365 16 8	- - -	- - -	150 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	515 16 8
Llanberis -	11	756 6 3	- - -	- - -	850 0 0	13·75	5 0 0	- - -	1,611 6 3
Llanddeiniolen	12	1,395 5 6	- - -	- - -	1,000 0 0	13·	†32 11 3	- - -	2,427 16 9
Llandudno -	13	556 11 0	- - -	- - -	800 0 0 181 9 7	2·25	3 6 0	- - -	1,191 6 7
Llandwrog -	14	443 13 2	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	3·5	- -	- - -	643 13 2
Llanfair-is-gaer	15	209 13 8	- - -	- - -	71 0 0	3·	†11 4 2	- - -	291 17 10
Llangwstennin	16	126 17 6	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	3·25	- -	- - -	226 17 6
Llangybi -	17	79 6 4	- - -	- - -	120 0 0	11·5	- -	- - -	199 6 4
Llanllyfni -	18	1,461 10 3	- - -	- - -	600 0 0	17·25	3 6	- - -	2,061 13 9
Llannor (U.D.)	19	97 7 0	- - -	- - -	31 8 4	1·4	6 0 0	- - -	134 15 4
Llanrug - -	20	666 10 11	- - -	- - -	660 0 0	2·3	- -	- - -	1,326 10 11
Llanwnda (U.D.) -	21	322 2 0	- - -	- - -	254 17 0	8·	1 11 9	- - -	578 10 9
Maenan (U.D.)	22	184 18 0	- - -	9 3	75 16 5	7·4	- -	- - -	261 3 7
Nevin - -	23	290 4 2	- - -	- - -	140 0 0	12·	- -	- - -	430 4 2
Penmorfa (U.D.) - -	24	420 17 11	- - -	- - -	230 2 0	7·5	1 17 3	- - -	652 17 2
Pistill (U.D.)	25	158 10 8	- - -	- - -	90 12 6	10·5	- -	- - -	249 3 2
Ynyscynhaiarn - -	26	1,447 3 10	- - -	- - -	690 13 3	9·	14 3	200 0 0	2,338 10 9
Total - -		12,241 15 5	- -	15 13 5	8,883 7 10	- -	94 9 1	460 0 0	21,496 10 9
DENBIGH.									
Denbigh -	27								
Ruthin (U.D.)	28								
Wrexham -	29	-							
Abenbury (U.D.) - -	30								
Bersham (U.D.) - -	31	1,							
Broughton -	32	1,							
Brymbo -	33				14 0 0	12·	- -	- - -	1,201 14 0
Cerrig-y-Druidion - -	34				10 0 0	3·9	8 10	- - -	186 8 4
Clocaenog -	35				18 17 11	2·5	§10 5 1 4 3 0	- - -	136 3 9
Glyntraian -	36	-			9 19 6	·4	- -	- - -	9 19 6
Gwytherin -	37				10 0 0	4·25	- -	- - -	106 16 8
Gyffylliog -	38				10 0 0	5·	2 7	- - -	172 1 1
Henllan (E.M.)	39				14 18 6	11·5	- -	- - -	134 18 4
Llanarmon-Dyffryn-Ceiriog - -	40				18 0 0	6·	1 6	- - -	167 0 4
Llanarmon-yn-Yale -	41				10 0 0	5·3	- -	- - -	368 3 6
Llandrillo (U.D.) - -	42				10 9 6	4·	1 13 6	- - -	1,140 18 9

* Contribution from Llanwnda School Board.
‡ Contribution from Stansty School Board.
† Contribution from Bangor School Board.
§ Contribution from Ruthin School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

tion.	2.	3.	4.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7.		Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
gal and other penses of minis- ation.	Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
EXPENDITURE.											
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 10	2,134 2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	56 12 7	71 19 3	*32 11 3 †11 4 2	2,503 16 2	2,013 11 6	—
7 4	1,213 1 11	8 4 7	- -	- -	- -	24 0 0	19 2 6	- -	1,388 7 4	492 0 0	—
16 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 15 7	—	—
5 0	376 17 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	414 2 9	—	—
8 11	390 15 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	50 12 0	70 7 3	- -	552 3 10	1,831 2 0	48 13 10
19 6	505 0 5	- -	- -	140 0 0	- -	38 6 11	55 12 2	5 5 0	767 14 0	1,472 3 2	—
1 2	278 5 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 13 2	59 17 2	- -	406 16 6	1,680 11 7	50 0 0
15 3	416 18 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 0 0	52 0 5	- -	550 18 5	1,200 0 0	4 10 3
-	158 10 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 13 2	17 1 0	- -	192 15 2	474 15 6	—
19 2	307 0 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 11 9	54 5 5	- -	418 17 1	1,525 19 2	—
14 1	1,177 13 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	42 19 9	90 17 2	- -	1,376 4 5	2,552 19 10	—
16 2	1,886 16 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	138 14 7	205 12 2	- -	2,320 19 6	5,582 6 9	413 13 9
16 1	896 19 8	5 4 0	- -	- -	- -	63 3 5	238 13 9	- -	1,326 16 11	6,180 18 4	119 6 9
15 10	593 17 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	38 16 8	76 17 11	- -	784 18 1	2,158 3 6	—
5 7	270 13 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	281 16 11	—	—
17 2	182 3 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 14 0	12 1 0	- -	265 15 5	308 17 0	60 14 7
-	119 12 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 8 0	14 10 0	- -	171 18 2	401 4 0	23 3 9
0 5	1,513 4 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	102 3 9	156 6 3	- -	1,859 2 8	4,389 2 7	454 5 8
5 10	114 5 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 16 5	19 10 6	- -	155 18 3	549 1 1	—
6 4	918 12 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 15 9	45 8 11	- -	1,050 3 10	1,259 4 0	—
5 10	373 11 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 14 9	65 8 9	‡18 14 5 6 4	521 18 3	1,842 12 4	49 17 0
13 9	196 0 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	216 3 4	—	—
13 6	331 6 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 9 8	3 8 5	- -	365 11 6	94 14 5	—
4 2	717 4 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 4 10	78 10 11	- -	899 4 4	2,185 17 4	—
4 3	190 18 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	16 5 1	- -	232 7 11	375 0 0	—
4 11	2,076 8 4	- -	- -	189 11 6	- -	93 6 8	73 16 8	- -	2,580 8 8	2,190 3 4	—
1 1	17,340 0 9	13 8 7	- -	329 11 6	- -	907 17 10	1,497 12 10	68 1 2	21,648 15 2	40,760 7 5	1,219 5 7
14 4	1,221 8 8	10 8 7	- -	- -	- -	59 6 9	59 19 1	- -	1,541 3 5	1,657 8 9	—
6 8	338 7 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 12 9	14 13 6	§10 5 1	450 11 9	412 13 5	—
2 1	- - -	213 7 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	390 9 5	—	—
2 5	88 7 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 8 7	14 17 8	- -	129 0 10	418 15 4	7 1 8
0 0	1,806 0 6	7 10 8	- -	- -	- -	111 16 6	217 13 6	‖25 15 9	2,285 16 11	6,134 3 4	547 11 2
1 0	1,501 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	115 11 5	175 17 0	- -	1,924 19 9	4,745 14 7	262 0 2
11 5	788 17 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	74 3 10	124 0 5	- -	1,085 0 11	3,485 18 8	228 8 2
18 0	181 15 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 19 3	19 17 6	9 3	229 1 0	557 18 10	—
9 6	88 9 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 18 6	8 4 6	- -	114 1 8	231 1 2	—
9 6	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 19 6	—	—
14 6	118 14 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 2 8	16 7	- -	129 8 0	20 13 5	—
7 8	104 1 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	110 8 8	—	—
0 4	96 14 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 2 9	27 9 0	- -	159 18 10	760 2 8	—
7 0	130 3 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	140 5 6	—	—
0 0	215 5 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 17 7	58 3 7	- -	324 18 1	1,036 8 1	—
17 5	870 3 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	105 7 9	117 15 9	- -	1,195 11 11	3,096 9 4	50 0 0

* Contribution to Llanddeiniolen School Board. † Contribution to Llanfair-is-gaer School Board.
‡ Contribution to Beddgelert School Board. § Contribution to Clocaenog School Board. ‖ Contribution to Ruabon School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabili

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of the Election Expenses.	Sal... of ... Cl... of ... Ba...
DENBIGH—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd (E.M.)	1	109 5 4	- -	- - -	135 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	244 5 4	4 3 0	8
Llanfairtalhaiarn	2	70 16 0	- -	- - -	170 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	240 16 0	5 7 4	5
Llangollen	3	693 9 8	132 16 0	- - -	880 0 0	11·	1 4 11	- - -	1,707 11 4	- -	
Llangwm	4	21 0 4	- -	- - -	80 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	101 0 4	- -	1
Llanrhaiadryn - Mochnant (U.D.)	5	215 0 8	-	12 13 8	119 11 6	3·	4 0	- - -	347 9 10	8 0 0	2
Llanrwst	6	561 5 8	- -	- - -	350 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	911 5 8	- -	
Llansantffraid-Glyn-Ceriog	7	- - -	- -	- - -	19 0 0	1·5	- -	832 0 0	851 0 0	- -	1
Llansilin (U.D.)	8	187 7 4	- -	- - -	315 7 4	5·	1 0 7	- - -	503 15 3	11 1 6	2
Nantglyn	9	100 12 10	- -	- - -	60 0 0	7·5	2 11	- - -	160 15 9	7 16 0	1
Ruabon	10	2,213 2 6	- -	- - -	879 7 11	4·5	‡25 15 9 10 0	- - -	3,118 16 2	- -	3
Stansty	11	444 13 4	- -	15 4 1	200 0 0	4·5	- -	913 0 0	1,572 17 5	6 2 6	4
Total		10,078 14 9	132 16 9	28 11 10	7,713 8 10	- -	107 12 7	1,745 0 0	19,806 4 9	166 19 10	1
FLINT.											
Holywell (E.M.)	12	796 0 10	- -	- - -	787 6 8	7·	- -	- - -	1,583 7 6	11 0 0	1
Hope	13	689 18 0	- -	- - -	800 0 0	12·5	1 6	- - -	1,489 19 6	22 19 0	1
Mold	14	1,196 11 6	- -	- - -	2,000 0 0	13·	- -	415 0 0	3,611 11 6	114 1 0	2
Northop	15	522 9 6	- -	- - -	925 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	1,447 9 6	- -	2
Treuddyn	16	75 6 0	- -	5 0	140 0 0	7·	5 0	- - -	215 16 0	9 13 6	1
Total		3,280 5 10	- -	5 0	4,652 6 8	- -	6 6	415 0 0	8,348 4 0	157 13 6	3
GLAMORGAN.											
*Cardiff	17	18,261 9 4	- -	956 15 5	22,644 12 7	6·5	157 12 11	- - -	42,020 10 3	235 10 7	1
Cowbridge (U.D.)	18	442 13 0	- -	- - -	625 0 0	11·5	§6 2 9 2 10 0	- - -	1,076 5 9	- -	
Swansea (U.D.)	19	17,467 13 0	- -	861 10 8	14,960 10 3	10·	††233 14 6	- - -	33,523 8 5	- -	1
Aberdare	20	7,415 4 8	- -	156 2 2	5,000 0 0	7·9	‖93 6 1 ¶167 9 9 11 6 0	1,417 0 0	14,250 8 8	- -	
Barry (U.D.)	21	2,727 9 6	- -	25 0 2	5,967 14 5	12·5	- -	5,090 0 0	13,810 4 1	57 15 0	
*Bettws	22	194 11 8	- -	- - -	200 0 0	3·1	- -	- - -	394 11 8	- -	
Bridgend (U.D.)	23	742 8 0	- -	- - -	660 0 0	7·8	4 4 1	- - -	1,406 12 1	- -	
Britonferry	24	1,012 19 0	- -	- - -	758 1 7	10·	- -	2,000 0 0	3,771 0 7	- -	
Coedfranc	25	- - -	- -	- - -	200 0 0	2·5	- -	2,000 0 0	2,200 0 0	- -	
Coychurch, Higher	26	92 18 10	- -	- - -	90 0 0	9·	3 9	- - -	183 2 7	15 5 4	
Coychurch, Lower	27	56 9 8	- -	- - -	70 0 0	5·5	- -	- - -	128 9 8	6 3 6	
Coyty, Higher	28	39 0 8	- -	- - -	137 10 0	5·25	- -	- - -	176 10 8	16 19 6	
Eglwysilan	29	3,131 15 8	- -	- - -	3,200 0 0	13·5	7 4 9	6,394 0 0	12,733 0 5	- -	
Gellygaer	30	3,285 12 4	- -	10 1 8	3,600 0 0	12·75	203 17 0 **73 17 7	1,000 0 0	8,173 8 7	- -	
Glyncorrwg	31	294 4 0	- -	1 14 6	1,500 0 0	16·5	1 0 4	- - -	1,796 18 10	57 13 6	
†Killybebill	32	346 11 7	- -	- - -	325 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	671 11 7	34 5 9	
Llancarvan (U.D.)	33	110 12 10	- -	- - -	115 6 8	5·	- -	- - -	225 19 6	- -	
Llandilo Talybont	34	956 18 0	- -	1 2 6	1,000 0 0	13·25	- -	583 0 0	2,541 0 6	- -	

* Accounts half year to Michaelmas not audited. † Accounts not audited. ‡ Contribution from Bersham, U.D School Board.
§ Endowment. ‖ Contribution from Llanwonno School Board. ¶ Contribution from Penderyn School Board.
** Contribution from Bedwellty School Board. †† Industrial schools.

chool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabili

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses (Election Expenses)	
GLAMORGAN—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Llandoughjuxta Penarth (U.D.)	1	492 6 2	- -	4 5 8	972 16 10	12·	- -	1,073 0 0	2,542 8 8	- -	
Llandyfodwg	2	1,174 14 4	- -	1 1 8	1,199 0 0	15·	- -	- - -	2,374 16 0	40 18	
Llangan (U.D.)	3	57 3 0	- -	- - -	50 0 0	4·4	- -	- - -	107 3 0	5 0	
Llangeinor	4	1,947 3 4	- -	- - -	1,800 0 0	13·1	10 6	2,300 0 0	6,047 13 10	- -	
Llanharan (U.D.)	5	159 16 0	- -	- - -	233 15 6	4·	- -	- - -	393 11 6	- -	
Llanrhidian, Higher	6	618 13 1	- -	15 5 6	380 16 9	19·	- -	- - -	1,014 15 4	- -	
Llansamlet. Higher (E.M.)	7	1,015 17 4	32 10 0	1 15 0	1,300 0 0 66 9 6	13·25	- -	- - -	2,416 11 10	- -	
Llantrissant	8	3,108 2 0	- -	- - -	4,000 0 0	12·75	- -	1,032 0 0	8,140 2 0	- -	
Llantwit Major	9	203 7 10	- -	- - -	160 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	368 7 10	- -	
Llantwitfardre	10	1,784 9 0	- -	- - -	2,113 0 0	6·5	4 10 11	300 0 0	4,201 19 11	- -	
Llanwonno	11	6,552 1 1	- -	- - -	6,000 0 0 450 0 0	7·	†28 4 1	2,000 0 0	15,030 5 2	- -	
Loughor (Borough)	12	123 4 0	- -	- - -	230 0 0	9·6	2 2 0	- -	360 6 0	24 7	
Loughor (Parish)	13	415 15 10	- -	- - -	150 0 0	2·9	- -	684 0 0	1,249 15 10	- -	
Margam	14	16 10 0	- -	- - -	90 0 0	·65	- -	- - -	106 10 0	- -	
*Mawr	15	298 17 0	- -	- - -	200 0 0	5·75	- -	844 0 0	1,342 17 0	- -	
Merthyr Tydfil	16	10,874 1 8	217 17 6	45 10 9	9,400 0 0	12·5	63 0 0	2,820 0 0	23,420 9 11	- -	
*Oxwich (U.D.)	17	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	—	7 3 1	- - -	7 3 1	- -	
Oystermouth	18	398 7 1	- -	1 9 11	520 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	910 17 0	- -	
Penarth	19	1,395 7 4	- -	10 11 2	1,800 0 0	6·1	3 0 0	- - -	3,208 18 6	35 18	
Pencoed	20	156 8 4	- -	- - -	200 0 0	9·	- -	- - -	356 8 4	17 16	
Penlline	21	77 13 4	- -	- - -	70 0 0	6·	8 2 0	- - -	155 15 4	- -	
Pentyrch	22	423 17 10	- -	12 5	625 11 0	14·25	10 10	520 0 0	1,570 12 1	- -	
*Pyle (U.D.)	23	112 9 2	- -	5 8 8	185 17 4	2·5	- -	- - -	303 15 2	33 1	
Radyr	24	116 18 4	- -	- - -	190 0 0	2·5	11 9	- - -	307 10 1	- -	
Reynoldston (U.D.)	25	146 7 6	- -	- - -	103 9 9	8·	2 0 0	- - -	251 17 3	- -	
Rhigos	26	54 8 1	- -	- - -	170 0 0	6·25	- -	- - -	224 8 1	30 0	
Rhoscilly	27	79 9 8	- -	- - -	14 0 0	3·	2 10 0	- - -	95 19 8	7 7	
Rhyndwy Clydach	28	1,003 15 6	- -	2 10 5	660 6 3	11·5	1 2 0	- - -	1,667 14 2	- -	
St. George (U.D.)	29	71 0 5	- -	2 9 0	100 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	173 9 5	4 12	
Swansea (E.M.)	30	662 2 0	- -	- - -	600 0 0	7·	6 7 4	- - -	1,268 9 4	- -	
Upper Dylais	31	169 3 0	- -	- - -	220 0 0	7·6	6	600 0 0	989 3 6	- -	
Upper Neath	32	178 10 0	- -	- - -	200 0 0	11·	- -	- - -	278 10 0	- -	
Whitchurch	33	706 13 0	- -	1 6 2	598 9 2	6·	- -	- - -	1,306 8 4	- -	
Ystradyfodwg	34	14,150 13 4	- -	67 6 0	11,000 0 0	9·	43 10 11	13,049 0 0	38,310 10 3	- -	
Total	-	105,214 17 4	250 7 6	2,171 19 5	107,107 7 7	- -	1,135 15 5	43,706 0 0	259,586 7 3	642 15	
MERIONETH.											
Dolgelly	35	507 4 6	- -	- - -	550 0 0	8·5	1 15 7	- - -	1,059 0 1	- -	
Festiniog	36	3,099 3 5	13 10 0	- - -	4,150 0 0	16·75	3 9 8	- - -	7,266 3 1	- -	
Gwyddelwern	37	126 17 0	- -	- - -	185 0 0	11·5	6 2	- - -	312 3 2	4 13	
Llanaber	38	544 11 6	- -	- - -	290 0 0	9·	20 0 0	- - -	854 11 6	- -	
Llanbedr	39	28 13 0	- -	- - -	75 0 0	11·25	‡39 19 0	- - -	143 12 0	15 16	
Llandderfel	40	159 13 6	- -	- - -	90 0 0	4·5	- -	- - -	249 13 6	- -	
Llanddwywe-is-Graig. (*See* Llanenddwyn)	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Llandrillo	42	127 2 10	- -	- - -	133 0 0	6·	2 4	- - -	260 5 2	- -	
Llanenddwyn	43	276 12 10	- -	- - -	152 0 5	6·	11 5 6	- - -	439 18 9	- -	
Llanfihangel-y-Pennant	44	151 19 7	- -	- - -	105 0 0	8·75	§14 4 6	- - -	271 4 1	- -	
Llanfihangel-y-Traethau (U.D.)	45	782 11 5	- -	- - -	417 16 0	12·	3 7 10	- - -	1,203 15 3	9 8	
Llanfor	46	235 6 8	- -	- - -	150 0 0	3·25	‖62 0 6 ¶2 13 10	- - -	450 1 0	- -	

* Accounts not audited. † Contribution from Merthyr Tydvil School Board. ‡ Endowment.
§ Contribution from Talyllyn School Board. ‖ Contribution from Llanycil School Board.
¶ Contribution from Llandderfel School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

...ion.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
...al and ...her ...enses of ...inis- ...tion.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
13 7	743 1 9	- -	- -	974 7 7	46 8 6	211 13 4	164 15 9	- -	2,242 10 6	4,921 16 8	—
-	1,848 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	108 6 2	159 4 5	- -	2,245 8 5	4,467 15 8	—
2 0	92 5 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 14 7	12 12 0	- -	120 14 6	354 6 5	—
8 4	2,958 19 4	3 16 4	- -	3,699 10 8	- -	373 4 0	297 17 5	- -	7,519 16 1	11,430 12 0	—
15 1	220 11 0	- -	- -	972 3 6	- -	62 0 0	73 8 3	- -	1,421 7 10	2,051 0 0	—
4 6	684 15 2	- -	- -	511 5 0 *6 10 0	8 14 0	97 1 8	136 19 8	- -	1,513 15 6	3,808 18 9	7 9 3
9 1	1,928 6 3	- -	32 10 0	- -	- -	134 12 3	181 14 9	- -	2,442 14 1	4,533 7 11	182 0 10
17 3	5,119 8 0	- -	- -	3,708 6 5	- -	435 1 9	641 2 7	- -	10,253 16 0	16,767 6 4	2,325 10 11
15 6	243 11 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	22 2 5	- -	304 18 4	632 0 0	—
2 0	2,746 3 2	7 16 4	- -	300 0 0	- -	346 4 1	430 2 8	- -	3,980 8 3	12,221 8 10	—
11 7	9,471 8 4	400 0 0	- -	8,632 5 4	- -	1,287 16 0	1,010 7 8	†36 6 1	21,493 13 0	31,988 17 2	—
6 3	168 14 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 4 6	27 9 4	- -	273 11 9	719 8 6	—
7 5	535 16 2	- -	- -	553 7 0	- -	41 8 0	55 14 10	- -	1,228 7 5	1,682 4 0	1 2 9
6 0	93 2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	133 19 8	—	—
0 2	405 3 5	- -	- -	675 11 8	- -	24 7 4	35 14 6	- -	1,183 7 1	1,827 4 0	—
4 7	16,858 8 10	466 13 0	117 10 0	3,045 15 4	12 14 4	1,027 6 6	1,072 13 9	§28 4 1	23,561 19 11	29,427 8 6	3,371 7 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 7	590 6 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	64 13 5	81 9 7	- -	803 8 5	2,263 6 2	45 10 0
3 2	2,581 9 10	41 7 11	- -	- -	- -	242 16 1	235 0 4	41 12 8	3,315 16 9	6,424 17 1	—
7 0	215 15 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	33 14 0	43 6 11	1 5 6	327 5 10	1,213 4 0	—
3 2	134 6 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 4 6	14 7 9	- -	169 6 8	403 15 9	—
4 4	847 9 2	- -	- -	*23 18 8 825 10 6	- -	69 19 2	69 12 6	- -	1,919 10 2	2,382 2 4	53 13 10
4 6	234 1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	300 9 2	—	—
4 8	248 0 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	290 15 0	—	—
0 0	192 11 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 0 0	36 7 4	- -	265 18 11	1,010 0 0	—
7 10	85 16 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 2 5	23 5 7	- -	204 6 10	653 19 8	—
0 0	82 4 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	96 11 7	—	—
4 7	1,431 7 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	85 3 10	106 2 5	- -	1,695 4 4	2,857 12 11	—
1 6	97 17 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	32 5 11	- -	170 18 9	745 0 0	99 0 1
1 8	909 16 9	- -	- -	31 7 0	- -	86 14 0	125 3 0	- -	1,269 12 5	3,483 4 5	—
2 9	356 0 6	- -	- -	600 0 0	- -	67 4 0	54 9 11	6 11 11	1,128 19 1	1,441 14 0	—
2 0	291 10 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 4 0	19 14 4	- -	367 10 6	508 8 0	—
1 2	892 19 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 0 0	49 17 4	- -	1,044 7 10	1,255 16 0	2 6
5 0	22,376 18 5	- -	- -	11,094 1 10	- -	2,336 10 0	1,556 18 3	- -	38,568 6 8	8,848 19 3	—
18 8	166,955 3 3	2,472 6 3	150 0 0	59,398 18 9	2,667 0 10	14,360 18 3	20,970 13 5	328 15 11	279,822 7 8	607,175 19 1	6,372 5 10
2 7	806 10 8	- -	- -	*48 15 0	*8 2 6	59 6 5	89 5 6	- -	1,076 2 8	2,446 16 7	—
2	5,934 14 2	- -	- -	*546 1 10	- -	476 10 6	476 4 5	- -	7,714 3 11	13,186 15 4	—
9	203 14 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 3 0	35 7 11	- -	287 8 1	940 0 1	—
5	824 4 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	67 8 1	49 1 9	- -	1,017 12 5	1,345 12 6	—
-	246 7 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 6 8	169 10 7	- - -	25 18 7
0	213 0 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	‡2 13 10 6 3	219 10 4	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	204 10 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	220 19 6	—	—
8	333 18 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	357 16 3	—	—
4	200 9 5	- -	- -	- -	-	22 0 0	38 11 4	- -	280 18 1	891 0 0	—
10	1,130 9 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	43 3 3	51 13 6	- -	1,293 12 3	1,270 11 9	222 17 5
10	320 18 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 8 10	28 17 0	- -	391 10 3	773 19 1	—

Not met by loan. † Contribution to Aberdare School Board. ‡ Contribution to Llanfor School Board.
§ Contribution to Llanwonno School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenses of Election.	Sal... of Clerk... of ... Board.
MERIONETH —*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Llangar - -	1	111 19 8	- -	- - -	70 0 0	5·	12 11	- - -	182 12 7	- -	1
Llangelynin -	2	229 17 2	- -	- - -	280 0 0	11·75	8 7	- - -	510 5 9	7 2 9	3
Llanycil - -	3	486 12 2	- -	- - -	380 0 0	7·75	3 10	390 0 0	1,280 2 2	- -	5
Mallwyd - -	4	254 7 0	- -	- - -	161 6 0	8·	- -	- - -	415 13 0	- -	1
Talyllyn - -	5	386 17 3	- -	- - -	360 0 0 35 6 0	15·	1 19 6	- - -	784 2 0	1 8 6	3
Towyn (U.D.) -	6	416 1 6	- -	- - -	407 18 9	5·	3 0	- - -	824 3 3	9 2 6	6
Total -		7,925 11 0	13 10 0	- - -	7,992 7 2	- -	165 18 11	390 0 0	16,487 7 1	47 16 7	38
MONTGOMERY.											
Llanidloes -	7	528 14 0	- -	- - -	420 0 0	7·5	†40 4 2 14 5	- - -	989 12 7	9 6 7	8
Carno - -	8	141 0 10	- -	- - -	80 0 0	5·	11 10 0	- - -	222 10 10	- -	15
Hirnant -	9	65 19 0	- -	- - -	24 13 8	3·5	- -	- - -	90 12 8	- -	6
Isygarreg -	10	66 0 4	- -	- - -	75 0 0	10·3	4 0	- - -	141 4 4	14 13 8	4
Llandinam -	11	300 15 0	- -	- - -	133 0 0	3·5	‡10 6 10	- - -	444 1 10	- -	13
Llanerfyl -	12	64 19 0	- -	- - -	102 10 0	5·8	- -	- - -	167 9 0	6 14 9	14
Llanfair-Caereinion -	13	300 4 4	- -	- - -	185 0 0	3·9	5 0	- - -	485 9 4	6 17 3	9
Llangurig -	14	123 0 1	- -	- - -	259 8 9	9·75	14 0	- - -	383 2 10	- -	11
Llangynog (U.D.) -	15	117 4 0	- -	- - -	108 4 10	4·	- -	- - -	225 8 10	20 15 6	18
Llanwyddelan (U.D.) -	16	132 13 4	- -	- - -	111 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	243 13 4	- -	11
Newtown (U.D.) -	17	796 3 4	- -	18 9	1,091 9 7	9·5	102 10 0	- - -	1,991 1 8	- -	71
Trefeglwys -	18	408 1 0	- -	- - -	309 12 6	12·	13 0	- - -	718 6 6	- -	10
Total -		3,044 14 3	- -	18 9	2,899 19 4	- -	167 1 5	- - -	6,112 13 9	58 3 9	200
PEMBROKE.											
Haverfordwest (U.D.) -	19	689 6 2	- -	- - -	689 10 0	7·5	26 3 0	- - -	1,404 19 2	- -	9
Pembroke -	20	2,683 13 1	- -	5 6 7	800 0 0	5·5	- -	600 0 0	4,088 19 8	- -	155
Ambleston -	21	68 0 0	- -	- - -	40 0 0	3·85	- -	- - -	108 0 0	2 5 0	6
*Begelly - -	22	78 11 8	- -	4 0 10	80 10 0	10·	- -	- - -	163 2 6	- -	2
Blaenffos (U.D.)	23	129 1 8	- -	- - -	111 10 10	7·5	9 10 0	- - -	250 2 6	- -	10
Brawdy -	24	95 2 0	- -	- - -	40 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	135 2 0	2 15 0	5
Camrose -	25	155 11 4	- -	- - -	178 0 0	7·	- -	- - -	333 11 4	- -	15
Clydey - -	26	176 19 6	- -	3 10 7	160 1 2	14·	- -	- - -	340 11 3	- -	-
Dinas - -	27	157 17 6	- -	- - -	40 0 0 2 12 0	4·5	4 14 3	- - -	205 3 9	- -	11
Eglwyswrw -	28	79 17 0	- -	- - -	69 3 6	6·25	- -	- - -	149 0 6	- -	18
Hayscastle (U.D.) -	29	77 13 6	- -	- - -	85 15 1	8·8	- -	- - -	163 8 7	- -	9
Herbrandston	30	43 0 0	- -	1 14 0	72 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	116 14 0	- -	9
Lambston -	31	57 3 8	- -	- - -	50 0 0	3·	- -	- - -	107 3 8	- -	5
Lampeter Velfrey - -	32	106 8 8	- -	- - -	90 12 0	3·5	- -	- - -	197 0 8	- -	11
Llandeloy (U.D.) -	33	59 7 0	- -	- - -	26 17 3	2·	- -	- - -	86 4 3	- -	1
Llandewi Velfrey -	34	- - -	- -	- - -	8 0 0	·75	- -	- - -	8 0 0	- -	5
Llanfyrnach (U.D.) -	35	247 19 10	- -	- - -	188 1 0	10·5	- -	- - -	436 0 10	11 7 0	8
Llanrian (U.D.) -	36	165 14 6	- -	- - -	110 15 9	3·	- -	- - -	276 10 3	- -	14
Llanstadwell	37	708 2 4	- -	- - -	540 0 0	14·	1 7 0	- - -	1,249 9 4	- -	18
Llantood (U.D.) -	38	198 13 0	- -	- - -	151 19 0	9·75	18 7	- - -	349 10 7	5 5 0	11
Llanwnda -	39	136 8 6	- -	- - -	60 0 0	4·	- -	- - -	196 8 6	- -	-
Llanychlwydog (U.D.) -	40	50 5 0	- -	- - -	31 6 9	6·25	§4 5 9	- - -	85 17 6	6 16 0	1

* Accounts not audited. † Contribution from Llangurig School Board. ‡ Contribution from Llanidloes School Board.
§ Contribution from Nevern and Bayvil School Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.

...tion.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
...al and ...ther ...penses of ...ninis- ...tion.				Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.			For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19 11	161 3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	184 13 1	—	—
13 5	419 0 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 10 0	59 14 10	- -	554 14 4	1,603 15 6	—
10 7	617 17 2	- -	- -	370 0 0	- -	38 18 2	62 5 10	†62 0 6	1,189 12 3	2,135 4 5	—
13 2	364 8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	412 16 9	—	—
-	550 3 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	35 17 7	62 19 8	‡14 4 6	696 13 4	1,543 1 11	—
19 7	655 2 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 0 8	14 12 7	- -	797 8 2	872 8 6	—
18 6	13,086 12 5	- -	- -	964 16 10	8 2 6	860 6 6	968 14 4	82 11 9	16,865 2 3	26,509 5 8	248 16 0
4 7	711 6 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	63 19 2	124 5 10	§10 6 10	1,013 19 5	3,496 6 6	196 14 8
1 0	174 6 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 12 1	51 2 5	- -	268 11 9	1,434 19 10	—
3 0	48 15 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 0 0	2 16 8	- -	61 13 3	78 0 0	—
4 10	90 6 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 0 0	20 6 0	- -	154 0 9	568 0 0	—
2 3	411 7 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 13 9	22 8 5	- -	466 2 3	678 17 9	1 13 9
3 0	114 10 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 1 8	13 7 1	- -	172 1 9	361 8 4	—
1 9	406 12 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 6 0	32 9 9	- -	500 17 0	912 18 5	—
7 10	256 19 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 14 1	61 4 10	‖40 4 2	413 9 2	1,719 0 1	—
4 11	160 0 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 7 2	27 19 10	- -	237 8 8	786 7 3	—
0 4	155 2 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 0 0	21 17 4	- -	217 10 1	612 0 0	—
4 0	1,164 3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	135 15 1	144 15 0	- -	1,543 12 3	4,017 10 5	338 12 3
4 2	442 17 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	52 15 5	77 17 0	- -	591 4 6	2,113 14 7	—
0 8	4,136 7 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	410 4 5	600 10 2	50 11 0	5,645 10 10	16,777 3 2	537 0 8
9	922 5 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	119 6 8	118 8 4	- -	1,261 12 7	3,278 6 8	—
5	2,955 11 4	- -	- -	- -	98 5 3	147 4 6	210 1 0	- -	3,579 19 0	6,404 9 5	554 12 2
0	96 11 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	107 16 1	—	—
4	135 6 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 0 8	16 15 6	3 18 9	176 3 6	471 5 1	—
6	173 9 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 9 9	42 3 9	- -	232 19 1	1,187 18 7	—
0	115 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	120 7 4	—	—
11	269 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 18 3	45 5 9	- -	356 15 1	1,271 0 8	—
1	265 3 4	- -	- -	- -	*2 2 0	18 17 6	34 11 10	- -	330 18 9	971 3 3	25 10 0
8	195 18 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	209 12 9	—	—
5	109 2 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	15 4 6	- -	155 11 9	426 0 0	—
11	74 6 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 1 11	26 16 5	- -	130 5 6	706 12 7	—
0	91 6 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 14 0	14 2 3	- -	135 6 2	389 10 1	35 11 10
6	74 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 0 0	9 19 6	- -	99 8 6	276 0 0	—
0	150 19 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	18 16 0	35 18 2	¶9 0 0	229 10 5	883 12 0	—
11	69 18 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	84 7 8	—	—
0	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 17 0	—	—
6	302 18 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 11 1	56 1 6	- -	410 1 1	1,541 9 6	—
7	269 9 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	287 9 6	—	—
2	1,018 10 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	56 14 1	86 19 8	- -	1,223 1 1	2,721 2 6	—
1	261 10 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 6 0	36 12 1	- -	366 13 11	1,014 18 0	—
10	158 1 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 12 0	12 4 10	- -	184 16 6	339 4 0	—
7	64 11 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 15 0	11 5 4	- -	99 0 9	279 0 0	—

net by loan.

† Contribution to Llanfor School Board.

‡ Contribution to Llanfihangel-y-Pennant School Board.

§ Contribution to Llandinam School Board.

‖ Contribution to Llanidloes School Board.

¶ Contribution to Llanboidy, U.D. School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabi

School Board and County.		INCOME. 1. Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.	2. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	3. School Fees, and Books, &c. sold to Children.	4. Amount paid to the Treasurer by the Rating Authority.	4. Rate per £.	5. Income arising from other Sources.	6. Loans.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure. Election Expenses.
PEMBROKE —*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loveston (U.D.)	1	60 0 6	- -	- - -	24 17 1	5·	1 3 6	- - -	96 1 1	- -
Maenclochog (U.D.)	2	148 1 8	- -	- - -	86 10 9	9·	- -	- - -	234 12 5	19 6 8
Mellue (U.D.)	3	53 2 6	- -	- - -	106 8 7	7·	10 0 11	- - -	174 12 0	- -
Narberth (U.D.)	4	257 5 10	23 0 0	- - -	130 0 0	6·25	6 19 3	- - -	426 5 1	- -
Narberth South (U.D.)	5	109 14 4	- -	- - -	121 15 8	8·	- -	- - -	231 10 0	4 19 1
Nevern (U.D.)	6	206 13 0	- -	102 6 7	236 15 6	35·75	14 3	- - -	546 8 6	- -
Newport	7	206 8 0	- -	- - -	85 0 0	5·	- -	- - -	291 8 0	- -
St. David's	8	294 10 0	- -	- - -	235 0 0	6·1	13 10	- - -	530 3 10	- -
St. Dogmell's (E.M.)	9	311 4 7	- -	1 14 7	88 2 8	6·	13 7 8	- - -	414 9 6	- -
St. Issell's (U.D.)	10	493 10 0	- -	- - -	400 2 11	10·	7 17 6	- - -	901 10 5	- -
Steynton	11	492 12 0	- -	- - -	310 0 0	6·	- -	- - -	802 12 0	29 15 4
Whitchurch (Dewsland)	12	144 3 0	- -	- - -	48 0 0	4·	5 6	- - -	192 8 6	5 5 0
Total		3,925 0 4	23 0 0	113 13 2	5,536 7 8	- -	86 1 0	600 0 0	18,299 3 2	85 2 10
RADNOR.										
Cregrina (U.D.)	13	113 8 2	- -	- -						
Llananno	14	- - -	- -	- -						
Llanbadarn Fawr	15	152 16 10	- -	- -						
Llanbadarn Fynydd	16	11 13 3	- -	1						
Llanbister	17	153 18 0	- -	1						
Llanfihangel Rhydithon	18	56 18 6	- -	- -						
Llansaintffraed in Elvel	19	74 11 5	- -	1						
Nantmel	20	23 16 6	- -	- -						
Newchurch (U.D.)	21	8 0 6	- -	3						
Total		595 2 4	- -	7 16 0	698 18 1	- -	37 0 4	- - -	1,530 16 9	32 11 8

* Contribution from Nantmel School Board. † Endowment.

chool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

ation.		2.	3.	4.	5. Capital Charges.		6. Loans.		7.		Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
al and her penses of ninis- ation.		Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Furnishing School Buildings.	Repayment of Principal of Loans.	Interest on Loans.	Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 0		91 3 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 12 6	12 5 7	- -	122 1 9	345 4 3	—
2 9		158 14 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0	25 15 10	- -	248 13 6	722 0 0	—
2 3		106 8 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 1 11	33 18 6	- -	175 0 8	.954 3 5	—
17 0		267 0 11	- -	32 0 0	*39 19 1	- -	19 16 5	37 5 7	- -	419 2 4	1,050 5 0	—
19 3		142 3 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 11 8	26 15 7	- -	205 2 3	753 9 9	—
11 4		437 0 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 15 8	24 16 3	†4 5 9	508 9 6	698 3 5	—
10 0		214 8 4	- -	- -	- -	*5 3 9	13 17 5	25 16 7	5 0	278 11 1	727 9 2	—
14 6		368 9 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 14 1	49 4 2	- -	474 5 1	1,379 18 5	—
8 6		349 15 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	376 3 6	—	—
8 6		652 15 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 3 3	54 5 0	- -	782 17 8	1,521 17 8	—
13 10		543 19 10	-	- -	50 6 3	- -	71 10 2	138 1 11	- -	890 13 4	3,943 8 8	125 0 0
14 6		203 8 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	216 4 8	—	—
3 7		11,310 2 5	- -	32 0 0	90 5 4	105 11 0	792 10 6	1,200 15 5	17 9 6	14,504 19 4	34,257 12 1	740 14 0
0 0		126 5 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 11 4	45 0 8	- -	229 7 7	1,258 9 8	3 10
2 0		- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 19 6	—	—
12 9		193 19 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 2 6	46 15 7	- -	332 10 4	1,299 7 6	—
11 9		93 8 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	105 19 10	—	—
-		245 4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 1 8	29 1 7	18 4	313 5 11	807 5 0	1 5 1
5 0		73 19 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	8 1 9	- -	103 6 6	220 0 0	—
-		106 2 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 0 0	14 5 7	- -	155 5 7	396 0 0	—
13 3		65 7 5	-	- -	- -	- -	15 11 2	33 17 9	‡19 8 3	164 17 10	952 13 6	1 9
-		82 8 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 0 0	23 8 1	- -	147 12 5	650 0 0	—
4 9		986 15 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	160 6 8	200 11 0	20 6 7	1,557 5 6	5,583 15 8	1 10 8

* Not met by loan.

† Contribution to Llanychlwydog School Board.

‡ Contribution to Llanbadarn Fawr School Board.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Lia

School Board		INCOME. 1. Grants	2. Under	3. School	4. Amount		5. Income	6.		Expen
MONMOUTH—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Monmouth	1	248 12 2	- -	- - -	280 0 0	2·75	3 6 3	- - -	531 18 5	6 13 [illegible]
Newport School District	2	7,772 7 11	- -	39 14 0	7,649 4 0	6·8	52 8 9	6,676 0 0	22,189 14 8	- -
Aberystruth	3	4,944 3 0	- -	- - -	3,900 0 0	8·77	57 19 1	- - -	8,902 2 1	148 15 1
Bedwas	4	420 11 8	- -	- - -	215 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	635 11 8	- -
Bedwellty	5	8,003 16 1	- -	1 3 6	6,420 0 0	18·	{70 16 2 / †73 18 2}	4,050 0 0	18,619 13 11	- -
Bishton	6	74 4 6	- -	1 6 1	80 0 0	5·25	- -	- - -	155 10 7	- -
Chepstow	7	565 4 0	- -	- - -	500 0 0	8·25	7 11 9	- - -	1,072 15 9	6 [illegible]
Dingestow (U.D.)	8	79 14 0	- -	16 3	155 9 9	10·75	- -	- - -	236 0 0	- -
Duffryn (U.D.)	9	256 7 6	- -	- - -	339 1 6	9·4	5 0	- - -	595 14 0	- -
*East and West Newchurch (U.D.)	10	112 6 5	- -	- - -	122 0 6	6·	- -	- - -	234 6 11	- -
Llanbaddock (U.D.)	11	94 13 0	- -	- - -	107 3 0	4·25	- -	- - -	201 16 0	- -
Llanfihangel Llantarnam	12	746 4 8	- -	4 1 10	475 0 0	7·6	18 19 10	- - -	1,244 6 4	- -
*Llanfoist	13	102 0 2	- -	- - -	257 5 2	4·25	- -	1,973 14 6	2,332 19 10	- -
*Llangattock-nigh-Usk	14	54 6 6	- -	- - -	75 0 0	4·75	- -	- - -	129 6 6	4 3 [illegible]
Llanhilleth	15	511 3 9	- -	- - -	400 0 0	10·4	‡63 13 8	- - -	974 17 5	7 13 [illegible]
Llanishen (U.D.)	16	76 8 2	- -	15 8	73 14 6	6·	- -	- - -	150 18 4	4 [illegible]
Llanvihangel-pont-y-Moile (U.D.)	17	60 17 2	- -	- - -	92 0 0	3·	10 0	- - -	153 7 2	- -
Llanvrechva, Lower	18	192 12 10	- -	6 1	150 0 0	6·75	- -	355 0 0	697 18 11	18 4 [illegible]
Llanvrechva, Upper	19	773 11 0	- -	9 4	750 0 0	11·75	- -	- - -	1,524 0 4	- -
Machen (U.D.)	20	482 7 11	- -	6 9	793 0 0	8·	- -	- - -	1,275 14 8	- -
Matherne (U.D.)	21	121 8 4	- -	1 2 0	100 4 0	4·	- -	- - -	222 14 4	- -
Mynyddys'wyn	22	2,674 18 1	- -	- - -	3,604 8 2	14·	5 2 2	1,980 0 0	8,264 3 5	- -
Peterstone	23	65 7 0	- -	- - -	50 0 0	1·9	- -	- - -	115 7 0	- -
Risca	24	1,755 3 9	- -	5 1 4	600 0 0	7·5	{†271 13 1 / 1 1 0}	- - -	2,632 19 2	- -
Rogerstone (U.D.)	25	753 12 3	- -	2 6 7	1,045 0 0	14·	17 19 6	- - -	1,818 18 4	37 0 [illegible]
Rumney	26	88 18 0	- -	- - -	423 3 0	14·	- -	- - -	512 1 0	- -
St. Bride Wentllooge	27	44 12 5	- -	- - -	60 0 0	2·75	- -	- - -	104 12 5	- -
Shire Newton	28	112 12 6	- -	- - -	120 0 0	8·25	4 12 5	- - -	237 4 11	- -
Skenfrith (U.D.)	29	350 9 10	- -	- - -	449 16 6	9·	§25 0 0	- - -	825 6 4	- -
Trelleck (U.D.)	30	130 10 10	- -	- - -	88 9 4	6·5	- -	- - -	219 0 2	16 17 [illegible]
Trevethin	31	3,817 13 4	- -	4 7	2,800 0 0	9·5	- -	2,075 0 0	8,[illegible] 17 11	- -
Total		35,486 13 9	- -	57 14 0	32,[illegible]			[illegible]9 14 6	85	
TOTAL WALES AND MONMOUTH		222,484 8 11	419 14 3	2,672 10 9	205			[illegible]2 14 6	51	
TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES		2,608,015 0 5	21,100 5 0	69,017 4 10	3,60			[illegible]654 10 1	7,8	

* Accounts not audited. † Contribution from Mynyddyslwyn S
‡ Contribution from Aberystruth Scho ol Board. § Endowment.

hool Boards for the Year ended the 29th September 1893—*cont.*

EXPENDITURE.										Liabilities on 29th September 1893.	
on.	2. Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools.	3. Contributions towards, or Expenses of, Industrial Schools.	4. Under Technical Instruction Act, 1889.	5. Capital Charges. Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alterations of School Buildings.	5. Capital Charges. Furnishing School Buildings.	6. Loans. Repayment of Principal of Loans.	6. Loans. Interest on Loans.	7. Expenses not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Expenditure.	For Loans.	Other Liabilities.
l and her enses f inis- tion.											
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7 10	285 14 5	32 11 4	- -	- -	- -	36 10 2	82 2 7	- -	519 9 4	2,310 1 0	—
1 0	11,501 8 8	130 5 6	- -	5,663 19 1	- -	763 19 11	1,811 0 6	- -	20,976 4 8	54,771 0 10	—
8 6	7,962 17 8	400 0 0	- -	*140 0 0	- -	543 5 8	962 17 7	†63 13 8	10,654 9 10	25,544 10 5	915 10 9
9 1	590 3 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 15 0	5 0 5	- -	679 0 10	281 5 0	—
13 10	11,937 18 1	- -	- -	4,067 4 6	25 15 6	1,162 1 0	1,411 7 0	‖73 17 7	19,474 10 4	40,183 15 6	—
4 0	107 11 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 10 4	19 0 1	- -	148 7 7	527 9 1	—
6 0	912 8 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	40 10 4	75 3 9	- -	1,085 12 4	2,110 17 4	—
17 2	139 5 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 8 11	45 18 11	- -	221 10 7	1,291 6 8	—
13 2	408 5 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	52 9 5	63 11 6	- -	575 18 5	1,763 18 4	—
12 3	202 8 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 16 8	21 0 4	- -	266 17 8	575 8 4	45 0 0
15 2	148 3 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 10 8	15 16 11	- -	231 6 0	405 12 0	—
5 7	1,063 10 0	- -	- -	*20 0 0	*10 18 0	90 2 7	112 2 9	- -	1,389 18 11	3,056 7 11	199 15 2
1 5	200 15 7	- -	- -	1,806 1 6	- -	67 16 0	26 17 4	- -	2,129 11 10	2,380 0 0	20 0 0
15 0	82 1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 0 0	16 18 2	- -	128 13 6	462 0 0	—
4 6	744 8 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	76 0 0	67 6 4	- -	1,010 2 4	1,805 0 0	410 13 5
7 0	118 5 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 10 0	2 14 8	- -	150 6 4	68 15 0	—
0 0	116 7 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	139 7 2	—	—
10 0	231 4 1	- -	- -	354 17 6	- -	17 6 6	35 19 2	- -	687 15 2	1,365 0 9	—
10 5	1,016 18 6	- -	- -	2 1 4	- -	134 10 6	181 10 8	- -	1,426 1 5	5,085 12 2	—
5 3	933 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	74 0 0	99 7 9	- -	1,257 6 11	2,875 0 0	—
4 0	212 5 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 19 0	10 11 9	1 1 0	258 1 4	271 17 10	—
5 1	3,741 19 9	- -	- -	*41 5 0 1525 14 10	- -	521 2 1	588 15 6	‡271 13 1 §73 18 2	7,180 7 7	15,998 6 6	—
12 0	101 0 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 2 11	12 17 4	- -	132 2 11	361 9 8	—
6 2	2,351 14 3	13 0 7	- -	- -	- -	183 10 0	204 11 0	- -	3,093 3 5	5,627 9 4	—
4 3	1,081 0 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	118 5 10	253 2 10	73 12 8	1,669 17 6	6,790 6 0	—
19 2	215 13 3	- -	- -	120 0 0	- -	54 9 1	75 11 1	- -	507 10 7	2,113 19 0	—
-	102 10 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	111 10 11	—	—
16 7	169 8 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	187 5 4	- - -	40 0 0
13 5	533 6 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	88 3 3	166 6 9	- -	825 8 5	4,686 5 1	5 13 8
4 0	143 1 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 14 10	26 7 0	- -	223 3 10	727 17 6	18 9
1 11	4,518 2 2	- -	- -	1,248 5 9	8 16 4	502 0 1	527 6 4	- -	7,146 12 7	16,375 1 11	—
5 1 9	51,873 6 5	575 17 5	- -	14,989 9 6	345 9 10	4,694 10 9	6,871 1 0	557 16 2	84,492 15 7	199,815 13 2	1,637 11 9
5 9 3	335463 16 10	3,561 6 0	402 2 6	88,779 1 0	3,280 13 6	28,379 11 7	40,664 19 0	2,069 0 3	530,081 11 3	1,164,404 10 0	18,796 14 3
98 12 0	4,429,145 6 3	132,330 18 3	23,232 13 2	1,500,611 7 1	46,890 14 6	484,241 0 1	721,866 4 4	31,933 16 5	7,765,290 5 2	20,999,170 16 1	460,843 3 3

Not met by loan. † Contribution to Llanhilleth School Board. ‡ Contribution to Risca School Board.
§ Contribution to Bedwellty School Board. ‖ Contribution to Gelligaer School Board.

LIST of SCHOOL BOARDS to which LOANS have been sanctioned during the Year ended 31st March 1894, with the AMOUNT of such LOANS.

County.	School Board.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
Anglesey	Llandegfan	250	0	0
„	Llangefni	484	8	6
„	Llansadwrn	296	0	0
„	Llanynghenedl	163	4	0
Bedford	Caddington and Flamstead	500	0	0
„	Eaton Socon	359	14	0
„	Leighton Buzzard	220	0	0
„	Luton, U.D.	4,656	0	0
„	Marston Moretaine	171	19	6
„	Potton	413	0	0
„	Toddington	1,000	0	0
Brecon	Brecon	360	0	0
Buckingham	Buckingham	160	0	0
„	Drayton Parslow	105	0	0
„	Haddenham	100	0	0
„	Langley Mavish	446	0	0
„	Long Crendon	464	5	0
„	Stoke Mandeville	1,042	0	0
„	Stoke Poges and Wexham	400	0	0
„	West Wycombe	170	0	0
Cambridge	Fulbourn	250	0	0
„	Upwell, U.D.	200	0	0
Cardigan	Llanwenog	268	2	0
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	3,114	8	0
„	Conwil Caio	300	0	0
„	Llandebie	1,417	12	0
„	Llandilofawr, U.D.	1,944	0	0
„	Llanfihangel ar Arth	85	0	0
„	Pencarreg	60	0	0
„	St. Mary Kidwelly	575	0	0
Carnarvon	Beddgelert	260	0	0
„	Llanrug	295	6	0
Cheshire	Birkenhead	2,980	0	0
„	Dutton	115	0	0
„	Moulton	2,060	0	0
„	Weaverham, U.D.	540	0	0
Cornwall	Blisland, U.D.	73	2	0
„	Bodmin	3,205	12	0
„	Camborne	3,874	7	6
„	Illogan	286	0	0
„	Landewednack	800	0	0
„	Lanteglos by Fowey	1,294	0	0
„	Ludgvan	183	10	0
„	Mevagissey	800	0	0
„	St. Gluvias	167	0	0
„	St. Sennen	200	12	8
„	St. Stephen's in Branwell	205	0	0
„	Whitstone	130	0	0

County.	School Board.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
Cumberland - -	Aspatria and Brayton - -	6,000	0	0
„ - -	Carlisle - - - -	8,350	0	0
„ - -	Ellenborough and Ewanrigg -	921	0	0
„ - -	Penrith - - - -	105	0	0
„ - -	Workington, E.M., and Winscales, U.D.	260	0	0
Denbigh - - -	Denbigh - - - -	3,370	0	0
„ - - -	Llandrillo and Eirias, U.D. -	1,673	0	0
„ - - -	Llangollen - - -	1,100	0	0
„ - - -	Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog -	832	15	6
„ - - -	Stansty - - - -	913	0	0
Derby - - -	Beard Ollerset, Whittle, and Thornset.	265	0	0
„ - - -	Belper - - - -	190	0	0
„ - - -	Clay Lane, U.D. - - -	10,000	0	0
„ - - -	Clown - - - -	1,750	0	0
„ - - -	Derby - - - -	15,951	0	0
„ - - -	Normanton, E.M. - - -	523	0	0
Devon - - -	Bow (or Nymet Tracey) - -	287	0	0
„ - - -	Chawleigh and Cheldon - -	328	12	0
„ - - -	Colebrooke - - -	81	9	0
„ - - -	Dalwood - - - -	62	0	0
„ - - -	Dartmouth - - -	908	18	0
„ - - -	East Stonehouse - - -	5,463	16	0
„ - - -	Exminster - - -	968	10	0
„ - - -	Plymouth - - - -	2,120	0	0
„ - - -	Rose Ash - - - -	60	0	0
„ - - -	Willand - - - -	200	0	0
Dorset - - -	Kinson - - - -	950	11	0
„ - - -	Wareham - - - -	623	0	0
„ - - -	Winterbourne Zelston, U.D. -	400	0	0
Durham - - -	Barmston - - - -	291	0	0
„ - - -	Darlington - - -	1,700	15	1
„ - - -	Gateshead - - - -	11,806	10	0
„ - - -	Heworth - - - -	2,323	17	6
„ - - -	Medomsley - - -	1,400	0	0
„ - - -	Penshaw and Offerton, U.D. -	275	0	0
„ - - -	South Shields - - -	3,800	0	0
„ - - -	Stockton-on-Tees - - -	17,169	9	7
„ - - -	Sunderland - - -	17,870	5	6
„ - - -	Tanfield - - - -	344	10	9
„ - - -	Usworth - - - -	262	9	0
„ - - -	West Hartlepool - - -	4,500	0	0
„ - - -	Whickham - - -	3,229	0	0
Essex - - -	Chadwell, St. Mary - -	930	0	0
„ - - -	Chigwell - - - -	2,556	3	4
„ - - -	Colchester - - -	9,035	0	0
„ - - -	Dagenham - - -	2,502	19	4
„ - - -	East Ham - - - -	2,564	0	0
„ - - -	Great Clacton - - -	3,124	16	0
„ - - -	Great Totham - - -	225	0	0
„ - - -	Leyton - - - -	362	1	11
„ - - -	Rettendon - - - -	120	13	0
„ - - -	Southend - - - -	2,900	0	0
„ - - -	Stanbridge, U.D. - - -	240	0	0
„ - - -	Tolleshunt Major - - -	320	0	0
„ - - -	Wakering, U.D. - - -	1,410	0	0

County.	School Board.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
Essex - - -	Walthamstow - - -	3,100 0 0
„ - - -	Wanstead - - - -	2,000 0 0
„ - - -	West Ham - - -	115,740 17 2
„ - - -	West Tilbury - - -	390 0 0
„ - - -	Woodford - - - -	500 0 0
Flint - - -	Holywell, E.M. - - -	357 8 0
„ - - -	Mold - - - -	199 15 0
Glamorgan - -	Aberdare - - - -	4,042 17 0
„ - -	Barry, U.D. - - -	3,672 17 11
„ - -	Briton Ferry - - -	3,523 6 0
„ - -	Cardiff - - - -	23,581 2 4
„ - -	Coedfranc - - - -	5,250 0 0
„ - -	Eglwysilan - - -	3,094 19 3
„ - -	Llantrisant - - -	7,425 13 0
„ - -	Llanwonno - - -	3,076 17 0
„ - -	Mawr - - - -	844 19 6
„ - -	Merthyr Tydfil - - -	699 5 0
„ - -	Pyle, U.D. - - -	733 15 0
„ - -	Rhyndwyclydach - - -	1,464 15 0
„ - -	Whitchurch - - -	1,088 17 9
„ - -	Ystradyfodwg - - -	10,451 19 0
Gloucester - -	Bishop's Cleeve - - -	114 10 0
„ - -	Britton - - - -	1,700 0 0
„ - -	Bristol - - - -	17,873 0 0
„ - -	Charlton Kings - - -	200 0 0
„ - -	Cirencester - - -	1,992 15 3
„ - -	Elmstone-Hardwick - -	90 0 0
„ - -	Forest of Dean, U.D. -	2,070 0 0
„ - -	Gloucester - - - -	13,845 0 0
„ - -	Naunton - - - -	415 0 0
„ - -	Painswick - - - -	85 0 0
„ - -	Rodborough - - -	120 0 0
„ - -	Rodbourne Cheney - -	2,600 0 0
„ - -	St. George - - -	4,590 0 0
„ - -	Wickwar - - - -	750 0 0
Hants - - -	Cheriton - - - -	190 0 0
„ - - -	Eling - - - -	2,750 0 0
„ - - -	Fareham - - - -	2,060 8 0
„ - - -	Fawley - - - -	2,150 0 0
„ - - -	Hound - - - -	720 0 0
„ - - -	Petersfield, U.D. - - -	3,581 8 0
„ - - -	Portsmouth - - -	14,909 0 0
„ - - -	St. Mary Extra - - -	1,460 0 0
„ - - -	Southampton - - -	4,453 0 0
„ - - -	Steventon - - - -	1,250 0 0
„ - - -	Widley and Wymering, U.D. -	1,743 14 0
Hereford - - -	Kington - - - -	311 17 0
Hertford - - -	Berkhamsted - - -	790 10 0
„ - - -	Sandridge - - - -	237 0 0
„ - - -	Watford - - - -	2,329 0 0
Huntingdon - -	Offord, U.D. - - -	100 0 0
Kent - - -	Bromley - - - -	13,651 0 0
„ - - -	Dartford - - - -	2,900 0 0
„ - - -	Erith - - - -	505 6 6
„ - - -	Eynsford - - - -	2,230 8 0

County.	School Board.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
Kent - - -	Gravesend - - - -	8,800	0	0
" - - -	Halling - - - -	1,400	0	0
" - - -	Lenham - - - -	525	0	0
" - - -	Minster in Sheppey - -	1,199	3	10
" - - -	Mottingham - - -	1,880	9	8
" - - -	Orlestone, U.D. - - -	384	12	6
" - - -	Stone (near Dartford) - -	4,896	19	6
" - - -	Whitstable and Seasalter, U.D. -	750	0	0
Lancaster - -	Barrow-in-Furness - -	1,002	5	10
" - - -	Birkdale - - - -	1,024	13	7
" - - -	Bolton - - - -	1,963	6	3
" - - -	Bootle - - - -	12,000	0	0
" - - -	Dalton-in-Furness - - -	720	0	0
" - - -	Liverpool - - - -	22,412	1	0
" - - -	Manchester - - -	38,000	0	0
" - - -	Nelson - - - -	9,187	15	3
" - - -	Oldham - - - -	22,053	8	6
" - - -	Poulton - - - -	4,800	0	0
" - - -	Rawtenstall - - -	8,500	0	0
" - - -	Rochdale - - - -	16,969	0	0
" - - -	Salford - - - -	34,000	0	0
" - - -	Thornton-with-Fleetwood - -	70	0	0
" - - -	Toxteth Park - - -	19,201	11	0
" - - -	Walton-on-the-Hill - -	11,218	11	10
Leicester - - -	Easton Magna - - -	240	0	0
" - - -	Hinckley - - - -	200	0	0
" - - -	Leicester - - - -	29,277	5	0
" - - -	Stathern - - - -	927	6	0
Lincoln - - -	Crowle - - - -	704	0	0
" - - -	Great Grimsby - - -	3,416	0	0
" - - -	Long Sutton - - -	778	15	6
" - - -	North and South Killingholme -	57	10	0
" - - -	Washingborough, U.D. - -	139	5	0
Merioneth - -	Festiniog - - - -	706	3	9
" - -	Llanbedr - - - -	93	18	0
" - -	Malwydd - - - -	400	0	0
Middlesex - -	Harrow-on-the-Hill - -	5,024	14	0
" - - -	Heston - - - -	1,087	0	0
" - - -	Hornsey - - - -	13,883	8	6
" - - -	Isleworth - - - -	1,340	12	6
" - - -	Tottenham - - -	18,650	0	0
Monmouth - -	Bedwas - - - -	300	0	0
" - - -	Bedwellty - - - -	1,230	0	0
" - - -	Llanvrechva, Upper - -	507	0	0
" - - -	Machen and Waen Fawr, U.D. -	320	0	0
" - - -	Newport - - - -	1,530	0	0
" - - -	Risca - - - -	750	3	6
" - - -	Trevethin - - - -	6,124	15	0
Norfolk - - -	Beetley, U.D. - - -	190	0	0
" - - -	Edgefield - - - -	55	0	0
" - - -	Filby - - - -	150	0	0
" - - -	Great Yarmouth - - -	2,978	0	0
" - - -	Martham - - - -	1,035	0	0
" - - -	Norwich - - - -	25,110	0	0
" - - -	Potter Heigham - - -	1,500	0	0

County.	School Board.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
Northampton - -	Bozeat - - - -	100	0	0
,, - -	Desborough - - -	300	0	0
,, - -	Earl's Barton - - -	480	0	0
,, - -	Kettering - - - -	910	0	0
,, - -	Long Buckley - - -	1,763	0	0
,, - -	Nortkampton - - -	5,600	0	0
,, - -	Roade - - - -	800	0	0
,, - -	Rushden - - - -	6,851	2	0
,, - -	Wellingborough - - -	2,072	0	0
,, - -	Wollaston - - - -	3,099	16	0
Northumberland - -	Benwell - - - -	350	0	0
,, - -	Longbenton - - -	2,534	0	0
,, - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	1,750	0	0
Nottingham - -	Arnold - - - -	140	0	0
,, - -	Carlton - - - -	4,900	0	0
,, - -	Greasley - - - -	5,063	2	6
,, - -	Hucknall Torkard - - -	2,453	10	0
,, - -	Kirkby-in-Ashfield - -	3,342	0	0
,, - -	Nottingham - - -	27,934	10	11
Oxford - - -	South Stoke - - -	250	0	0
Pembroke - - -	Dinas - - - -	43	2	0
,, - - -	St. David's - - -	325	0	0
Salop - - -	Mainstone - - - -	135	0	0
Somerset - - -	Bridgwater - - -	1,531	2	5
,, - - -	Chaffcombe - - -	200	0	0
,, - - -	Chew Magna - - -	625	0	0
,, - - -	Wedmore - - - -	2,410	10	0
,, - - -	Wellington - - -	568	0	0
,, - - -	Otterford - - - -	126	0	0
,, - - -	St. Cuthbert Wells, Out and Priddy	602	0	0
Stafford - - -	Burntwood - - -	201	0	0
,, - - -	Burslem - - - -	2,000	0	0
,, - - -	Burton on-Trent - - -	2,781	0	0
,, - - -	Cannock - - - -	1,307	7	0
,, - - -	Caverswall - - -	1,958	6	0
,, - - -	Handsworth - - -	3,648	10	0
,, - - -	Hanley - - - -	6,368	15	0
,, - - -	Harborne, E.M. - - -	2,700	0	0
,, - - -	Longton - - - -	787	9	0
,, - - -	Rowley Regis - - -	6,953	0	0
,, - - -	Sedgley - - - -	8,593	8	8
,, - - -	Seighford - - - -	467	10	0
,, - - -	Stafford - - - -	8,055	14	0
,, - - -	Stoke-on-Trent - - -	7,500	0	0
,, - - -	Tamworth - - - -	100	0	0
,, - - -	Tipton - - - -	960	0	0
,, - - -	Walsall - - - -	2,412	0	0
,, - - -	Wednesbury - - -	500	0	0
,, - - -	Wednesfield - - -	300	0	0
,, - - -	Wolstanton - - -	18,318	0	0
,, - - -	Wolverhampton - - -	14,745	5	0
Suffolk - - -	Glemsford - - - -	186	0	0
,, - - -	Ipswich - - - -	150	0	0
,, - - -	Sudbury - - - -	2,500	0	0
,, - - -	Ufford - - - -	141	10	0

County.	School Board.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
Surrey - - -	Banstead - - - -	1,200	0	0
„ - - -	Croydon - - - -	6,439	4	0
„ - - -	Farnham - - - -	2,111	2	6
„ - - -	Horley - - - -	2,000	0	0
„ - - -	Sutton - - - -	3,600	0	0
„ - - -	Warlingham - - -	780	0	0
Sussex - - -	Brede - - - -	400	0	0
„ - - -	Brighton and Preston, U.D. -	19,700	0	0
„ - -	Clayton and Keymer - -	1,954	3	3
„ - - -	Hailsham - - - -	2,599	0	0
„ - - -	Hastings - - - -	3,981	8	3
„ - - -	Heathfield - - - -	943	19	4
„ - - -	Hollington - - - -	550	0	0
„ - - -	Horsham - - - -	1,915	0	0
„ - - -	Hove - - - -	1,400	0	0
„ - - -	Littlehampton - - -	200	0	0
„ - - -	Ore - - - -	578	0	0
„ - - -	Ringmer - - - -	429	0	0
„ - - -	Rotherfield - - -	2,923	8	3
„ - - -	Sidlesham - - -	72	0	0
„ - - -	Westfield - - - -	136	0	0
Warwick - - -	Aston - - - -	20,800	0	0
„ - - -	Birmingham - - -	19,224	2	2
„ - - -	Bolehall and Glascote - -	280	0	0
„ - - -	Coventry - - - -	2,203	0	0
„ - - -	Leamington - - -	950	0	0
„ - - -	Warwick - - - -	393	0	0
„ - - -	Wilnecote - - - -	1,200	0	0
Westmoreland - -	Bolton - - - -	351	9	2
„ - -	Crosby Garrett - - -	1,713	4	1
„ - -	Little Strickland and Thrimby, U.D.	64	0	0
Wiltshire - - -	Swindon - - - -	1,870	0	0
Worcester - -	Clifton-on-Teme - - -	80	0	0
„ - - -	King's Norton - - -	6,301	0	0
„ - - -	Rock - - - -	83	15	0
„ - - -	Stoke Prior, U.D. - -	254	0	0
„ - - -	The Lye - - - -	1,903	10	0
„ - - -	Yardley - - - -	5,645	0	0
York - - -	Acomb and Knapton - -	3,790	7	9
„ - - -	Ardsley - - - -	9,458	7	7
„ - - -	Balby-with-Hexthorpe - -	950	0	0
„ - - -	Burniston - - - -	450	0	0
„ - - -	Barnsley - - - -	3,325	0	0
„ - - -	Bradford - - - -	43,385	0	0
„ - - -	Brompton - - - -	1,436	0	0
„ - - -	Carlton (Barnsley) - -	3,300	0	0
„ - - -	Castleford - - - -	5,654	10	0
„ - - -	Clifton-with-Norwood - -	470	0	0
„ - - -	Cloughton - - - -	175	0	0
„ - - -	Crofton - - - -	1,550	0	8
„ - - -	Dacre - - - -	310	0	0
„ - - -	Ecclesfield - - -	4,428	0	6
„ - - -	Fairburn - - - -	790	15	0
„ - - -	Featherstone - - -	2,075	0	0
„ - - -	Ferryfryston - - -	629	13	0
„ - - -	Halifax - - - -	4,133	10	0
„ - - -	Hartwith-with-Winsley - -	1,159	0	0

County.	School Board.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
York - - -	Hoyland Nether - - -	2,818 13 6
" - - -	Huddersfield - - -	9,000 0 0
" - - -	Keighley - - - -	428 0 0
" - - -	Kingston-on-Hull - - -	38,344 11 0
" - - -	Kippax - - - -	650 0 0
" - - -	Leeds - - - -	38,180 0 0
" - - -	Lofthouse-with-Carlton - -	898 0 0
" - - -	Menston - - - -	4,961 11 6
" - - -	Methley - - - -	772 0 0
" - - -	Middlesborough - - -	2,009 1 6
" - - -	Normanby-in-Eston - .	1,150 0 0
" - - -	Northowram - - -	1,781 0 0
" - - -	Otley - - - -	2,455 9 1
" - - -	Owthorne, U.D. - - -	658 3 6
" - - -	Pannal - - - -	107 8 11
" - - -	Rawden - - - -	879 0 0
" - - -	Sandal Magna - - -	700 0 0
" - - -	Scarborough - - -	3,435 0 0
" - - -	Shipton - - - -	1,608 13 6
" - - -	Sheffield - - - -	26,400 0 0
" - - -	Shipley - - - -	214 12 10
" - - -	Slaithwaite and Lingards - -	2,379 16 0
" - - -	Soothill - - - -	1,600 0 0
" - - -	Spaldington, U.D. - - -	341 10 0
" - - -	Stanley-with-Wrenthorpe - -	1,400 0 0
" - - -	Templenewsam - - -	1,200 0 0
" - - -	Thornaby-on-Tees - -	606 12 9
" - - -	Todmorden - - -	5,643 18 0
" - - -	Upper and Nether Poppleton -	1,919 19 0
" - - -	Wakefield - - - -	1,300 0 0
" - - -	Warley - - - -	6,354 0 0
" - - -	West Ardsley - - -	6,233 8 1
" - - -	Whitby - - - -	4,016 0 0
" - - -	Whitley, Upper - - -	300 0 0
" - - -	York - - - -	37,116 0 0
	London - - - -	524,836 13 1
	Total - - -	1,939,318 19 10

PART III. OF APPENDIX.

Division II.

(GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS.)

(No. 1A.)—General Summary of Statistics of Annual Grant

The results given are not to be taken as complete accounts of each

Day

Denominations.	Number of Schools actually inspected.						Number of Scholars for whom accommodation is provided.
	Number of Schools, *i.e.*, Institutions under separate Management.	Number of Departments in those Institutions in which separate Head Teachers are employed.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	11,894	1,950	1,745	9,406	3,458	16,559	2,693,841
Wesleyan Schools	525	36	30	487	253	806	209,369
Roman Catholic Schools	961	242	222	712	459	1,635	357,651
British, Undenominational, & other Schs.	1,293	204	159	1,026	434	1,823	393,437
School Board Schools	4,904	1,710	1,649	3,086	2,536	8,981	2,108,319
Total	19,577	4,142	3,805	14,717	7,140	29,804	5,762,617

Denominations.	Number of				No. of Departments in which		
	Certificated Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Pupil-teachers.	Additional Teachers. (Art. 68.)	By Ear.	Staff Notation.	Tonic Sol-fa.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	20,772	10,928	11,224	5,435	6,638	1,911	7,888
Wesleyan Schools	1,204	870	1,191	217	109	17	673
Roman Catholic Schools	2,269	1,357	1,394	844	589	190	847
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	2,675	1,627	1,921	511	480	62	1,364
School Board Schools	22,420	10,341	11,558	1,527	1,839	233	6,851
Total	49,340	25,123	27,288	8,534	9,655	2,413	17,623

Denominations.	Number and Per-centage of Scholars					
	—	Under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	Number	2,465	74,841	165,018	236,556	262,737
	Per-centage	·11	3·30	7·28	10·43	11·59
Wesleyan Schools	Number	131	5,618	12,344	17,154	19,486
	Per-centage	·07	3·19	7·02	9·75	11·08
Roman Catholic Schools	Number	79	10,573	22,613	30,033	31,218
	Per-centage	·03	3·88	8·29	11·02	11·45
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	Number	387	9,537	20,773	29,912	33,831
	Per-centage	·12	2·98	6·48	9·33	10·56
School Board Schools	Number	1,340	59,509	141,083	211,437	235,904
	Per-centage	·06	2·85	6·75	10·11	11·28
Total	Number	4,402	160,078	361,831	525,092	583,176
	Per-centage	·09	3·12	7·06	10·24	11·36

Schools Inspected during the Year ending 31st August 1893.

Denomination, being those of actual *inspection* only, *for the period specified.*

Schools.

No. of Scholars present at Inspection.			Average No. of Scholars in Attendance.			Amount paid out of Parliamentary Grants (for Annual Grants) for Year ending 31 Aug. 1893.	Rate of Grant per Scholar in Average Attendance.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,060,257	1,027,187	2,087,444	934,102	872,105	1,806,207	1,636,641 10 4	0 18 1½
84,951	76,547	161,498	73,463	63,168	136,631	124,028 9 7	0 18 1½
123,258	127,179	250,437	107,549	107,104	214,653	192,687 9 8	0 17 11½
154,537	141,680	296,217	135,328	118,543	253,871	231,004 15 9	0 18 2½
998,069	934,870	1,932,939	887,045	801,623	1,688,668	1,598,875 2 3	0 18 11½
2,421,072	2,307,463	4,728,535	2,137,487	1,968,543	4,100,030	3,783,237 7 7	0 18 5½

Singing is taught.		Number of Schools to Scholars in which Instruction has been given in				Number of Schools, Boys in which have been taught Military Drill.	Number of Schools, Girls in which have been taught in Cookery Classes.	Number of Schools, Girls in which have been taught Laundry Work.	Number of Schools in which have been established	
On both Systems.	On any other System.	Drawing (Older Scholars).	Manual Instruction.	Science.	Physical Exercises.				Savings Banks.	School Libraries.
84	15	10,707	91	115	836	449	699	19	5,416	3,654
7	—	516	8	22	42	25	68	3	165	139
9	—	905	17	4	77	59	82	3	243	296
8	—	1,171	22	34	112	93	140	8	447	294
61	6	4,494	292	382	871	720	1,430	180	2,277	1,449
169	21	17,793	430	557	1,938	1,346	2,419	213	8,548	5,832

on the School Registers aged

7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and over.	Total.	Number of "Half-time Scholars." (Art. 11).
253,334	260,646	256,378	254,276	230,477	179,246	68,270	15,399	2,123	2,266,756	67,876
11·40	11·50	11·31	11·22	10·17	7·91	3·01	·68	·09	—	
19,172	19,738	19,854	19,836	18,599	15,651	6,411	1,691	220	175,905	15,317
10·90	11·22	11·29	11·28	10·57	8·90	3·64	·96	·13	—	
28,691	29,985	30,793	30,299	26,983	21,796	7,979	1,383	160	272,585	13,095
10·52	11·00	11·30	11·11	9·90	8·00	2·93	·51	·06	—	
34,720	36,075	36,960	37,159	35,244	29,664	12,318	3,198	619	320,387	24,675
10·84	11·26	11·54	11·60	11·00	9·26	3·84	1·00	·19	—	
236,661	237,815	235,814	237,267	219,546	182,513	73,117	16,167	2,767	2,090,740	43,055
11·32	11·38	11·28	11·35	10·50	8·72	3·50	·77	·13	—	
577,578	584,259	579,799	578,837	530,549	428,670	168,095	37,838	5,889	5,126,373	164,018
11·27	11·40	11·31	11·29	10·35	8·36	3·28	·74	·11	—	

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 1B.)—General Summary of Statistics of Annual Grant Schools inspected during the Year ending 31st August 1893.

						Grants to Day Schools for older Scholars.										
						Obtained on Average Attendance.										
						Art. 101 (*c*). Needlework, Girls. At 1s.	Art. 101 (*d*). Singing.		Art. 101 (*e*). Class Subjects.				Art. 101 (*f*). Specific Subjects.			
									First Subject.		Second Subject.					
							By Note. At 1s.	By Ear. At 6d.	At 1s.	At 2s.	At 1s.	At 2s.	At 2s. a Pass.	At 3s. a Pass.		
	1,462,622	1,380,752	654,917	3,188,457	526,449	2,229,371	610,258	650,885	2,052,897	538,718	2,104,584	35,432	87,021			
	£ 914,139	£ 966,526	£ 32,746	£ 164,134	£ 26,322	£ 111,469	£ 15,256	£ 32,544	£ 205,290	£ 16,936	£ 210,458	£ 3,543	£ 13,053			
	£ 1,880,665		£ 196,880		£ 26,322	£ 126,71						£ 6,596				
	s. d. 13 2½		s. d. 1 4½		d. 2½	d. 10½						d. 1½				

(No. 1B.)—General Summary of Statistics of Annual Grant Schools inspected during the Year ending 31st August 1893 —*continued.*

(*Continued.*)

	Grants to Day Schools for older Scholars.			Total Grant on "Average Attendance" in Infant Schools and Classes (as in Table following).	Grants common to both Infant Schools and Classes and Schools for older Scholars.							Total Grant.
Total Average Attendance, 2,846,549.	Art. 101 (*g*). Cookery. At 4*s.* a Pass.	Art. 101 (*h*). Laundry Work. At 2*s.* a Pass.	Total Grant on "Average Attendance" and "Passes" in Schools for older Scholars.		Art. 101.*	Art. 102. Grants for Pupil Teachers.		Art. 103. Grants for Assistant Teachers.	Art. 104. Grants to Schools in small Places.		Art. 105. Special Grants to Schools in small Places.	
						Fair Examination.	Good Examination.	At 10*l.* and 15*l.*	At 10*l.*	At 15*l.*	At 10*l.*	
	Number of Passes.				Average Attendance.	Number of Pupil-Teachers paid.		No. of Assistant Teachers paid.	Number of Schools paid.			
Average attendance - -	108,192	5,640	—	—	348	13,077	3,206	6	1,659	1,211	3,421	—
Grant claimed - -	£ 21,638	£ 564	—	—	£ 377	£ 23,665	£ 10,949	£ 70	£ 16,590	£ 18,165	£ 34,210	—
Grant under each article of the Code - - - -	£ 21,638	£ 564	£ 2,734,618	£ 994,009	£ 377	£ 34,614		£ 70	£ 34,755		£ 34,210	£ 3,832,653
Rate per scholar on Total Average Attendance -	*d.* 1¾	*d.* —	*s. d.* 19 2¾	—	—	—		—	—		—	—
Rate per scholar on total average attendance in Infant Schools and Classes - - - - - - - - -				*s. d.* 15 7	—	*d.* —		—	*d.* —		*d.* —	*s. d.* —
Rate per scholar on total average attendance in Day Schools -				—	—	2		—	2		2	18 7
Less reductions under Articles 82, 92, 100, 107*a*, 107*b*, and 108 -				—	—	—		—	—		—	0 2¾
Rate of Grant paid per Day Scholar in average attendance -				—	—	—		—	—		—	18 4¼

STATISTICS OF INSPECTION of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS—*continued.*

(No. 1B.)—GENERAL SUMMARY of STATISTICS of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS inspected during the year ending 31st August 1893 —*continued.*

Grants to Infant Schools and Classes.

Total Average Attendance, 1,276,302.	Article 98 (*a*). (Fixed Grant.)		Article 98 (*b*). (Variable Grant.)			Article 98 (*c*). Needlework or Drawing. At 1*s*.	Article 98 (*d*). (Singing.)		Total Grant on "Average Attendance" in Infant Schools and Classes.
	At 9*s*.	At 7*s*.	At 2*s*.	At 4*s*.	At 6*s*.		By Note at 1*s*.	By Ear at 6*d*.	
Average attendance	1,233,586	41,685	134,457	509,265	631,549	1,255,735	995,903	278,414	—
Grant claimed -	£ 555,113	£ 14,590	£ 13,446	£ 101,853	£ 189,465	£ 62,787	£ 49,795	£ 6,960	—
Total Grant under each article of the Code -	£ 569,703		£ 304,764			£ 62,787	£ 56,755		£ 994,009
Rate per scholar on total average Attendance -	*s*. *d*. 8 11½		*s*. *d*. 4 9½			*d*. 11½	*d*. 10½		*s*. *d*. 15 7

STATISTICS of INSPECTION of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS—*continued.*

(No. 2.)—SCHOOL STAFF.

DENOMINATIONS.	Certificated Teachers.										Assistant Teachers.		Additional Teachers. (Art. 68.)
	Untrained.				Trained.				Total.				
	Provisionally Certificated.*		Certificated.		Less than Two Years.		Two Years and over.						
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* - - - -	10	129	2,872	6,563	378	342	5,396	5,082	8,656	12,116	2,127	8,801	5,435
Wesleyan Schools - - - - -	—	1	153	348	42	14	440	206	635	569	166	704	217
Roman Catholic Schools - - - -	—	6	81	970	11	48	279	874	371	1,898	110	1,247	844
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	2	8	501	890	77	43	718	436	1,298	1,377	340	1,287	511
School Board Schools - - - -	6	32	2,384	5,982	295	319	6,350	7,052	9,035	13,385	2,248	8,093	1,527
Total - - -	18	176	5,991	14,753	803	766	13,183	13,650	19,995	29,345	4,991	20,132	8,534

Note.—In the schools inspected in the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man there were 112 certificated teachers, 50 assistant teachers, and 31 additional teachers (Art. 68).

* In charge of schools.

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 2A.)—School Staff—*continued.*

Number of Pupil-Teachers.									
Serving at End of								First to Third Year (Apprenticeship continued).	
Fourth Year.		Third Year.		Second Year.		First Year.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
923	2,801	639	2,065	509	2,181	493	1,836	1,641	6,082
98	315	53	201	57	228	61	218	171	641
51	427	36	293	41	302	28	245	105	840
184	458	130	350	90	381	117	269	337	1,000
965	3,005	619	2,228	571	2,296	469	1,815	1,659	6,359
2,221	7,006	1,477	5,137	1,268	5,388	1,168	4,377	3,913	14,902

es for Engagement as Pupil-Teachers admitted						Candidates on Probation. (Art. 33.)	
At End of First Year.		At End of Second Year.		Total.			
s.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	506	29	76	778	2,723	501	938
	43	3	8	84	295	18	130
	89	1	11	40	409	10	148
	85	7	30	136	448	47	134
	719	26	152	734	2,836	192	438
	1,442	66	277	1,762	6,711	874	1,788

Note.—In the schools inspected in the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man there were 68 pupil-teachers, and 48 candidates for engagement as pupil-teachers admitted to apprenticeship.

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 3.)—Average Salaries of Certificated Teachers.

Masters.

Principal.		Additional.			Total.
Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House, or Rent free.	Average Salaries (including all Professional Sources of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House, or Rent free.	Average Salaries
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
4,912	4,316	73 5 2	1,198	—	119 13 1
468	54	80 2 9	251	—	149 14 1
253	29	73 14 5	111	2	104 3 4
948	257	88 8 3	512	—	139 9 6
3,724	1,361	104 0 3	4,055	1	127 17
12,305	6,017	96 16 2	6,727	3	121 18 1

Mistresses.

Denominations.	Principal.			Additional.			Total.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	73 1 1	8,933	3,722	50 9 4	2,479	126	68 2 1
Wesleyan Schools	84 4 8	319	4	51 19 9	225	—	70 17 1
Roman Catholic Schools	65 9 5	1,569	280	51 1 11	481	8	61 14
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	78 7 2	844	161	56 0 4	487	4	70 3
School Board Schools	111 7 9	4,972	486	81 2 3	7,836	26	92 17
Total	84 10 8	16,457	4,653	71 18 6	11,508	164	79 4

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 8a.)—Number of Certificated Teachers in Receipt of Salaries of certain Specified Amounts.

Masters.

Denominations.	Principal. Under 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and less than 250*l.*	250*l.* and less than 300*l.*	300*l.* and over.	Total	Additional. Under 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and less than 250*l.*	250*l.* and less than 300*l.*	300*l.* and over.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Ch. of Eng.*	39	567	1,784	3,178	962	259	85	38	6,912	49	668	402	71	8	—	—	—	1,198
Wesleyan Schools	1	14	49	151	127	62	31	33	468	3	54	71	21	1	1	—	—	151
	1	11	55	155	25	6	—	—	253	—	46	60	5	—	—	—	—	111
	7	63	168	371	181	98	32	28	948	3	115	132	41	13	6	1	1	312
School Board Schools	7	213	620	1,201	700	433	279	271	3,724	41	835	1,785	1,657	626	9	2	—	4,955
Total	55	868	2,676	5,056	1,995	858	427	370	12,305	[illegible]	1,718	2,450	1,795	648	16	3	1	6,727

Mistresses.

Denominations.	Principal. Under 40*l.*	40*l.* and less than 45*l.*	45*l.* and less than 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and over.	Total.	Additional. Under 40*l.*	40*l.* and less than 45*l.*	45*l.* and less than 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and over.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Ch. of Eng.*	148	254	383	4,596	2,347	1,103	89	13	8,933	329	395	346	1,309	88	12	—	—	2,479
Wesleyan Schools	6	4	12	134	83	62	16	2	319	16	32	35	129	12	1	—	—	225
Roman Catholic Schools	12	18	36	1,029	232	41	3	—	1,369	44	71	52	300	11	3	—	—	481
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	16	26	20	388	245	120	25	4	844	34	51	51	308	31	11	1	—	487
School Board Schools	36	42	73	1,912	1,230	1,330	517	322	4,972	85	171	274	2,919	1,032	2,345	10	—	7,836
Total	218	345	523	7,950	4,140	2,656	650	341	16,437	508	720	758	4,965	2,174	2,372	11	—	11,588

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

Day Schools.

(No. 4.)—Free Schools; Free Scholars; Rates of Weekly Fees; and Number of Scholars paying.

Denominations.	Free Schools.			Schools receiving Fee Grant and charging Fees.							
						Rates of Weekly Fees, and Number of Scholars paying					
	Number of Schools.	Number of Free Scholars.	No. of Scholars under 3 and over 15 paying Fees.	Number of Schools.	Number of Free Scholars.	Under One Penny.	One Penny.	Twopence.	Threepence.	Over Threepence.	Total Paying.
al Society or											
- -	9,532	1,395,941	466	2,269	322,005	46,851	305,461	114,723	37,508	21,890	524,434
- -	135	25,309	25	381	42,644	4,475	45,895	31,338	12,879	8,959	103,546
- -	814	216,562	6	139	50,102	3,941	15,101	3,904	634	1,161	24,741
other Schools	771	152,033	41	504	56,067	7,570	43,533	31,041	13,131	12,498	107,773
- -	4,664	1,940,143	132	238	55,043	417	52,305	14,028	7,143	20,066	93,959
Total - - - -	15,914	3,730,078	670	3,531	526,859	63,254	462,295	196,034	71,295	64,574	854,453

Denominations.	Schools not in receipt of Fee Grant.										
			Rates of Weekly Fees, and Number of Scholars paying								
	Number of Schools.	Number of Free Scholars.	Under One Penny.	One Penny.	Twopence.	Threepence.	Fourpence and under Sixpence.	Sixpence and under Ninepence.	Ninepence.	Over Ninepence.	Total Paying.
tional Society or											
- - -	93	523	137	92	1,504	4,622	3,394	7,129	6,151	360	23,389
- - -	11	30	—	—	86	331	761	1,977	931	175	4,261
- - -	8	31	—	41	186	97	210	256	335	18	1,143
and other Schools	18	346	—	281	103	428	690	1,040	1,494	91	4,127
- - -	2	—	—	—	499	679	134	151	—	—	1,463
Total - - - -	132	930	137	414	2,378	6,157	5,189	10,553	8,911	644	34,383

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

Day Schools.

(No. 5.)—Attendance.

Denominations.	Number of Scholars on the School Registers.							
	Infant Schools and Classes.				Schools for Older Scholars.			
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 7.	7 years and over.	Total.	Under 7 years.	7 and under 10.	10 years and over.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of*	2,437	661,041	113,319	776,797	78,129	663,413	748,417	1,489,959
- - - - -	231	53,010	8,590	61,731	1,592	50,265	62,317	114,174
- - - - -	71	90,353	11,709	102,113	4,112	77,935	88,425	170,472
d other Schools - -	581	87,771	14,712	102,865	6,277	93,239	118,006	217,522
- - - - -	1,321	627,290	141,875	770,486	20,662	569,310	730,282	1,320,254
Total - - - - - -	4,341	1,519,446	290,205	1,813,992	110,772	1,454,162	1,747,447	3,312,881

Denominations.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance.					
	Infant Schools and Classes.			Schools for Older Scholars.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
onal Society or *Church of England* - - - -	280,701	262,216	542,917	673,401	609,889	1,283,290
- - - - - - - - -	21,433	19,650	41,083	52,030	43,518	95,548
- - - - - - - - -	36,176	34,777	70,953	71,373	72,327	143,700
and other Schools - - - - - - - -	36,461	33,870	70,331	98,807	84,673	183,540
- - - - - - - - -	291,110	262,404	553,514	595,935	539,210	1,135,154
Total - - - - - -	665,881	612,917	1,278,798	1,471,606	1,349,626	2,821,232

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 6.)—Infant Schools and Classes.

Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 98 (*a*).

Denominations.	Number of Schools and Classes.			Average Number in Attendance (for Payment).*			Article 86 (i). Warned.		Article 86 (ii). Grant refused.	
	Schools.	Classes.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Schools and Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools and Classes.	Average Attendance.
Provincial Society or Church	3,458	3,660	7,118	279,998	261,535	541,533	43	1,775	2	97
- - - -	253	208	461	21,398	19,614	41,012	3	114	—	—
- - - -	459	271	730	36,166	34,760	70,926	2	92	—	—
and other Schools -	434	455	889	36,348	33,776	70,124	12	484	—	—
- - - -	2,536	1,161	3,697	290,699	262,010	552,709	9	498	1	65
Total - - - - - -	7,140	5,755	12,895	664,609	611,693	1,276,302	69	2,963	3	162

Denominations.	Article 98 (*a*). (Fixed Grant.)									
	Schools.				Classes.				Not Paid.	
	At 9*s*.		At 7*s*.		At 9*s*.		At 7*s*.			
	Schools.	Average Attendance.	Schools.	Average Attendance.	Classes.	Average Attendance.	Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools and Classes.	Average Attendance.
Provincial Society or Church	3,437	396,924	19	1,749	2,864	117,682	786	24,683	12	555
- - - -	250	30,317	3	290	173	9,029	34	1,335	1	41
- - - -	459	59,001	—	—	213	9,027	58	1,998	—	—
and other Schools -	427	48,969	7	485	320	15,808	131	4,760	4	104
- - - -	2,525	502,121	9	907	989	43,810	106	5,538	8	555
Total - - - - - -	7,098	1,038,330	38	3,431	4,559	195,356	1,175	38,254	25	1,251

* Exclusive of number for attendance of Scholars under three years of age (2,496).

STATISTICS of INSPECTION of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS—*continued.*

DAY SCHOOLS.

(No. 5.)—ATTENDANCE.

Number of Scholars on the School Registers.							
Infant Schools and Classes.				Schools for Older Scholars.			
Under 3 years.	3 and under 7.	7 years and over.	Total.	Under 7 years.	7 and under 10.	10 years and over.	Total.
,319	776,797	78,129		663,413	748,417		1,489,959
,590	67,731	1,592		50,265	62,917		114,174
,709	102,113	4,112		77,935	88,425		170,472
,312	102,865	6,277		93,239	118,006		217,522
,875	770,486	20,662		569,310	730,282		1,320,254
,805	1,813,992	110,773		1,454,162	1,747,447		3,312,381

Average Number of Scholars in Attendance.

Infant Schools and Classes.			Schools for Older Scholars.		
ys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
0,701	262,216	542,917	653,401	609,889	1,263,290
1,435	19,650	41,085	52,030	43,518	95,548
6,176	34,777	70,953	71,373	72,327	143,700
6,461	33,870	70,331	98,809	84,073	183,540
1,110	262,404	553,514	595,935	539,219	1,135,154
5,881	612,917	1,278,798	1,471,606	1,349,026	2,821,232

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 6.)—Infant Schools and Classes.

Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 98 (*a*).

Number of Schools and Classes.			Average Number in Attendance (for Payment).*			Article 86 (i). Warned.		Article 86 (ii). Grant refused.	
Schools.	Classes.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Schools and Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools and Classes.	Average Attendance.
3,458	3,660	7,118	279,998	261,535	541,533	43	1,775	2	97
253	208	461	21,398	19,614	41,012	3	114	—	—
459	271	730	36,166	34,760	70,926	2	92	—	—
434	455	889	36,348	33,776	70,124	12	484	—	—
2,536	1,161	3,697	290,699	262,010	552,709	9	498	1	65
7,140	5,755	12,895	664,609	611,695	1,276,302	69	2,963	3	162

	Article 98 (*a*). (Fixed Grant.)									
	Schools.				Classes.				Not Paid.	
	At 9*s.*		At 7*s.*		At 9*s.*		At 7*s.*			
	Schools.	Average Attendance.	Schools.	Average Attendance.	Classes.	Average Attendance.	Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools and Classes.	Average Attendance.
ional Society or Church	3,437	396,924	19	1,749	2,854	117,682	786	24,623	12	553
- - - -	250	30,317	3	290	173	9,029	34	1,335	1	41
- - - -	459	59,901	—	—	213	9,027	58	1,998	—	—
and other Schools -	427	46,963	7	485	320	15,808	131	4,760	4	104
- - - -	2,525	502,131	9	907	989	43,810	166	5,538	8	333
Total - - - - - -	7,098	1,036,230	38	3,431	4,559	195,356	1,175	38,254	25	1,031

* Exclusive of number for attendance of Scholars under three years of age (2,496).

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 6A.)—Infant Schools and Classes—*continued.*

Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 98 (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*).

Denominations.	Article 98 (*b*). (Variable Grant.)							
	At 2*s.*		At 4*s.*		At 6*s.*		Not Paid.	
	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	1,633	79,134	3,751			195,424	12	553
Wesleyan Schools	105	6,391	250			13,498	1	41
Roman Catholic Schools	113	5,914	350			34,768	—	—
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	207	12,347	462			24,360	4	104
School Board Schools	503	30,681	1,521			363,499	8	333
Total	2,561	134,457	6,334			631,549	25	1,031

Denominations.	Article 98 (*c*). (Needlework or Drawing.)							Article 98 (*d*). (Singing.)							
	Schools or Classes.	At 1*s.*			Not paid.			At 1*s.*		At 6*d.*		Not paid.			
		Average Attendance.				Average Attendance.						Ill-taught.		Not Taught.	
		Drawing.	Needlework.		Schools or Classes.			Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.
		Boys.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.								
nal Society	7,076	182,150	87,150	260,403	42	10,608	1,130	4,136	368,841	2,955	171,542	27	1,148	—	—
	460	17,151	3,703	19,519	1	544	95	371	34,919	89	6,052	1	41	—	—
	726	30,658	4,856	34,628	4	652	132	428	49,791	302	21,135	—	—	—	—
and other	879	26,353	7,856	33,506	10	2,139	270	608	52,655	274	17,255	7	214	—	—
	3,680	224,930	61,365	261,507	17	4,404	503	2,735	489,697	947	62,430	13	512	2	70
Total	12,821	481,242	164,930	609,563	74	18,457	2,130	8,278	995,903	4,567	278,414	48	1,915	2	70

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 7.)—Schools for Older Scholars.

Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 101 (*a*), (*b*).

	Number of Departments.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance (for Payment).					Article 86 (i).		Article 86 (ii).	
		Actual.		Special. (Article 12*b*.)		Total.	Warned.		Grant refused.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.
of	13,101	653,397	609,885	5,235	5,289	1,273,806	150	8,750	15	667
-	553	52,030	43,517	1,182	1,215	97,944	6	532	—	—
-	1,178	71,370	72,326	976	1,033	145,705	6	356	—	—
-	1,389	98,865	84,672	1,967	1,871	187,375	10	1,207	2	220
-	6,445	595,935	539,218	3,396	3,170	1,141,719	41	2,665	8	704
-	22,664	1,471,597	1,349,618	12,756	12,578	2,846,549	213	13,510	28	1,591

	Article 101 (*a*). (Principal Grant.)						Article 101 (*b*). (Grant for Discipline and Organisation.)					
	At 12*s*. 6*d*.		At 1[illegible].		Not Paid.		At 1*s*.		At 1*s*. 6*d*.		Not Paid.	
	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.
	9,476	811,175	3,509	461,475	26	1,156	4,156	368,901	8,919	903,749	26	1,156
	383	60,214	170	37,730	—	—	235	38,110	318	59,834	—	—
	757	81,709	418	63,971	1	25	308	30,381	907	115,299	1	25
	940	106,555	442	80,436	7	384	512	60,012	870	126,079	7	384
	3,250	402,969	3,181	737,140	14	1,610	1,336	157,513	5,095	982,596	14	1,610
	14,806	1,462,622	7,810	1,380,752	48	3,175	6,507	654,917	16,109	2,188,457	48	3,175

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 7A.)—Schools for Older Scholars—*continued.*

Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 101 (*c*), (*d*).

Denominations.	Article 101 (*c*). (Needlework. Girls.)						Article 101 (*d*). (Singing.)							
	At 1*s.*		Not Paid.		Claimed under (Art. 109 *c.*)		At 1*s.*		At 6*d.*		Not Paid.			
											Ill-taught.		Not Taught.	
	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.
Schools connected with *Nat. Soc.* or *Ch. of England* -	6,916	260,612	118	3,053	4,114	351,509					2,220	24	965	
Wesleyan Schools - -	321	26,279	4	372	192	18,081					24	—	—	
Roman Catholic Schools -	535	29,274	8	240	391	43,845					25	—	—	
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - -	742	44,047	20	910	431	41,586					568	9	307	
School Board Schools -	2,203	166,237	37	1,209	2,494	374,042					1,925	14	886	
Total - -	10,717	526,449	187	5,784	7,612	829,963					4,762	47	2,188	

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 7B.)—Schools for Older Scholars—*continued.*

Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 101 (*e.*) (Class Subjects).

Denominations.	Number of Departments in which Grants under Article 101 (*e*) have been Paid.	Number of Departments in which Grants under Article 101 (*e*) have been Refused.	Number of Departments in which No Class Subject has been taken.	First Class Subject. Grants under Article 101 (*e*) have been Paid.	First Class Subject. Grants under Article 101 (*e*) have been Refused.	First Class Subject. No Class Subject has been taken.	First Class Subject. Number for Payment. Departments.	First Class Subject. Number for Payment. At 1*s*. Average Attendance.	First Class Subject. Number for Payment. At 2*s*. Average Attendance.	First Class Subject. Grant Refused. Departments.	First Class Subject. Grant Refused. Average Attendance.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	11,594	631	886	1,205,167	51,735	36,904	11,308	370,638	805,838	907	60,426
Wesleyan Schools	538	11	4	96,985	774	185	527	28,567	66,909	22	2,285
Roman Catholic Schools	1,112	33	51	142,509	1,877	1,319	1,097	39,760	101,399	48	3,227
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	1,283	51	55	181,754	3,043	2,518	1,239	49,068	128,156	95	7,573
School Board Schools	6,132	150	163	1,125,846	8,548	7,325	6,015	162,852	950,595	267	20,947
Total	20,659	866	1,139	2,752,261	45,977	48,311	20,186	650,885	2,052,897	1,339	94,456

Denominations.	Second Class Subject. Number for Payment. Departments.	Second Class Subject. Number for Payment. At 1*s*. Average Attendance.	Second Class Subject. Number for Payment. At 2*s*. Average Attendance.	Second Class Subject. Grant Refused. Departments.	Second Class Subject. Grant Refused. Average Attendance.	Number of Departments in which Scholars have been examined in. One Subject	Two Subjects.	Three Subjects.	Four (or Five) Subjects.	Number of Departments in which Scholars have been examined in. English.	Geography.	Elementary Science.	History.	Needlework (Girls). (Third Schedule).
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	8,007	180,734	814,737	169	16,687	2,705	6,168	2,255	87	9,497	7,763	405	1,377	4,114
Wesleyan Schools	488	18,986	73,518	7	1,489	51	202	189	17	501	479	25	73	192
Roman Catholic Schools	821	19,759	100,805	4	836	205	630	207	13	1,000	713	32	92	391
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	1,055	33,759	131,351	17	2,341	233	827	262	13	1,131	999	51	132	421
School Board Schools	5,311	85,480	984,173	61	8,071	851	4,045	1,320	66	5,205	4,302	560	545	2,494
Total	15,682	338,718	2,104,584	258	29,424	6,134	11,962	4,233	196	17,394	14,256	1,073	2,209	7,612

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 7c.)—Schools for Older Scholars—*continued.*

Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 101 (*f*), (*g*), (*h*).

Denominations.	Article									Article 101 (*g*). Bakery.	Article 101 (*h*). (Laundry Work.)	
	Depart-ments.	Number of Schools examined								No. of Girls paid Grants of 4*s*.	Depart-ments.	No. of Girls paid Grants of 2*s*.
		In One Subject.	In Two Subjects.									
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	485	15,159	5,429							20,581	19	332
Wesleyan Schools	71	2,383	1,436							3,377	5	30
Roman Catholic Schools	30	971	61							2,488	5	89
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	111	3,466	2,024							4,579	7	154
School Board Schools	1,316	53,683	17,808							78,167	174	5,035
Total	1,913	75,662	26,758	100,120	35,422	67,021	4,425	126,878	2,322	108,192	206	5,640

* For Returns under each Subject, *see* Table No. 9.

STATISTICS of INSPECTION of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS—*continued.*

(No. 8.)—SPECIAL GRANTS TO DAY SCHOOLS.

Articles 101*, 102, 103, 104, and 105.

Article 101.*		Article 102. (Grants in respect of Pupil-Teachers.)								Article 103.		Article 104.		Article 105.
Special Grants for diminished Attendance under Notice of Sanitary Authority.		Number of Pupil-teachers paid for								Number of Grants in respect of Assistant Teachers.		Grants to remote Schools.		Number of Schools claiming Special Grants of 10*l.*
		Good Examination.				Fair Examination.								
Departments.	Average Attendance.	1st Year 2*l.*	2nd Year 2*l.*	3rd Year 3*l.*	Q. S. 1st Class 5*l.*	1st Year 1*l.*	2nd Year 1*l.*	3rd Year 2*l.*	Q. S. 2nd Class 4*l.*	10*l.*	15*l.*	10*l.*	15*l.*	
65	253	172	181	234	518	1,385	1,497	1,569	916	—	—	1,301	1,017	2,735
1	7	29	21	24	46	171	176	145	124	—	—	2	—	4
4	8	10	9	13	48	151	168	184	112	—	—	8	9	19
5	22	44	51	48	74	212	256	289	158	1	—	70	47	107
17	58	298	396	405	785	1,383	1,574	1,675	932	3	2	278	138	556
92	348	553	658	724	1,271	3,302	3,671	3,862	2,242	4	2	1,659	1,211	3,421

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 9.)—Examination and Results of Examination under Article 101(*f*). (Specific Subjects.)

Denominations.	1. Algebra.								2. Euclid.							
	Number of Scholars								Number of Scholars							
	Examined in				Paid		Refused.	Total.	Examined in				Paid		Refused.	Total.
	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	At 2s.	At 3s.			1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	At 2s.	At 3s.		
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	4,973	2,136	506	7,615	2,823	4,312	481	7,615	84	55	18	157	15	131	11	157
Wesleyan Schools	1,333	520	123	1,976	910	830	236	1,976	66	24	7	97	1	84	13	97
Roman Catholic Schools	145	9	4	158	119	18	21	158	23	1	—	24	24	—	—	24
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	1,663	697	173	2,533	611	1,726	196	2,533	84	41	—	125	66	59	—	125
School Board Schools	13,663	4,922	620	19,205	4,989	13,951	265	19,205	664	190	13	876	110	739	27	876
Total	21,777	8,284	1,426	31,487	9,452	20,836	1,199	31,487	921	330	38	1,279	215	1,013	51	1,279

Denominations.	3. Mensuration.								4. Mechanics.							
	Number of Scholars								Number of Scholars							
	Examined in				Paid		Refused.	Total.	Examined in				Paid		Refused.	Total.
	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	At 2s.	At 3s.			1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	At 2s.	At 3s.		
So-	624	148	3	775	361	327	87	775	343	290	61	633	156	477	—	633
-	426	107	5	538	206	192	140	538	93	—	—	93	93	—	—	93
-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ther	259	122	5	407	138	137	132	407	127	93	—	220	86	134	—	220
-	1,712	329	1	2,042	194	875	973	2,042	12,665	4,049	2,365	19,077	5,344	12,503	230	19,077
Total	3,021	706	14	3,762	1,099	1,531	682	3,762	13,226	4,371	2,426	20,023	6,679	13,114	230	20,023

(No. 9.)—Examination and Results of Examination under Article 101 (*f*). (Specific Subjects.)—*continued.*

5. LATIN.					6. FRENCH, or GERMAN.							
ber of Scholars					Number of Scholars							
	Paid		Refused.	Total.	Examined in				Paid		Refused.	Total.
tal.	At 2s.	At 3s.			1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	At 2s.	At 3s.		
97	63	34	—	97	1,405	463	92	1,960	921	839	200	1,960
—	—	—	—	—	182	64	10	256	36	140	80	256
—	—	—	—	—	42	7	18	67	40	27	—	67
—	—	—	—	—	236	97	9	342	195	132	15	342
50	150	—	—	150	5,834	1,495	207	7,536	1,380	5,894	262	7,136
47	213	34	—	247	7,899	2,126	336	10,161	2,572	7,032	557	10,161

AL PHYSIOLOGY.					8. BOTANY.							
ber of Scholars					Number of Scholars							
	Paid		Refused.	Total.	Examined in				Paid		Refused.	Total.
tal.	At 2s.	At 3s.			1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	At 2s.	At 3s.		
82	600	2,242	140	2,982	216	118	50	384	33	351	—	384
15	431	484	—	915	25	—	—	25	25	—	—	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	310	711	99	1,120	58	64	10	132	—	132	—	132
43	1,482	7,508	53	9,043	914	415	98	1,427	187	1,240	—	1,427
60	2,823	10,945	292	14,060	1,213	597	158	1,968	245	1,723	—	1,968

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 9.)—Examination and Results of Examination under Article 101 (*f*). (Specific Subjects.)—*continued.*

Denominations.	9. Principles of Agriculture. Number of Scholars. Examined in 1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	Paid At 2s.	At 3s.	Refused.	Total.	10. Chemistry. Number of Scholars. Examined in 1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	Paid At 2s.	At 3s.	Refused.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	437	173	20	630	163	412	55	630	167	10	2	179	76	103	—	179
Wesleyan Schools	41	—	—	41	41	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	80	48	—	32	80
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	34	28	10	72	—	72	—	72	29	82	21	132	82	27	23	132
School Board Schools	97	55	14	166	74	79	13	166	1,242	503	251	1,996	493	1,452	51	1,996
Total	669	256	44	909	278	563	68	909	1,518	595	274	2,387	629	1,582	106	2,387

Denominations.	Physics. 11. Sound, Light, and Heat. Number of Scholars. Examined in 1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	Paid. At 2s.	At 3s.	Refused.	Total.	12. Magnetism and Electricity. Number of Scholars. Examined in 1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	Paid. At 2s.	At 3s.	Refused.	Total.
So-	185	93	39	317	175	142	—	317	195	58	96	349	119	230	—	349
	106	58	—	164	—	164	—	164	54	—	19	73	54	19	—	73
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	25	25	—	—	25
other	58	—	34	92	—	92	—	92	104	48	37	189	111	78	—	189
	207	26	362	595	220	375	—	595	1,132	238	175	1,545	376	1,113	56	1,545
Total	656	177	485	1,168	395	778	-	1,168	1,510	544	327	2,181	686	1,440	56	2,181

STATISTICS of INSPECTION of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS—*continued.*

(No. 9.)—Examination and Results of Examination under Article 101(*f*). (Specific Subjects.)—*continued.*

Denominations.	13. Domestic Economy. (Girls.) Number of Scholars: Examined in 1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	Paid At 2s.	At 3s.	Refused.	Total.	14. Shorthand. Number of Scholars: Examined in 1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	Paid At 2s.	At 3s.	Refused.	Total.
So-	2,346	1,454	1,793	5,593	1,593	3,856	144	5,593	1,488	398	42	1,928	382	1,470	76	1,928
-	297	336	87	720	278	437	5	720	285	44	5	334	127	198	9	334
-	111	157	62	330	178	152	—	330	71	38	—	109	12	97	—	109
ther	748	465	154	1,367	452	915	—	1,367	527	53	1	581	250	331	—	581
-	9,742	5,528	5,930	21,200	5,175	15,419	606	21,200	2,181	514	3	2,698	405	2,161	132	2,698
Total - - -	13,244	7,940	8,026	29,210	7,676	20,779	755	29,210	4,552	1,047	51	5,650	1,176	4,257	217	5,650

Denominations.	Other Subjects.* Number of Scholars: Examined in 1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	Paid At 2s.	At 3s.	Refused.	Total.
ional Society or Church of England - -	355	63	—	418	193	163	62	418
- - - - - -	23	—	—	23	—	23	—	23
- - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and other Schools - - - -	150	52	—	202	—	202	—	202
- - - - - -	1,392	328	23	1,743	532	1,011	200	1,743
Total - - - - - -	1,920	443	23	2,386	725	1,399	262	2,386

* Book-keeping, Geology, History, Hygiene, Fruit culture, Natural Philosophy, Navigation, Practical Mechanics, Social Economy, and Welsh.

STATISTICS of INSPECTION of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS—*continued.*

(No. 10.)—GENERAL SUMMARY of STATISTICS of INSPECTION of NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Denominations.	Number of Schools actually inspecte				Number of Scholars qualified by Attendance for Examination.
	Number of Institutions not connected with Day Schools.	Nu[illegible] employed.			
		Connected with Day Schools.	Not connected with Day Schools.	T[illegible]	
[illegible]	100	534	105		18,519
	3	23	4		1,042
	2	37	2		2,117
	146	143	162		14,274
	39	917	50		63,024
	290	1,654	323	1[illegible]	98,976

Amount paid out of Parliamentary Grant for Year ending 31st August 1898.	Rate of Grant Scholar in Average Attendance	[illegible]schools.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
8,266 16 0	0 10 8	2,195
479 18 0	0 11 0	—
1,039 18 0	0 11 2½	69
6,436 15 0	0 11 2	6,973
29,445 9 2	0 11 5½	676
48,666 14 2	0 11 2½	9,913

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

Night Schools—*continued.*

(No. 11.)—Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 106.

Article 106 (a). (Fixed Grant.)				Number of Scholars examined				Article 106 (b). Elementary Subjects.						
At 4s.		At 6s.						Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		
Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	In Elementary Subjects alone.	In Elementary and Special Subjects.	In Special Subjects alone.	Total.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. of Passes.
236	5,369	405	10,130	6,182	7,633	980	14,795	13,644	13,160	13,595	11,191	13,564	9,087	33,438
8	284	19	588	141	538	104	783	679	660	679	577	661	453	1,690
6	347	33	1,511	441	1,154	111	1,706	1,575	1,530	1,594	1,360	1,592	992	3,882
93	2,580	312	8,944	3,095	6,451	838	11,194	10,195	9,859	10,259	8,608	9,964	6,486	24,953
127	4,583	340	46,742	13,043	29,297	2,738	45,078	42,066	41,094	41,592	36,320	39,342	26,445	103,859
470	13,163	1,667	67,905	24,312	46,073	4,771	74,156	68,159	66,303	67,699	58,056	65,123	43,463	167,822

Article 106 (b.) (Special Subjects.)												Article 106 (c) (Cookery.)	
No. of Departments.	Number of Scholars examined in					Number of Scholars passed in					No. of Passes.	No. of Departments.	No. of Girls paid Grants of 2s.
	One Subject.	Two Subjects.	Three Subjects.	Four Subjects.	Total.	One Subject.	Two Subjects.	Three Subjects.	Four Subjects.	Total.			
409	4,569	3,595	392	57	8,613	3,841	1,766	195	16	5,818	8,022	6	75
24	252	331	62	17	642	273	185	24	7	489	743	3	34
52	720	545	—	—	1,265	761	194	—	—	955	1,749	5	117
236	3,409	3,280	494	106	7,289	3,230	1,857	258	45	5,370	7,838	7	134
845	13,981	15,730	1,931	393	32,035	14,700	9,148	1,055	150	25,053	36,761	222	4,473
1,646	22,911	23,481	2,879	573	49,844	23,805	13,150	1,532	218	37,685	54,513	243	4,833

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 12.)—Aggregate Annual Income and Expenditure of Schools.

Denominations.	Income.								
	School Board Rates.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence.	Payments for Books, &c.	Fee Grant.	Annual Grants (1891–92).	Science and Art Department.	Other Sources.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	—	617,878	162,185	19,793	768,717	1,558,190	45,056	37,949	3,345,213
Wesleyan Schools - - -	—	18,144	37,549	5,706	58,046	120,138	4,801	1,395	246,539
Roman Catholic Schools - -	—	88,031	7,140	2,000	92,587	180,692	4,331	1,890	379,432
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - - -	—	83,771	44,937	7,557	108,471	226,309	8,880	3,622	501,660
School Board Schools - -	1,705,621	1,135	54,803	15,360	725,525	1,514,281	66,761	27,033	4,113,213
Total - - -	1,705,621	808,949	306,614	50,416	1,753,346	3,599,619	129,829	71,889	8,586,057

Denominations.	Expenditure.				Day Schools.	
	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total	Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance. (a.)	Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in Average Attendance. (a.)
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	2,603,461	210,387	565,781	3,379,629	1 16 11½	1 17 5
Wesleyan Schools - - -	200,802	16,606	37,681	255,089	1 16 1½	1 17 4½
Roman Catholic Schools - -	262,816	25,889	94,454	383,159	1 15 2½	1 15 7
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - - -	394,486	31,966	86,140	512,572	1 19 0½	1 19 11½
School Board Schools - -	3,149,781	245,059	715,570	4,110,410	2 8 1½	2 8 1½
Total - - -	6,611,886	529,907	1,499,626	8,640,859	2 1 0	2 1 9½

(a.) Calculated on complete annual returns.

(No. 13.)—GRANTS.—Amounts claimed.

DENOMINATIONS.	Day Schools.												Evening Schools.						
	On Average Attendance. Articles 98 and 101 (a)-(e).			On Examination in Specific Subjects. Article 101 (f).			On Cookery, Article 101 (g) and Laundry Work, 101 (h).			Pupil-teachers. Article 102, and Assistant teachers. Article 103.			Special Grants to Remote Schools.			Total.			On Average Attendance. Article 106 (a).			On Examination			Total.		
													Article 104.			Article 105.						In Elementary or Special Subjects. Art. 106(b).			In Cookery. Article 106 (c).					
Schools connected with	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Church of England	1,586,289	15	5	3,079	17	9	4,157	0	2	12,886	0	0	28,397	18	4	26,760	16	8	1,661,571	8	2	4,111	18	0	4,147	8	0	7	10	0	8,266	16	0
Wesleyan	123,191	8	0	615	12	4	475	5	0	1,539	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	0	125,881	5	4	233	4	0	243	6	0	3	8	0	479	18	0
Roman Catholic	193,153	13	11	99	9	9	506	10	0	1,465	0	0	233	6	8	202	10	0	195,660	10	4	523	0	0	503	2	0	13	16	0	1,039	18	0
Jews	227,453	4	9	955	15	8	923	14	8	2,413	0	0	1,405	16	8	1,054	3	4	234,185	15	1	3,181	10	0	3,254	16	0	12	10	0	6,448	16	0
Undenominational	1,556,849	12	4	12,070	2	3	16,071	13	10	16,874	0	0	4,887	10	0	5,452	10	0	1,612,205	8	5	14,018	16	7	14,074	0	7	450	12	0	29,443	9	2
Total	3,686,937	14	3	16,820	17	9	22,134	8	8*	35,177	0	0†	34,944	11	8	33,490	0	0	3,889,504	7	4	22,068	8	7	22,222	12	7	487	16	0	45,678	17	2

* Includes 503*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, Article 101 (*h*).

† Includes 70*l.*, Article 103.

REDUCTIONS of CLAIMS, and AMOUNTS granted.

Day Schools													Evening Schools.			
).	Art. 107(b												ctions Articles d 106.			Total Amount of Grants.
d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3	3,140	3	2	2,922	13	8	24,929	17	10	1,636,641	10	4	-	-	-	8,266	16	0
5	398	10	6	227	0	10	1,852	15	9	124,028	9	7	-	-	-	479	18	0
8	597	4	10	281	3	4	2,073	0	8	192,687	9	8	-	-	-	1,039	18	0
9	385	14	5	475	9	0	5,180	19	4	237,004	15	9		12	3	0	6,436	13	0
0	5,096	5	5	400	7	10	13,330	0	2	1,598,875	2	3	-	-	-		29,443	9	2
1	7,617	[illegible]	4	4,306	14	8	[illegible]		9	[illegible]	7	7		12	3	0	45,666	14	2

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Income of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants between 1st September 1883 and 31st August 1893.

Schools connected with the National Society or the Church of England.

Year ending 31st August.	From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School Pence.	From other Sources.	Total Income from all Sources, except Grants.	From Fee Grant.	From Annual Grants.	Total Income.	Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance.*	Rate of Income per Scholar from all Sources except Grants.*	No. of Schools inspected.	Average No. of Scholars in Attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1884 - -	133,864	585,072	854,998	29,516	1,603,450	—	1,234,481	2,837,931	1 15 1½	0 19 10	11,808	1,617,242
1885 - -	134,014	583,936	872,502	31,708	1,622,160	—	1,315,172	2,937,332	1 15 10½	0 19 9½	11,834	1,640,540
1886 - -	133,159	586,951	869,026	33,733	1,622,869	—	1,344,116	2,966,985	1 16 4½	0 19 10½	11,824	1,634,637
1887 - -	138,243	580,872	873,758	33,529	1,626,402	—	1,365,007	2,991,409	1 16 2½	0 19 8½	11,885	1,654,622
1888 - -	140,696	582,081	877,981	29,741	1,630,499	—	1,383,299	3,013,798	1 16 2	0 19 6½	11,878	1,674 434
1889 - -	145,050	582,018	891,239	35,222	1,653,529	—	1,422,622	3,076,151	1 16 6½	0 19 8	11,900	1,688,366
1890 - -	138,118	589,641	897,159	35,554	1,660,472	—	1,455,442	3,115,914	1 16 11½	0 19 8½	11,924	1,690,934
1891 - -	137,990	602,574	899,849	39,973	1,680,386	—	1,461,680	3,142,066	1 17 4½	1 0 0	11,957	1,688,017
1892 - -	135,596	613,573	577,148	52,058	1,378,375	247,751	1,502,440	3,128,566	1 16 5	0 16 0½	11,925	1,728,752
1893 - -	135,436	617,878	181,978	83,005	1,018,297	768,717	1,558,199	3,345,213	1 16 11½	0 11 3½	11,994	1,821,696
Total -	1,372,166	5,924,596	7 795,638	404,089	15,496,459	1,016,468	14,042,458	30,555,385	—	—	—	—

Wesleyan Schools.

1884 - -	568	16,802	102,644	3,056	123,070	—	103,818	226,888	1 15 2½	0 19 1½	558	129,281
1885 - -	599	15,935	103,637	3,417	123,588	—	109,155	232,743	1 16 1½	0 19 8	556	129,032
1886 - -	552	15,691	105,119	3,703	125,065	—	112,097	237,162	1 16 4½	0 19 8½	556	130,088
1887 - -	517	16,543	103,921	3,522	124,503	—	111,664	236,167	1 16 5	0 19 2	555	129,899
1888 - -	646	15,682	104,412	3,371	124,111	—	114,001	238,112	1 16 5½	0 18 11½	553	131,285
1889 - -	676	17,192	106,840	3,654	128,362	—	116,217	244,579	1 16 9	0 19 3½	554	133,292
1890 - -	530	17,253	105,845	3,502	127,130	—	117,841	244,971	1 17 3	0 19 4½	551	132,260
1891 - -	790	16,940	105,518	4,016	127,264	—	118,119	245,383	1 17 5½	0 19 5½	542	131,725
1892 - -	796	16,853	76,579	4,920	99,148	17,475	115,618	232,241	1 15 8½	0 15 2½	526	130,713
1893 - -	760	18,744	42,355	6,196	68,355	58,046	120,138	246,539	1 16 1½	0 10 1½	528	137,503
Total -	6,464	167,635	957,770	80,357	1,170,996	75,521	1,188,668	2,365,786	—	—	—	—

* Calculated per unit of average attendance returned.

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Income of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants—*continued.*

Roman Catholic Schools.

Year ending 31st August.	From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School Pence.	From other Sources.	Total Income from all Sources, except Grants.	From Fee Grant.	From Annual Grants.	Total Income.	Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance.*	Rate of Income per Scholar from all Sources, except Grants.*	No. of Schools inspected.	Average No. of Scholars in Attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1884 - -	2,129	57,672	79,016	1,173	139,990	—	128,611	268,601	1 11 11½	0 16 8	828	169,115
1885 - -	2,125	59,233	81,520	1,080	143,958	—	138,424	282,382	1 12 6½	0 16 7½	850	174,069
1886 - -	1,873	64,600	83,661	1,386	151,520	—	146,519	298,039	1 12 11½	0 16 9½	882	179,777
1887 - -	2,645	66,707	84,786	1,532	155,670	—	152,417	308,087	1 13 2½	0 16 8½	895	185,493
1888 - -	2,376	65,904	86,656	930	155,866	—	157,361	313,227	1 13 3½	0 16 5½	909	188,754
1889 - -	2,459	67,480	89,678	1,415	161,032	—	160,028	321,060	1 13 9	0 16 10½	920	191,036
1890 - -	2,291	70,912	92,101	1,139	166,433	—	165,486	331,919	1 14 4	0 17 1½	939	194,099
1891 - -	2,658	78,049	94,769	1,872	177,348	—	167,934	345,282	1 15 4½	0 18 1½	951	196,083
1892 - -	2,485	83,426	62,153	2,303	150,367	22,524	171,975	344,866	1 14 3½	0 14 11	956	203,018
1893 - -	2,761	88,031	9,140	6,221	106,153	92,587	180,692	379,432	1 15 2½	0 10 0½	963	216,511
Total -	23,802	702,014	763,480	19,041	1,508,337	115,111	1,569,447	3,192,895	—	—	—	—

British, Undenominational, and other Schools.

1884 - -	17,528	72,979	168,782	5,141	264,430	—	200,600	465,030	1 16 4½	1 0 8½	1,497	259,956
1885 - -	17,915	96,832	170,602	5,529	290,878	—	209,462	500,340	1 17 5½	1 0 10½	1,479	257,190
1886 - -	17,420	74,694	171,670	6,111	269,895	—	216,809	486,704	1 17 10½	1 0 11½	1,447	258,396
1887 - -	17,566	78,294	171,698	5,719	273,277	—	217,447	490,724	1 18 4½	1 1 4½	1,441	259,603
1888 - -	18,461	81,673	171,240	5,583	276,957	—	219,654	496,611	1 18 9	1 1 7	1,441	261,035
1889 - -	20,973	83,131	170,288	5,504	279,896	—	223,607	503,503	1 18 8½	1 1 5½	1,461	264,413
1890 - -	19,149	79,723	175,333	6,332	280,537	—	228,252	508,789	1 19 4½	1 1 7½	1,459	262,611
1891 - -	19,066	81,538	178,800	6,708	286,106	—	231,386	517,492	1 19 11	1 2 0½	1,441	262,969
1892 - -	20,006	81,276	123,354	8,748	233,384	33,993	228,397	495,774	1 18 9½	0 18 2½	1,415	260,757
1893 - -	18,113	83,771	52,494	12,502	166,880	108,471	226,309	501,660	1 19 0½	0 12 11	1,439	265,395
Total -	186,197	813,905	1,554,261	67,877	2,622,240	142,464	2,201,923	4,966,627	—	—	—	—

* Calculated on complete annual returns.

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Income of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants—*continued.*

Board Schools.

Year ending 31st August.	From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School Pence.	From Rates.	From other Sources.	Total Income from all Sources, except Grants.	From Fee Grant.	From Annual Grants.	Total Income.	Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance.*	Rate of Income per Scholar from all Sources, except Grants.*	No. of Schools inspected.	Average No. of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1884 - -	3,035	1,603	528,675	915,474	26,036	1,474,823	—	848,266	2,323,089	2 1 8¾	1 6 3¾	4,183	1,121,964
1885 - -	3,433	892	562,823	1,140,946	29,934	1,738,028	—	965,755	2,703,783	2 5 4½	1 8 11½	4,301	1,194,727
1886 - -	3,119	661	583,441	1,169,150	34,769	1,791,140	—	1,047,159	2,838,299	2 5 0	1 8 0¾	4,414	1,261,616
1887 - -	3,569	1,321	599,822	1,194,900	36,300	1,835,912	—	1,120,341	2,956,253	2 4 7¾	1 7 4¾	4,493	1,328,348
1888 - -	3,327	576	621,416	1,231,787	40,192	1,897,298	—	1,195,070	3,092,368	2 4 7¾	1 7 2	4,564	1,392,821
1889 - -	3,496	1,039	645,951	1,229,037	50,687	1,930,210	—	1,257,809	3,188,019	2 4 7	1 6 10½	4,634	1,442,636
1890 - -	3,974	1,141	670,108	1,320,487	55,872	2,051,582	—	1,322,264	3,373,846	2 6 0½	1 7 11½	4,695	1,481,360
1891 - -	3,125	464	690,434	1,450,187	64,848	2,209,058	—	1,354,425	3,563,483	2 7 2	1 8 11	4,758	1,523,136
1892 - -	3,239	3,649	446,592	1,704,371	75,781	2,233,632	203,532	1,419,378	3,856,542	2 8 4¾	1 7 9½	4,863	1,613,095
1893 - -	2,704	1,125	70,163	1,705,621	93,794	1,873,407	725,525	1,514,281	4,113,213	2 8 1½	1 1 7¾	4,943	1,739,993
Total -	33,021	12,471	5,419,425	13,061,960	508,213	19,035,090	929,057	12,044,748	32,008,895	—	—	—	—

Summary under Years.

1884 - -	157,124	734,128	1,734,115	915,474	64,922	3,605,763	—	2,515,776	6,121,539	1 17 3¾	1 1 10½	18,874	3,297,558
1885 - -	158,086	756,828	1,791,084	1,140,946	71,668	3,918,612	—	2,737,968	6,656,580	1 19 1½	1 2 10½	19,020	3,395,558
1886 - -	156,123	742,597	1,812,917	1,169,150	79,702	3,960,489	—	2,866,700	6,827,189	1 19 4¾	1 2 8	19,133	3,464,514
1887 - -	162,540	743,737	1,833,985	1,194,900	80,602	4,015,764	—	2,966,876	6,982,640	1 19 4	1 2 5¾	19,268	3,557,965
1888 - -	165,506	745,916	1,861,705	1,231,787	79,817	4,084,731	—	3,069,385	7,154,116	1 19 5	1 2 5	19,345	3,648,267
1889 - -	172,654	750,860	1,903,996	1,229,037	96,482	4,153,029	—	3,180,285	7,333,312	1 19 8	1 2 5	19,469	3,719,743
1890 - -	164,062	758,670	1,940,546	1,320,487	102,389	4,286,154	—	3,289,285	7,575,439	2 0 6½	1 2 11	19,568	3,761,264
1891 - -	163,629	779,559	1,969,370	1,450,187	117,417	4,480,162	—	3,333,544	7,813,706	2 1 3¾	1 3 6½	19,649	3,801,930
1892 - -	162,128	798,777	1,285,826	1,704,371	143,810	4,094,906	535,275	3,437,808	8,057,989	2 1 3¾	1 0 9¾	19,685	3,936,335
1893 - -	159,774	808,949	357,030	1,705,621	201,718	3,233,092	1,753,346	3,599,619	8,586,057	2 1 6	0 15 6	19,867	4,181,098
Total -	1,631,620	7,620,021	16,490,574	13,061,960	1,098,527	39,832,702	2,278,621	30,997,244	73,108,567	—	—	—	—

* Calculated on complete annual returns.

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Income of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants—*continued.*

Summary under Denominations.

—	Years ending 31st August.	Endowment.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence.	Rates.	Other Sources.	Total Income from all Sources, except Grants.	Fee Grant.	Annual Grant.	Total Income.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	1884–1893	£ 1,372,166	£ 5,924,596	£ 7,795,638	£ —	£ 404,039	£ 15,496,439	£ 1,016,468	£ 14,042,458	£ 30,555,365
Wesleyan Schools	1884–1893	6,434	167,035	957,770	—	39,357	1,170,596	75,521	1,138,668	2,384,785
Roman Catholic Schools	1884–1893	23,802	702,014	763,480	—	19,041	1,508,337	115,111	1,569,447	3,192,895
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	1884–1893	186,197	813,905	1,554,261	—	67,877	2,622,240	142,464	2,201,923	4,966,627
Board Schools	1884–1893	33,021	12,471	5,419,425	13,061,960	508,213	19,035,090	929,057	12,044,748	32,008,895
Total	1884–1893	1,621,620	7,620,021	16,490,574	13,061,960	1,038,527	39,832,702	2,278,621	30,997,244	73,108,567

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Expenditure of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants between the 1st September 1883 and the 31st August 1893.

Schools connected with the National Society or the Church of England.

Year ending 31st August.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in average attendance.*	No. of Schools inspected.	Average Number of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.		
1884 -	2,214,449	186,680	442,594	2,843,723	1 15 2½	11,808	1,617,242
1885 -	2,298,640	173,303	463,520	2,935,463	1 15 10½	11,834	1,640,540
1886 -	2,336,084	169,818	469,851	2,975,753	1 16 5½	11,824	1,634,637
1887 -	2,370,960	168,818	463,010	3,002,788	1 16 4½	11,885	1,654,622
1888 -	2,391,239	168,687	465,619	3,025,545	1 16 3½	11,878	1,674,434
1889 -	2,413,021	169,066	470,917	3,053,004	1 16 3½	11,900	1,685,566
1890 -	2,455,766	172,750	480,502	3,109,018	1 16 10½	11,924	1,690,934
1891 -	2,480,807	181,924	497,159	3,159,890	1 17 7½	11,957	1,688,017
1892 -	2,510,387	202,020	525,851	3,238,258	1 17 8	11,925	1,728,752
1893 -	2,603,461	210,387	565,781	3,379,629	1 17 5	11,994	1,821,696
Total -	24,074,814	1,803,453	4,844,804	30,723,071	—	—	—

Wesleyan Schools.

1884 -	181,224	14,458	32,567	228,249	1 15 5	558	129,561
1885 -	186,248	13,996	32,586	232,830	1 16 2½	556	129,032
1886 -	190,550	14,571	34,369	239,490	1 16 9½	556	130,088
1887 -	191,394	14,337	32,928	238,659	1 16 9½	555	129,899
1888 -	192,517	14,786	32,258	239,561	1 16 7½	553	131,221
1889 -	194,468	15,172	33,475	243,115	1 16 6½	554	133,291
1890 -	195,452	15,097	35,249	245,798	1 17 4	551	132,260
1891 -	196,064	15,554	34,892	246,510	1 17 7½	542	131,725
1892 -	193,005	15,807	35,071	243,883	1 17 5½	526	130,713
1893 -	200,802	16,606	37,681	255,089	1 17 4½	528	137,503
Total -	1,921,724	150,384	341,076	2,413,184	—	—	—

Roman Catholic Schools.

1884 -	186,819	22,170	60,818	269,807	1 12 0½	828	169,115
1885 -	197,238	20,816	64,852	282,906	1 12 7½	850	174,069
1886 -	207,811	21,114	69,401	298,326	1 13 0	882	179,777
1887 -	217,774	20,558	70,421	308,748	1 13 2½	895	185,493
1888 -	222,487	20,680	71,943	315,110	1 13 5	909	188,754
1889 -	227,055	20,820	75,403	323,278	1 13 11½	920	191,956
1890 -	235,389	21,549	77,542	334,480	1 14 6½	939	194,999
1891 -	243,108	22,572	81,748	347,428	1 15 6½	951	196,085
1892 -	250,972	24,741	87,042	362,755	1 15 11	956	203,013
1893 -	262,816	25,889	94,454	383,159	1 15 7	963	216,511
Total -	2,251,469	220,904	753,624	3,225,997	—	—	—

* Calculated on complete annual returns.

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Expenditure of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants —*continued.*

British, Undenominational, and other Schools.

Year ending 31st August.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in average attendance.*	No. of Schools inspected.	Average No. of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.		
1884 -	365,188	31,528	73,654	470,370	1 16 10	1,497	259,956
1885 -	374,075	29,685	76,072	479,832	1 17 4	1,479	257,190
1886 -	380,969	29,879	79,272	490,120	1 18 0	1,447	258,396
1887 -	384,833	28,783	78,951	492,567	1 18 6	1,440	259,603
1888 -	387,312	29,514	78,389	495,215	1 18 7½	1,441	261,035
1889 -	390,818	29,824	81,159	501,801	1 18 6½	1,461	264,413
1890 -	396,143	29,861	81,645	507,649	1 19 3½	1,459	262,611
1891 -	401,097	30,559	83,220	514,876	1 19 8½	1,441	262,969
1892 -	395,032	32,563	86,979	514,574	2 0 3	1,415	260,757
1893 -	394,466	31,966	86,140	512,572	1 19 11½	1,439	265,395
Total -	3,869,933	304,162	805,481	4,979,576	—	—	—

Board Schools.

1884 -	1,785,982	166,329	367,427	2,319,738	2 1 8½	4,183	1,121,964
1885 -	2,119,678	161,562	418,352	2,699,592	2 5 4	4,301	1,294,727
1886 -	2,209,120	172,772	454,289	2,836,181	2 4 11½	4,414	1,261,616
1887 -	2,317,765	167,239	468,838	2,953,842	2 4 7½	4,493	1,328,348
1888 -	2,416,222	177,453	496,507	3,090,182	2 4 7½	4,564	1,392,821
1889 -	2,494,992	171,289	518,052	3,184,333	2 4 6½	4,634	1,442,636
1890 -	2,618,435	187,441	564,143	3,370,019	2 5 11½	4,695	1,481,360
1891 -	2,771,175	208,303	581,473	3,560,951	2 7 1½	4,758	1,523,136
1892 -	2,931,509	231,118	691,719	3,854,346	2 8 4½	4,863	1,613,095
1893 -	3,149,781	245,059	715,570	4,110,410	2 8 1½	4,943	1,739,993
Total -	24,814,659	1,888,565	5,276,370	31,979,594	—	—	—

Summary under Years.

1884 -	4,733,662	421,165	977,060	6,131,887	1 17 4½	18,874	3,297,558
1885 -	5,175,879	399,362	1,055,382	6,630,623	1 19 1½	19,020	3,395,558
1886 -	5,324,534	408,154	1,107,182	6,839,870	1 19 5	19,133	3,464,514
1887 -	5,482,726	399,730	1,114,148	6,996,604	1 19 5	19,268	3,557,965
1888 -	5,609,777	411,120	1,144,716	7,165,613	1 19 5½	19,345	3,648,267
1889 -	5,720,354	406,171	1,179,006	7,305,531	1 19 6½	19,469	3,719,743
1890 -	5,901,185	426,698	1,239,081	7,566,964	2 0 6	19,568	3,761,264
1891 -	6,092,251	458,912	1,278,492	7,829,655	2 1 4½	19,649	3,801,930
1892 -	6,280,905	506,249	1,426,662	8,213,816	2 2 0½	19,685	3,936,335
1893 -	6,611,326	529,907	1,499,626	8,640,859	2 1 9½	19,867	4,181,098
Total -	56,932,599	4,367,468	12,021,355	73,321,422	—	—	—

* Calculated on complete annual returns.

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Expenditure of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants —*continued.*

Summary under Denominations.

——	Years ending 31st August.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England.*	1884–1893	24,074,814	1,803,453	4,844,804	30,723,071
Wesleyan Schools - - - - -	1884–1893	1,921,724	150,384	341,076	2,413,184
Roman Catholic Schools - - - -	1884–1893	2,251,469	220,904	753,624	3,225,997
British, Undenominational, and other Schools -	1884–1893	3,869,933	304,162	805,481	4,979,576
Board Schools - - - - - -	1884–1893	24,814,659	1,888,565	5,276,370	31,979,594
Total - - -	1884–1893	56,932,599	4,367,468	12,021,355	73,321,422

(No. 15.)—TABLE relating to ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS inspected for ANNUAL GRANTS in England and Wales.

Number of	Years ending 31st August											
	1870. (Revised Code).	1876.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
inspected by	9,281	14,273	18,761	18,895	19,022	19,154	19,221	19,310	19,419	19,508	19,515	19,577
separate head ools	12,061	20,782	27,958	28,356	28,645	28,935	29,056	29,199	29,339	29,533	29,672	29,804
ommodation is	1,878,584	3,426,318	4,826,738	4,998,718	5,145,292	5,278,992	5,356,554	5,440,441	5,539,285	5,628,201	5,692,975	5,777,917
registers	1,693,059	2,943,774	4,337,321	4,412,148	4,505,825	4,635,184	4,687,510	4,755,835	4,804,149	4,824,683	5,006,979	5,126,373
Scholars present on the day of inspection	1,434,766	2,412,211	3,925,045	3,992,074	4,064,463	4,191,514	4,233,114	4,307,979	4,341,364	4,426,060	4,609,240	4,728,535
Scholars in average attendance	1,151,399	1,984,573	3,273,124	3,371,325	3,438,425	3,527,381	3,614,967	3,682,625	3,717,917	3,749,956	3,870,774	4,100,030
Scholars qualified by attendance to earn grants:—												
(a.) Scholars (on individual examination)	923,842	1,281,806	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b.) Infants	263,170	501,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scholars individually examined in standards	765,584	1,142,612	2,342,521	2,379,055	2,445,562	2,506,751	2,547,690	2,580,720	2,596,100	—	—	—
	691,763	995,046	2,126,572	2,185,391	2,260,430	2,330,965	2,380,885	2,428,044	2,454,731	—	—	—
	680,359	907,452	1,930,813	1,994,326	2,066,442	2,146,522	2,204,043	2,265,646	2,295,376	—	—	—
	599,542	801,497	1,816,218	1,897,095	1,981,941	2,089,270	2,151,708	2,206,931	2,233,096	—	—	—
	236,194	467,423	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	. . .	. . .	979,856	971,800	995,867	1,034,314	1,065,298	1,087,686	1,107,805	1,121,990	1,180,782	1,276,302
	. . .	380,935*	2,149,876	2,241,808	2,293,975	2,348,158	2,413,104	2,465,486	2,492,918	2,521,974	2,595,127	2,752,261
	. . .	89,186†	66,634	64,376	64,924	66,574	69,439	72,781	78,611	90,087	90,070	100,120
only	. . .	37,262†	33,226	33,118	34,365	37,457	40,264	42,772	46,871	52,603	53,356	—
Ditto in two subjects	. . .	28,574†	12,804	11,248	10,988	10,356	10,885	11,149	12,012	12,746	13,856	—
Ditto in three subjects	. . .	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certificated teachers	12,467	23,053	38,999	40,706	42,212	43,628	44,565	45,434	46,539	47,823	48,772	49,340
Assistant teachers	1,262	3,173	15,147	16,618	17,439	18,070	19,146	20,242	21,784	23,508	23,558	25,123
Pupil-teachers	14,304	32,231	25,087	25,750	27,804	28,930	29,901	30,397	29,610	28,131	26,961	27,288
Additional teachers	. . .	543	3,656	4,292	4,659	4,849	4,972	5,076	5,210	5,681	6,951	8,534

* For five months.

† Elementary geography, grammar, and history were subjects of examination under this head for seven months only.

(No. 16.)

Day Schools.

Population of School Age*; and Age of Scholars; 1892–93.

—	Aged													Total.
	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.	7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	
Estimated population at middle of year 1893 -	708,458	701,204	703,998	702,470	699,652	695,687	690,636	684,541	677,495	669 504	660,508	650,410	639,523	8,884,086
Estimated No. of children of the class usually found in elementary schools -	607,250	601,038	603,427	602,117	599,702	596,303	591,974	586,748	580,710	573,861	566,150	557,494	548,163	7,614,931
No. of scholars on the registers of annual grant schools, Table No. 1 -	4,444	161,057	363,834	527,974	586,031	580,799	587,793	583,013	581,685	533,315	430,662	169,001	(14 and over) 43,934	5,153,542
No. in infant schools or classes inspected - -	4,341	153,230	342,475	491,101	532,640	240,890	39,728	6,856	1,840	583	308	—	—	1,813,992
No. in schools for "older scholars" inspected - -	61	6,848	19,356	33,991	50,516	336,688	544,531	572,943	576,997	530,266	428,362	168,095	43,727	3,312,381
Total - -	4,402	160,078	361,831	525,092	583,156	577,578	584,259	579,799	578,837	530,849	428,670	168,095	43,727	5,126,373

* Corresponding with the ages of scholars on the school registers. A "child," as defined by section 48 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, means a child between the age of 5 and 14 years.

(No. 17.)—GENERAL SUMMARY of STATISTICS of INSPECTION of SCHOOLS examined for CERTIFICATES OF EFFICIENCY under the ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876, Section 48, for year ending 31st August 1893.

DENOMINATIONS.	No. of Institutions.	In Departments employed.					Number of those Departments found to be			Number of Scholars present at Inspection.			Number of		Number of Scholars in average attendance.	Number of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.
		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	Efficient.	Conditionally efficient.	Not efficient.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Certificated Teachers.	Uncertificated Teachers.		
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* - - -	117	15	12	82	21	128	120	1	5	2,323	2,527	4,850	50	83	4,165	9,943
Wesleyan Schools - -	2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	49	50	99	1	1	91	264
Roman Catholic Schools -	18	1	—	17	—	18	17	—	1	225	206	431	7	11	364	1,309

PART IV. OF APPENDIX.

LIST, under School Districts, of Elementary Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants in the Year ended 31st August 1893.

ENGLAND.

NOTES:—

Where *two* numbers are given in the column for average attendance, the *latter* denotes Evening Scholars.

The names of all School Districts are printed in capitals; other places in italics.

N. or Ch. denotes that the School is in connexion with the *National Society*, or with the *Church of England*; B., with the *British and Foreign School Society*; W., with the *Wesleyan Methodists' Conference*; R., with the *Roman Catholic Poor School Committee*; P., that it is a *Parochial* School; and Bd., a *Board* School.

The marks † × against any amount imply that in those cases grants have been paid at the rates of 10*l.* and 15*l.* respectively under Article 104, and the mark ‡ a grant under Article 105.

All Schools, excepting those marked thus §, received a Fee Grant under the Elementary Education Act, 1891, at the rate of 10*s.* a year for each child over 3 and under 15 years of age in average attendance.

The Schools marked thus ‖ have been allowed to charge additional fees under Section 4 (1), and those marked thus ¶ to charge under Section 4 (3), of the Elementary Education Act, 1891.

' In the cases marked * Building grants were made either by the Treasury before the appointment of a Committee of Council on Education or by the Education Department. (For amounts *see* Part IV. of Appendix to Report for 1881–82.)

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	BEDFORDSHIRE.			
173	AMPTHILL:			
	Ampthill - - - N. 3	*423	145	142 12 6
	Ampthill - - - W. 3	206	139	106 0 6
172	ARLESEY:			
	Arlesey - - - Bd. 2	*136	72	61 11 0
	Arlesey Siding - - Bd. 2	402	344	265 12 0
174	ASPLEY GUISE:			
	Aspley Guise - - Bd. 2	*203	114	113 0 6
	Aspley Guise, Evening Ch.	—	11	5 2 0
145	ASPLEY HEATH - - Bd. 7	373	249	228 19 0
176	BARTON-IN-THE-CLAY:			
	Barton-le-Clay - - N. 7	236	193	151 1 0
171	BEDFORD (BOROUGH):			
	Harpur Charity - - 10	1,687	1,417	1,563 16 6
			90	65 16 0
	Bedfordshire—*cont.*			
171	Bedford (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Harpur Trust, Ampthill Road - - - 10	1,095	851	922 17 0
	Harpur Trust, Horne Lane, Infants - - 10	361	372	316 4 0
	St. Cuthbert's, Infants N. 10	166	85	63 15 0
	St. Paul's, Infants - Ch. 10	262	236	225 5 0
			49	23 0 0
171	BIDDENHAM - - - N. 12	*90	44	133 9 0
172	BIGGLESWADE:			
	Biggleswade - - Bd. 1	613	457	465 5 0
	Biggleswade - - N. 1	*432	294	287 4 0
175	BILLINGTON - - - N. 7	105	74	55 5 0
171	BLETSOE - - - N. 3	*58	46	118 1 0
172	BLUNHAM - - - N. 11	128	94	83 17 6
			21	1 4 0

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Bedfordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
BOLNHURST - - - Bd. 7	65	29	†‡41 7 6
CADDINGTON AND FLAMSTEAD, U.D. *See also* HERTFORDSHIRE:			
Caddington Green - Bd. 7	*146	124	101 10 0
Caddington, Markyate Street - - - Bd. 11	181	197	167 6 6
Caddington, Slip End Bd. 7	247	197	176 19 0
Caldecote. See NORTHILL.			
CAMPTON, U.D. - - Bd. 2	143	80	72 9 6
		46	21 8 0
CARDINGTON - - P. 11	137	77	65 9 0
		18	8 12 0
CARLTON:			
Carlton and Chellington - - - - - N. 3	106	69	53 16 6
CHALGRAVE:			
Hockliffe - - - N. 10	*118	76	54 8 0
Tebworth - - - N. 2	*123	59	34 19 0
CLAPHAM - - - P. 11	*181	135	108 4 6
CLIFTON, All Saints' - N. 2	302	221	185 17 0
CLOPHILL - - - N. 2	288	203	188 9 4
COLMWORTH - - - N. 11	*110	37	41 2 0
COPLE - - - - Bd. 11	152	63	49 13 6
CRANFIELD - - - N. 3	*336	246	203 14 0
		33	19 18 0
DEAN - - - - Bd. 5	112	74	‡74 12 0
DUNSTABLE (BOROUGH):			
Dunstable Ashton - 7	*454	247	235 19 0
Dunstable, Infants - N. 7	252	90	65 5 0
Dunstable - - - W. 7	398	216	189 0 0
DUNTON - - - P. 2	*117	84	60 19 0
EASTCOTTS - - - Bd. 11	144	60	39 5 0
East Hyde. See LUTON, U.D.			
EATON BRAY:			
Eaton Bray - - - N.	*		
Eaton Bray - - - W. 7	*325	207	147 11 7
EATON SOCON - - Bd. 4	*394	208	148 11 0
ELSTOW - - - - Bd. 11	124	105	95 19 0
EVERSHOLT - - - Bd. 11	*204	87	72 19 0
EVERTON AND TETWORTH, U.D. - - Bd. 6	*86	89	80 16 0
FELMERSHAM - - N. 11	*126	73	‡60 13 0
FLITTON:			
Flitton, Infants - Ch. 3	123	21	13 2 6
Greenfield - - - Ch. 3	150	111	90 4 6
FLITWICK - - - Bd. 3	166	160	127 15 6
		21	11 16 0
GOLDINGTON - - Bd. 11	174	99	72 8 0
GRAVENHURST - - Ch. 2	96	73	53 12 0

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Bedfordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
171	GREAT BARFORD:			
	Great Barford - - Bd. 2	*196	103	74 0 0
	Great Barford, Evening Ch.	—	13	4 14 0
	Greenfield. See FLITTON.			
174	HARLINGTON - - Bd. 3	104	95	88 12 0
			15	6 16 0
171	HARROLD - - - N. 3	*215	136	131 3 0
173	HAWNES - - - N. 3	246	144	130 8 6
	HEATH AND REACH:			
	Heath - - - - N. 10	*186	195	141 1 6
172	HENLOW - - - N. 11	250	143	123 14 6
	HOCKLIFFE. See CHALGRAVE.			
133	HOLWELL, Rand's Charity 5	88	57	†‡78 5 0
173	HOUGHTON CONQUEST Ch. 3	158	90	65 4 6
			19	10 0 0
176	HOUGHTON REGIS:			
	Houghton Regis - - Bd. 7	294	132	118 1 0
	Houghton Regis - - N. 7	*172	81	65 12 6
	Houghton Regis, Upper Bd. 7	183	102	89 5 0
174	HUSBORNE CRAWLEY - Bd. 11	153	50	‡47 5 0
171	KEMPSTON:			
	Kempston Boys, Evening - - - - Bd.	—	22	12 4 0
	Kempston Church End - - - Bd. 11	*236	156	134 11 0
	Kempston Up End - Bd. 11	*611	541	502 6 0
171	KEYSOE - - - Bd. 5	*127	125	94 17 0
			22	12 12 0
171	KNOTTING - - - 3	38	24	×‡28 4 0
172	LANGFORD - - - Bd. 6	*225	216	167 15 6
175	LEIGHTON BUZZARD:			
	Leighton Buzzard - B. 10	*631	532	449 1 6
	Leighton Buzzard, St. Andrew's - - - N. 10	*198	188	146 18 6
			8	3 12 0
173	LIDLINGTON - - - Bd. 12	185	104	85 8 0
170	LITTLE STAUGHTON - Bd. 6	*118	79	57 10 0
176	LUTON, U.D.:			
	Biscot - - - - Bd. 10	153	79	67 16 0
	Chapel Street - - Bd. 10	752	814	774 14 6
	Christ Church - - N. 10	720	588	531 11 3
	East Hyde - - - 5	65	51	33 13 6
	Hitchin Road - - Bd. 10	701	634	563 2 1
	Langley Street - - Bd. 10	450	410	346 13 0
	Leagrave - - - Bd. 10	139	120	123 12 6
	Luton - - - - N. 10	*919	739	628 9 4
	Newtown, Girls and Infants - - - N. 10	247	197	161 12 6
	Old Bedford Road - Bd. 10	779	597	526 2 0
	St. Matthew's - - Ch. 10	*684	531	464 12 6
	Stopsley - - - Bd. 10	147	91	87 11 6
	Stopsley - - - N.	*		
	Surrey Street, Infant - Bd. 10	302	39	20 6 8
	Waller Street, Higher Grade - - - Bd. 10	282	213	247 8 6
173	MARSTON MORTAINE:			
	Church End - - Bd. 3	*150	94	83 1 0
			18	9 6 0
	Shelton - - Bd. 3	90	96	73 0 0

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Bedfordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
173	MAULDEN - - - Bd. 3	*415	191	157 11 0
			21	8 12 0
171	MELCHBOURNE - - Ch. 5	56	21	×30 8 0
172	MEPPERSHALL - - N. 2	*125	88	70 8 0
173	MILLBROOK - - - Bd. 12	111	35	†36 8 6
174	MILTON BRYANT - - Ch. 2	95	59	†70 8 0
171	MILTON ERNEST - - N. 3	*119	95	70 14 6
			13	6 6 0
172	MUGGERHANGER:			
	Morhanger - - - P. 12	88	72	‡58 19 0
172	NORTHILL:			
	Northill - - - N. 1	*140	91	64 15 0
	Upper Caldecote - N. 1	*111	106	85 18 5
171	OAKLEY - - - Bd. 12	82	37	†‡46 18 0
171	ODELL - - - - N. 3	108	65	50 14 0
172	OLD WARDEN - - P. 1	158	93	71 4 0
171	PAVENHAM - - - Ch. 3	131	57	34 15 6
170	PERTENHALL - - Ch. 2	89	39	†37 6 0
163	PODDINGTON - - N. 6	*138	70	‡69 11 8
174	POTSGROVE - - - P. 2	52	34	×‡50 6 0
172	POTTON - - - - Bd. 2	357	360	274 10 8
173	PULLOXHILL - - N. 3	*141	73	‡71 12 8
171	RAVENSDEN - - - Ch. 2	122	61	‡55 14 6
171	RENHOLD - - - Ch. 11	*122	82	‡67 15 8
174	RIDGMONT - - - Bd. 2	233	107	88 11 6
171	RISELEY - - - N. 3	*196	144	115 3 0
171	ROXTON - - - - N. 2	116	51	39 15 0
174	SALFORD:			
	Salford and Hulcote - N. 2	74	44	×49 8 0
172	SANDY - - - - N. 1	*481	376	326 8 6
171	SHARNBROOK - - Bd. 3	178	130	116 4 6
172	SHEFFORD, U.D. - - Bd. 2	233	184	100 10 6
170	SHELTON - - - Ch. 5	37	18	×30 7 0
173	SHILLINGTON:			
	Lower Stondon - - Bd. 11	120	94	70 16 0
	Shillington - - - Bd. 11	*422	221	182 3 0
173	SILSOE - - - - Ch. 3	318	102	93 9 6
			21	14 16 0
171	SOULDROP - - - Bd. 3	100	54	†50 9 0
172	SOUTHILL - - - 1	228	108	80 13 6
171	STAGSDEN - - - Ch. 1	172	70	48 16 0
175	STANBRIDGE, EGGINTON, AND TILSWORTH, U.D.:			
	Eggington - - - Bd. 10	75	37	18 4 0
	Stanbridge - - - Bd. 10	178	91	73 5 6
173	STEPPINGLEY - - Bd. 3	98	43	[illegible]
171	STEVINGTON - - - Bd. 3	141	104	77 [illegible]
	Stopsley. See LUTON, U.D.			
172	STOTFOLD:			
	Stotfold - - - Bd. 2	195	146	[illegible]
	Stotfold - - - N. 2	*243	204	[illegible]
176	STREATLEY - - - Bd. 5	56	47	[illegible]
176	STUDHAM - - - Ch. 7	106	53	[illegible]
176	SUNDON - - - - Bd. 5	97	66	[illegible]
172	SUTTON - - - - 3	80	39	[illegible]
	Tebworth. See CHALGRAVE.			
172	TEMPSFORD - - - Ch. 4	187	85	[illegible]
171	THURLEIGH - - - Bd. 7	115	75	[illegible]
170	TILBROOK - - - N. 6	*88	36	[illegible]
174	TINGRITH, Miss Trevor's	1	90	49 ×[illegible]
174	TODDINGTON:			
	Toddington - - N. 1	*304	246	[illegible]
	Toddington - - - W. 1	*200	111	[illegible]
			16	[illegible]
176	TOTTERNHOE - - Ch. 7	139	101	[illegible]
171	TURVEY - - - - N. 12	*375	116	[illegible]
173	WESTONING - - - N. 3	*176	84	[illegible]
			23	[illegible]
176	WHIPSNADE - - - N. 7	*48	17	×[illegible]
171	WILDEN - - - - N. 11	*87	56	[illegible]
			6	[illegible]
171	WILLINGTON - - Bd. 12	130	40	†[illegible]
171	WILSHAMPSTEAD - - N. 12	*255	146	[illegible]
174	WOBURN - - - Bd. 2	410	167	[illegible]
171	WOOTTON - - - Bd. 11	290	203	[illegible]
172	WRESTLINGWORTH - N. 6	134	97	[illegible]
			32	[illegible]
163	WYMINGTON - - - Ch. 7	88	51	‡[illegible]
171	YELDEN - - - - N. 3	*74	34	†[illegible]
	BERKSHIRE.			
115	ABINGDON (BOROUGH):			
	Abingdon - - - B. 6	384	283	[illegible]
	Abingdon - - - N. 6	*575	511	[illegible]
	Abingdon - - - R. 6	139	95	[illegible]
	Conduit Road, Infants Ch. 6	*223	127	[illegible]
115	ABINGDON ST. HELEN'S, E.M.:			
	Dry Sandford - - P. 4	62	41	†[illegible]
118	ALDERMASTON - - Ch. 5	135	99	[illegible]

No. in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Berkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
16	ALDWORTH - - - N. 12	102	75	†‡86 5 0
15	APPLEFORD - - - P. 12	77	54	38 4 0
15	APPLETON AND EATON: Appleton - - - N. 6	*132	78	68 2 6
20	ARBORFIELD: Arborfield and Barkham N. 12	*151	130	109 17 6
16	ARDINGTON - - - Ch. 5	165	93 15	92 3 0 10 14 0
	Ascot Heath. See WINKFIELD-WITH-ASCOT.			
18	ASHAMPSTEAD - - N. 1	88	34	29 0 0
14	ASHBURY - - - P. 11	*171	133 22	113 10 0 16 16 0
17	ASTON TYROLD: Aston Tyrold - - B. 7	63	22	16 7 0
	Aston Tyrold - - N. 1	*117	60	46 19 0
14	BALKING - - - Bd. 11	40	31	×‡48 3 6
18	BASILDON: Lower Basildon - - Ch. 5	77	36	33 6 0
	Upper Basildon - - N. 12	129	90	64 2 0
	Bearwood. See WINNERSH.			
18	BEECH HILL - - N. 2	96	73	†64 2 6
16	BEEDON - - - Ch. 11	121	50 18	†‡66 5 0 10 16 0
18	BEENHAM VALLENCE: Beenham - - - Bd. 1	*140	89	65 4 6
22	BINFIELD: Binfield - - - Ch. 2	209	121	126 15 6
	Binfield, Infant - - N. 2	121	87	73 19 0
21	BISHAM: Bisham - - - P. 4	181	103	97 1 0
	Stubbings District - Ch. 5	67	38	27 11 0
16	BLEWBURY, Endowed - N. 5	154	116	104 14 0
14	BOURTON - - - Ch. 11	69	54	†‡75 8 0
12	BOXFORD - - - N. 3	127	62	‡63 18 10
	Boyne Hill. See MAIDENHEAD (BOROUGH).			
	Bracknell. See WINKFIELD.			
18	BRADFIELD: Bradfield - - - Ch. 1	232	161	120 13 6
	Bradfield, Dr. Watney's 1	159	66	62 8 0
21	BRAY, E.M.: Bray - - - - N. 4	169	62	52 13 0
	Braywood - - - Ch. 4	137	101	76 15 0
	Holyport - - - N. 4	*121	103	87 7 0
	Touchen End - - N. 4	72	66	51 3 0
16	BRIGHT WALTHAM - Ch. 3	103	67	‡65 0 0
17	BRIGHTWELL - - N. 3	*212	130	111 1 6
12	BRIMPTON - - - N. 1	118	69	‡58 8 0
	Broadmoor. See SANDHURST.			

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Berkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
14	BUCKLAND - - - N. 12	183	111 26	107 13 0 20 2 0
18	BUCKLEBURY - - Ch. 5	184	116	94 12 6
18	BURGHFIELD: Burghfield, Mrs. Bland's 1	107	71	53 9 8
	Burghfield - - - N. 1	263	144	133 17 0
	Pinge Wood - - Ch. 1	154	21	11 0 6
14	BUSCOT - - - - Ch. 12	98	60	‡61 8 0
	Calcott. See TILEHURST, E.M.			
16	CHADDLEWORTH, Endowed - - - - Ch. 3	94	75	‡66 2 0
16	CHARLTON - - - N. 5	43	42	†‡51 9 0
14	CHARNEY - - - N. 4	85	43	31 3 6
12	CHIEVELEY: Chieveley, Infants - Bd. 3	63	46	37 19 0
	Curridge - - - Bd. 3	85	29	‡34 8 6
	North Heath - - Bd. 3	*108	56	57 7 0
16	CHILDREY: Childrey, Girls and Infants - - - 12	70	35	31 10 0
	Childrey - - - W. 12	*83	26	19 12 0
	Fettyplace, Endowed - 12	54	33	27 2 6
16	CHILTON - - - N. 11	67	48	†44 17 0
17	CHOLSEY - - - Bd. 7	198	166	128 7 0
23	CLEWER, E.M.: Clewer - - - - N. 5	226	136	111 16 0
	St. John's Home - 7	38	40 21	38 18 0 13 14 0
	St. Katharine's, Infants - - - - 5	128	93	76 14 6
	‖St. Stephen's - - N. 5	747	714	685 2 0
	Cold Ash. See THATCHAM.			
14	COLESHILL - - - Ch. 11	120	68	‡71 15 0
16	COMPTON: Compton - - - B. 5	140	63	21 12 0
	Compton - - - N. 5	140	75	63 6 6
21	COOKHAM, E.M.: Dean - - - - N. 4	*222	148	144 3 0
	Holy Trinity - - N. 4	*195	101	74 6 0
	Cranborne Ranelagh. See WINKFIELD.			
	Crookham. See THATCHAM.			
	Crowthorne. See SANDHURST.			
15	CUMNOR - - - N. 6	*208	128	94 18 0
16	DENCHWORTH - - N. 11	*54	43	†‡44 15 8
17	DIDCOT - - - - Ch. 3	64	53	‡58 4 4
15	DRAYTON - - - N. 12	166	119 9	105 11 6 4 4 0
	Dry Sandford. See ABINGDON, ST. HELEN'S, E.M.			

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	Berkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
120	EARLEY - - - N. 5	330	321	320 4 0
	Eastbury See LAMBOURNE.			
116	EAST CHALLOW - - N. 11	64	87	67 1 6
113	EAST GARSTON - - N. 5	87	39	‡49 6 6
117	EAST HAGBOURNE:			
	Hagbourne - - - Ch. 1	153	91	70 1 6
	North Hagbourne - Ch. 1	144	166	145 5 0
122	EASTHAMPSTEAD - - Ch. 2	*362	234	225 5 6
116	EAST HANNEY:			
	Hanney - - - N. 11	*181	163	127 19 0
116	EAST HENDRED:			
	East Hendred - - N. 11	*159	119	99 7 0
	St. Amand's - - R. 11	*104	27	20 5 6
116	EAST ILSLEY - - Bd. 11	103	70	54 15 0
116	EAST LOCKINGE - - Ch. 5	127	57	‡56 6 8
120	EAST SWALLOWFIELD:			
	Riseley Common - N. 12	*164	100	96 6 0
	Sir C. Russell's - - Ch. 12	125	107	89 17 0
	Embrook. See WOKINGHAM, E.M.			
112	ENBORNE - - - 3	100	44	23 2 0
118	ENGLEFIELD - - Ch. 1	165	104	96 4 0
	Faringdon. See GREAT FARINGDON.			
116	FARNBOROUGH - - P. 5	48	44	×‡56 14 0
116	FAWLEY - - - Ch. 5	*67	53	×66 15 0
120	FINCHAMPSTEAD - - Ch. 1	128	73	65 6 6
	FRILFORD. See GARFORD.			
118	FRILSHAM - - - Ch. 2	52	23	×33 7 6
115	FYFIELD - - - P. 6	102	37	†‡52 8 0
115	GARFORD:			
	Frilford and Garford - Ch. 4	55	44	×‡63 10 0
118	GRAISELEY - - - P. 6	94	79	65 8 0
114	GREAT COXWELL - - Ch. 11	69	39	‡38 16 6
114	GREAT FARINGDON:			
	Faringdon - - - B. 11	177	101	106 14 6
	Faringdon - - - N. 11	495	335	274 13 6
	Littleworth - - Ch. 12	60	49	32 13 6
			12	6 14 0
112	GREENHAM - - - N. 3	*112	91	79 19 6
116	GROVE - - - - N. 5	136	106	79 6 0
	Hagbourne. See EAST HAGBOURNE.			
	Hampstead Norreys. See HAMPSTEAD NORRIS.			
116	HAMPSTEAD NORRIS:			
	Hampstead Norreys - N. 11	*149	131	114 12 6
	Hermitage - - - Ch. 11	*120	77	67 14 0
	Hanney. See EAST HANNEY.			

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	Berkshire—*cont.*			£ s.
116	HARWELL:			
	Harwell - - - N.	*		
	Harwell - - - W. S.	54	55	45 5
114	HATFORD - - - Ch. 12	78	24	×‡28 1
	Hermitage. See HAMPSTEAD NORRIS.			
114	HINTON WALDRIST - N. 12	*75	63	‡32 1
113	HUNGERFORD:			
	Hungerford - - N. 5	311	264	209 5
	Hungerford - - W. 5	156	121	96 5
121	HURLEY:			
	Burchetts Green - N. 5	55	45	34 5
	Knowl Hill - - - N. 4	*165	99	77 4
	Hurst. See WHISTLEY-IN-HURST.			
113	INKPEN - - - - Bd. 5	112	109	98 1
	Kennington. See RADLEY.			
115	KINGSTON BAGPUZE - 4	83	58	57 5
114	KINGSTON LISLE - N. 12	62	44	†45 1
113	KINTBURY:			
	Christ Church - - N. 5	121	55	41 1
	St. Mary's - - - P. 5	285	175	150 2
	Knowl Hill. See HURLEY.			
113	LAMBOURNE:			
	Eastbury - - - N. 5	90	32	†‡26 1
	Lambourne - - - N. 5	277	146	113 1
	Lambourne - - - W. 5	93	73	64 5
	Woodlands - - Ch. 5	118	44	‡35 1
112	LECKHAMPSTEAD - Bd. 3	63	34	†35 5
116	LETCOMBE BASSETT - N. 11	*66	20	×‡21 1
116	LETCOMBE REGIS - N. 11	*100	65	‡57 1
114	LITTLE COXWELL - Ch. 11	42	43	†‡34 5
	Littlewick. See WHITE WALTHAM.			
117	LITTLE WITTENHAM - N. 3	42	26	×‡31 6
	Littleworth. See GREAT FARINGDON.			
114	LONGCOT:			
	Longcot and Fernham Ch. 11	169	55	‡36 1
117	LONG WITTENHAM - N. 3	*113	86	67 1
114	LONGWORTH - - B. 7	135	86	68 1
121	MAIDENHEAD (BOROUGH):			
	Boyne Hill - - - Ch. 4	309	301	249 5
	Maidenhead - - B. 4	235	216	208 17
	Maidenhead, Infant and Sunday - -	*		
	Maidenhead - - N. 4	667	571	521 15
	Maidenhead - - W. 4	468	315	275 15
	North Town - - Ch. 4	136	48	38 15
	St. Luke's, Evening - N.	—	29	17 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	121	113	83 15
	St. Paul's, Infants - Ch. 4	126	57	42 15

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Berkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
MARCHAM - - - N. 6	132	97	79 16 0
MIDGHAM - - - - 5	93	55	†52 3 6
MILTON - - - - Ch. 12	112	53	‡53 15 0
NEWBURY (BOROUGH):			
Newbury, Boys - - B. 2	*199	184	204 14 0
Newbury, Girls - - B. 2	199	170	160 0 0
Newbury - - - N. 3	800	543	506 14 6
‖Newbury - - - W. 2	337	241	248 19 6
St. John's, Infants - Ch. 3	214	193	141 18 6
Speenhamland - - N. 3	105	65	46 18 6
Speenhamland, St. Mary's, Endowed - Ch. 3	188	141	147 7 6
New Hinksey. See OXFORD (BOROUGH); OXFORDSHIRE.			
NEW WINDSOR (BOROUGH):			
§New Windsor - - B. 7	*538	265	263 17 6
Royal Free and Industrial, Infant - 7	344	272	227 14 0
Royal Free and Industrial - - - N. 7	*722	437	435 6 6
		33	21 8 0
Spital, Infant - - Ch. 7	*100	92	69 0 0
Trinity - - - P. 7	*321	287	265 16 0
North Hagbourne. See EAST HAGBOURNE.			
NORTH HINKSEY, E.M. Ch. 6	*55	57	†‡64 10 0
NORTH MORETON - N. 1	108	40	†‡50 0 0
OLD WINDSOR, E.M.:			
Old Windsor - - N. 5	288	205	176 19 8
PADWORTH - - - Ch. 12	87	48	†‡67 2 0
PANGBOURNE - - Ch. 12	140	118	91 2 6
PEASEMORE - - - N. 11	121	65	†‡70 12 0
Pinge Wood. See BURGHFIELD.			
PURLEY - - - - Ch. 4	54	33	×42 1 9
RADLEY:			
Kennington - - N. 4	36	28	†31 16 0
Radley - - - - Ch. 4	69	58	48 11 2
READING (BOROUGH):			
All Saints - - - Ch. 11	181	116	96 14 0
Battle - - - - Bd. 11	301	258	239 19 6
Coley Street - - - Bd. 10	643	632	592 9 6
Grey Friars - - - Ch. 10	525	493	431 7 6
Grovelands - - - Bd. 11	486	445	431 14 0
Kates Grove - - Bd. 10	1,095	703	696 18 6
Newtown - - - Bd. 10	1,484	1,166	1,159 3 6
Oxford Road - - Bd. 10	1,000	960	960 5 6
		123	25 10 0
Reading, Boys - - B. 10	383	225	230 3 6
Reading, Girls and Infants - - - B. 10	481	336	353 18 0
Redlands - - - Bd. 11	1,166	831	654 4 5
St. Giles' - - - N. 11	*736	578	572 3 6
St. James - - - R. 12	217	82	66 9 0
St. John's - - - N. 10	456	341	333 8 6
St. Lawrence's - - P. 11	*481	319	302 11 6
St. Mary's - - - N. 10	*585	517	493 12 6

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	Berkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
118 & 119	Reading (Borough)—*cont.* St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel - - - N. 10	305	240	189 2 6
	St. Stephen's New Town - - - N. 10	*305	279	266 3 5
	Silver Street - - Bd. 10	244	134	117 18 0
	Trinity - - - Ch. 10	262	248	244 11 5
	Whitley, Ch. Ch. - - N. 11	*496	488	427 0 0
	Whitley, Mixed - - Ch. 11	*122	72	54 5 6
147	REMENHAM: Remenham - - Ch. 6	89	52	49 3 0
	§Tower Lodge, Infant - Ch. 6	42	22	16 10 0
120	SANDFORD AND WOODLEY: Woodley - - - Ch. 6	138	102	81 16 0
122	SANDHURST: Broadmoor Asylum Servants' Children 11	172	98	77 18 0
	Crowthorne - - Ch. 11	343	171	156 9 6
	Sandhurst - - - Ch. 11	223	176	165 15 6
	Sandhurst - - - W. 11	188	76	62 9 0
113	SHALBOURN - - - Ch. 5	123	88	73 15 0
112	SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON - - - - P. 3	175	158	127 4 6
	Shefford. See WEST SHEFFORD.			
114	SHELLINGFORD - - N. 12	51	31	†‡45 14 0
120	SHINFIELD: Spencer's Wood - - Ch. 12	97	44	31 18 0
	Shinfield - - - Ch. 2	199	115	23 6 3
114	SHRIVENHAM - - N. 5	198	126	124 1 0
			16	13 2 0
120	SONNING - - - - Ch. 7	261	129	117 4 6
117	SOUTH MORETON - P. 1	68	52	37 18 0
116	SPARSHOLT - - - N. 11	*105	59	‡64 11 6
112	SPEEN: Speen - - - - P. 3	*328	136	120 9 0
			9	5 8 0
	Speen, Infant - - Ch. 3	100	20	12 10 0
	Speenhamland. See NEWBURY (BOROUGH).			
118	STANFORD DINGLEY - Ch. 1	54	32	×38 4 0
114	STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE - - - - N. 11	*217	162	141 15 0
115	STEVENTON - - - N. 11	*217	173	151 7 6
118	STRATFIELD MORTIMER P. 1	358	249	217 15 0
118	STREATLEY - - - Ch. 12	120	60	47 6 0
	Stubbings. See BISHAM.			
118	SULHAM - - - Ch. 4	55	30	×‡47 18 0
118	SULHAMPSTEAD BANNISTER, UPPER END: Sulhampstead - - Ch. 1	128	62	49 17 0
123	SUNNINGDALE - - N. 2	*356	270	209 17 6
123	SUNNINGHILL: Cheapside - - Ch. 2	100	71	54 0 6
	Sunninghill - - N. 2	668	313	309 15 0

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	Berkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
115	SUNNINGWELL - - Ch. 12	64	56	†‡62 1 0
115	SUTTON COURTNEY - N. 12	222	115	85 3 0
120	*Swallowfield.* See EAST SWALLOWFIELD.			
112	THATCHAM:			
	Cold Ash, St. Mark's - Ch. 3	93	78	57 9 0
	Crookham - - Mixed 3	96	64	49 12 0
	Thatcham - - - B. 3	*168	130	113 15 0
	Thatcham - - - N. 3	*360	120	100 2 6
	Theale. See TILEHURST, E.M.			
118	TILEHURST, E.M.:			
	Calcott - - - - N. 1	50	27	22 5 6
	Theale - - - - N. 1	146	135	122 19 6
	Tilehurst - - - Bd. 11	276	238	187 11 0
	Tilehurst - - - N. 1	211	159	128 8 0
	Touchen End. See BRAY.			
115	TUBNEY - - - Ch. 6	41	26	×34 11 0
	Twyford and Polehampton. See WHISTLEY IN HURST.			
114	UFFINGTON - - - N. 11	*161	113	95 13 0
118	UPTON - - - - P. 1	81	51	38 14 6
116	UPTON - - - - N. 5	*60	36	†‡47 0 0
117	WALLINGFORD - - N. 2	*461	347	319 12 0
121	WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE:			
	Sherlock Street - - Ch. 4	146	77	67 18 0
	Waltham St. Lawrence - - - Ch. 4	96	62	49 14 0
116	WANTAGE:			
	Wantage - - - N. 5	669	407	391 4 2
	Wantage - - - W. 5	*197	139	118 14 0
122	WARFIELD - - - N. 2	163	111	74 19 0
120	WARGRAVE:			
	Crazies Hill - - - N. 4	125	71	57 14 6
	Wargrave - - - N. 4	270	167	148 9 0
114	WATCHFIELD - - N. 5	45	33	‡33 18 6
112	WELFORD:			
	Welford and Wickham N. 3	*183	118	89 11 0
116	WEST HENDRED - - N. 11	82	59	‡45 15 10
116	WEST ILSLEY - - Ch. 11	93	50	†‡57 9 0
			14	8 16 0
113	WEST SHEFFORD:			
	Shefford - - - Ch 5	*132	79	71 15 0
120	WHISTLEY IN HURST:			
	Hurst - - - - N. 5	332	190	178 7 6
	Twyford and Polehampton - - - - N. 5	362	252	153 5 10
121	WHITE WALTHAM:			
	Littlewick - - - Ch. 4	79	42	31 9 0
	White Waltham - - Ch. 4	116	89	67 12 0
			15	5 8 9

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	Berkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Whitley. See READING (BOROUGH).			
122	WINKFIELD-WITH-ASCOT:			
	Ascot Heath - - N. 2	*472	288	263 11
	Bracknell - - - Ch. 2	*355	272	238 15
	Cranborne Ranelagh, Endowed - - - Ch. 2	279	165	158 2
	Industrial - - - N. 2	*335	158	157 19
120	WINNERSH:			
	Bearwood, St. Catherine's N.S. 4	196	131	129 12
112	WINTERBOURNE, Infants - - - - B. 3	72	24	†20 16
120	WOKINGHAM (BOROUGH):			
	St. Paul's - - - Ch. 11	284	207	194 6
	The Palmer - - Ch. 11	355	278	262 3
	Wokingham - - B. 11	*223	155	152 3
120	WOKINGHAM, E.M.:			
	Embrook - - - Ch. 6	52	33	30 12
	Forest - - - - Ch. 11	106	67	60 3
	St. Sebastian - - N. 11	100	71	61 7
	Woodley. See SANDFORD AND WOODLEY.			
112	WOOLHAMPTON - - Ch. 5	119	68	73 5
115	WOOTTON - - - N. 4	88	70	65 15
115	WYTHAM - - - N. 6	49	57	×29 12
118	YATTENDON - - - Ch. 1	88	69	70 14
	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.			
146	ADDINGTON - - - Ch. 3	66	15	×21 1
146	ADSTOCK - - - Bd. 6	60	46	34 9
146	AKELEY:			
	Akeley - - - - Ch. 5	*99	77	69 5
140	AMERSHAM:			
	Amersham Common - Ch. 2	118	88	73 16
	St. Mary's - - - N. 2	324	178	163 19
	Woodrow - - - N. 10	33	25	†23 18
143	ASHENDON, Infant - N. 1	41	12	×22 18
	Ashley Green. See CHESHAM.			
	ASPLEY GUISE. See BEDFORDSHIRE.			
143	ASTON ABBOTS - - 7	115	48	†28 4
143	ASTON CLINTON:			
	Aston Clinton - - B. 4	257	177	176 11
	Aston Clinton - - N. 4	*191	77	80 19
	St. Leonard's - - N. 4	114	129	111 9
145	ASTWOOD:			
	Astwood-cum-Hardmead - - - Ch. 5	67	48	†46 18
143	AYLESBURY:			
	Aylesbury - - - B. 1	521	363	357 1
	Aylesbury - - - N. 1	*385	281	265 19
			77	69 5

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Buckinghamshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Aylesbury—*cont.*			
St. John's - - - N. 1	*303	225	178 9 8
Walton - - - N. 4	230	186	150 15 2
BEACHAMPTON - - Ch. 5	56	30	×‡51 3 0
BEACONSFIELD - - N. 10	*405	300	272 4 6
BIERTON-WITH-BROUGHTON:			
Bierton - - - N. 1	*136	130	108 7 0
		26	10 12 0
Bishopstone. See STONE.			
BLEDLOW:			
Bledlow - - - P. 4	131	85	68 10 0
Ridge - - - - Bd. 4	90	52	‡58 3 0
BLETCHLEY - - - N. 6	*109	81	59 18 6
BOARSTALL - - - N. 4	91	34	×39 16 0
Botolph Claydon. See EAST CLAYDON.			
BOW BRICKHILL - Bd. 6	90	81	59 5 0
BRADWELL:			
Old Bradwell, Infant - Ch. 5	60	48	31 4 0
Stantonbury - - N. 5	*648	628	586 5 0
BRILL - - - - N. 5	205	147	110 7 6
BROUGHTON - - - Ch. 6	68	20	×‡40 4 0
BUCKINGHAM (BOROUGH):			
Buckingham - - Bd. 6	305	134	120 19 0
Buckingham - - N. 6	*513	254	229 5 6
Church End, Infants - 6	77	49	31 17 0
Gawcott - - - Bd. 6	102	92	72 11 0
BUCKLAND:			
All Saints - - - N. 7	*95	62	‡59 14 0
BURNHAM:			
Burnham - - - Ch. 11	353	258	221 6 0
		18	8 6 0
Cippenham - - - Ch. 12	128	90	53 13 3
Dropmore St. Anne's - Ch. 10	80	52	‡48 18 0
East Burnham - - Ch. 12	55	56	33 0 0
CALVERTON - - - Ch. 5	127	39	‡43 6 6
CASTLETHORPE - - Bd. 7	138	94	86 18 0
		20	11 2 0
CHALFONT ST. GILES - Bd. 2	420	266	247 16 0
CHALFONT ST. PETER:			
Chalfont St. Peter - N. 11	*214	172	151 2 6
Gerrard's Cross - - N. 10	124	86	71 3 6
Chalvey. See UPTON-CUM-CHALVEY.			
CHEARSLEY - - - Bd. 3	48	38	†‡48 11 0
CHEDDINGTON:			
Cheddington - - Ch. 7	166	91	83 5 6
Lady Rosebery's, Infants - - - 7	100	46	27 12 0
CHENIES - - - Bd. 2	145	64	47 5 0

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	Buckinghamshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
140	CHESHAM:			
	Ashley Green - - Ch. 10	90	81	†74 1 0
	Asheridge - - - Bd. 2	92	86	76 15 0
	Chesham - - - N. 2	*340	338	298 7 6
	Hyde Heath - - Bd. 2	90	53	39 5 6
	Latimer - - - Ch. 2	119	75	58 0 0
	Ley Hill - - - Bd. 2	45	27	‡32 19 0
	Townsend Road - - Bd. 2	341	336	298 7 6
	Waterside - - - Bd. 2	132	119	103 9 6
	Whelpley Hill - - 10	98	35	×42 3 6
	White Hill - - - Bd. 2	428	391	375 12 1
			13	6 12 0
140	CHESHAM BOIS:			
	Chesham Bois - - Ch. 2	120	69	52 14 6
	Chesham Bois, Infant - Ch. 2	120	38	28 10 0
146	CHETWODE:			
	Chetwode and Barton Ch. 5	55	29	†‡43 5 6
145	CHICHELEY - - - P. 5	69	28	×‡49 7 0
148	CHILTON - - - Ch. 6	108	56	†60 8 0
			21	15 8 0
142	CHIPPING WYCOMBE (BOROUGH):			
	Desborough Road - Bd. 11	390	386	357 10 0
	High Wycombe - - N. 11	*489	486	390 0 10
	Priory Road, Central - Bd. 11	*972	765	744 18 0
	Totteridge Road, Infants - - - - Bd. 11	242	221	189 17 0
	West End - - - Bd. 11	206	198	168 6 0
142	CHIPPING WYCOMBE, E.M.:			
	Flackwell Heath, Infant - - - Bd. 3	102	66	67 15 9
	Hazlemere - - - N. 10	122	75	59 7 0
	Loudwater - - - Bd. 3	320	300	260 15 0
	Tyler's Green - - Bd. 10	154	110	103 6 0
	Cippenham. See BURNHAM.			
145	CLIFTON REYNES - N. 5	41	27	×‡47 6 0
140	COLESHILL - - - Ch. 2	132	98	67 17 0
	Colnbrook. See HORTON.			
143	CUBLINGTON - - Ch. 3	60	37	†36 11 0
143	CUDDINGTON - - N. 1	*111	76	‡80 15 0
	Dagnall. See EDLESBOROUGH.			
141	DATCHET - - - N. 12	309	238	192 11 6
141	DENHAM - - - 12	284	157	138 5 0
143	DINTON - - - - N. 1	*175	123	108 18 0
141	DORNEY, U.D. - - Bd. 10	84	62	45 17 6
143	DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP N.	*		
144	DRAYTON PARSLOW - Bd. 7	*134	80	‡78 16 6
	Dropmore. See BURNHAM:			
144	DUNTON - - N. 6	61	13	×‡34 15 6
	East Burnham. See BURNHAM.			

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	Buckinghamshire—*cont.*				£ s. d.
144	EAST CLAYDON:				
	Botolph Claydon	- Ch. 3	102	47	38 18 0
146	EDGCOTT - -	- Ch. 7	*61	30	×‡48 7 0
175	EDLESBOROUGH:				
	Dagnall - -	- Ch. 7	136	66	61 1 0
	Edlesborough -	- Ch. 7	178	117	86 6 6
	Northall - -	- Ch. 7	111	39	21 7 0
142	ELLESBOROUGH -	- Bd. 4	98	68	21 10 0
145	EMBERTON, U.D. -	- Bd. 5	118	80	57 19 0
141	ETON:				
	Eton - - -	- N. 10	*492	363	307 15 0
	Wick - - -	- N. 10	163	105	81 8 6
141	FARNHAM ROYAL	- Ch. 11	186	75	65 12 6
147	FAWLEY - -	- N. 6	92	39	†‡53 6 6
145	FENNY STRATFORD:				
	Bletchley Road -	- Bd. 7	450	353	229 2 6
	High Street -	- Bd. 7	*394	145	130 10 0
142	FINGEST:				
	Lane End - -	- Ch. 3	138	109	83 7 6
	Frieth. See HAMBLEDEN.				
141	FULMER - -	- Bd. 10	*64	33	†‡51 10 6
	Gerrard's Cross. See CHALFONT ST. PETER.				
144	GRANDBOROUGH -	- N. 7	*88	55	†‡62 13 0
145	GREAT BRICKHILL	- Ch. 6	183	103	90 3 6
142	GREAT HAMPDEN	- N. 4	98	65	†56 17 6
144	GREAT HORWOOD	- Ch. 7	149	82	50 15 0
142	GREAT KIMBLE -	- N. 4	109	78	56 9 6
145	GREAT LINFORD -	- Ch. 5	111	89	62 16 6
142	GREAT MARLOW:				
	Bovingdon Green	- N. 10	106	58	40 2 0
	Great Marlow -	- N. 10	*610	406	350 8 0
	Great Marlow -	- R. 10	137	88	67 1 0
	Oxford Lane, Infants	Ch. 10	*138	129	108 1 4
140	GREAT MISSENDEN:				
	Great Missenden	- Ch. 2	*306	159	121 17 6
	Lee Common -	- N. 2	*227	139	103 3 0
143	GRENDON - -	- Ch. 6	130	61	58 11 6
143	HADDENHAM, U.D.:				
	District - -	- Bd. 1	*147	118	112 14 6
				34	18 16 0
	Haddenham -	- N. 1	*174	106	92 16 0
143	HALTON - -	- 4	99	51	†‡60 12 0
147	HAMBLEDEN:				
	Frieth - -	- N. 7	136	98	82 11 0
	Hambleden -	- N. 7	188	101	85 2 6
145	HANSLOPE:				
	Hanslope - -	- Bd. 7	203	162	158 19 6
				20	10 18 0
	Hanslope - -	- Ch. 7	137	113	81 8 0

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	Buckinghamshire—*cont.*				£ s. d.
143	HARDWICKE - -	- Ch. 1	120	63	42 1 1
	HARTWELL. See STONE.				
145	HAVERSHAM, U.D.	- Bd. 5	102	48	†35 1 1
143	HAWRIDGE:				
	Hawridge and Chowlesbury - -	- Ch. 4	92	58	†38 1 1
	Hazlemere. See CHIPPING WYCOMBE, E.M.				
141	HEDGERLEY - -	- N. 10	58	38	×†30 1 1
142	HEDSOR - -	- Ch. 10	68	41	×†25 [illegible]
	High Wycombe. See CHIPPING WYCOMBE (BOROUGH).				
146	HILLESDEN - -	- N. 6	77	15	×†[illegible]
141	HITCHAM - -	- Ch. 10	111	74	[illegible]
144	HOGGESTON - -	- 6	68	28	×†[illegible]
141	HORTON:				
	Colnbrook and Horton	N. 11	*270	213	136 1 1
	Horton - -	- Ch. 12	98	65	51 11 1
142	HUGHENDEN:				
	Hughenden - -	- N. 2	*139	82	61 1 1
	Kingshill - -	- N. 2	137	86	63 15 1
	Prestwood - -	- N. 4	94	86	63 11 1
143	HULCOTT, All Saints'	- N. 7	*56	16	×†[illegible]
141	IVER:				
	Heath, St. Margaret	- Ch. 12	*123	76	53 1 1
	Iver Boys - -	- N. 12	*118	104	98 15 1
	Iver Girls & Infants	- N. 12	*200	194	170 15 1
175	IVINGHOE:				
	Aston - - -	- N. 7	56	29	21 15 1
				12	4 4 1
	Ivinghoe - -	- N. 7	201	125	99 1 1
				10	4 4 1
148	KINGSEY - -	N. 1	56	36	×†[illegible]
	Lacey Green. See PRINCES RISBOROUGH.				
	Lane End. See FINGEST AND WEST WYCOMBE.				
141	LANGLEY MARISH:				
	Central - -	- Bd. 10	*180	176	139 1 1
	George Green, Infants	Bd. 10	82	58	47 17 1
	Horsemore Green	- Bd. 10	56	57	35 12 1
	Latimer. See CHESHAM.				
145	LAVENDON - -	- N. 5	*173	113	95 2 1
146	LECKHAMPSTEAD -	- N. 7	*103	50	†[illegible]
	LEE. See GREAT MISSENDEN.				
146	LILLINGSTONE DAYRELL	5	76	34	†30 1 1
175	LINSLADE - -	- Bd. 10	*339	320	282 5 1

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Buckinghamshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
LITTLE BRICKHILL - N. 7	*107	78	†‡75 4 4
LITTLE HORWOOD - N. 6	*83	54	†‡66 0 0
LITTLE MARLOW - - N. 10	147	109	104 14 0
LITTLE MISSENDEN:			
Little Kingshill - - Bd. 2	87	46	35 16 0
Little Missenden - Ch. 2	101	90	67 8 0
LITTLE WOOLSTONE - N. 7	66	33	×‡49 12 6
LONG CRENDON - - Bd. 6	223	237	207 7 6
Long Wick. See PRINCES RISBOROUGH.			
LOWER WINCHENDON N. 1	78	33	†‡53 15 0
LUDGERSHALL - - N. 3	102	55	41 13 0
MAID'S MORETON - Ch. 7	113	76	66 5 6
MARSH GIBBON - - N. 3	*176	127	117 7 6
MARSWORTH - - - N. 3	142	69	61 0 0
[illegible]HAM:			
Medmenham - - Ch. 6	85	27	18 15 6
St. Charles - - - B. 6	101	34	27 6 0
[illegible]:			
Countess Rosebery's - 7	168	69	‡84 14 0
MIDDLE CLAYDON PARK - - - - N. 6	113	68	61 4 0
MILTON KEYNES - Ch. 7	*90	20	×‡40 13 0
MONK'S RISBOROUGH - N. 4	*117	96	78 15 0
MOULSOE - - - Ch. 5	86	51	×61 1 6
MURSLEY - - - N. 7	*92	56	‡48 10 4
NASH - - - - N. 5	*111	64	‡62 16 0
NEWNTOWN LONGVILLE, District - - 7	122	58	‡54 0 0
NEWPORT PAGNELL:			
Central - - - N. 5	*354	342	310 1 0
		23	11 2 0
Marsh End, St. Paul's 5	127	103	78 5 0
Newport Pagnell - B. 5	*151	70	66 10 0
Newport Pagnell, Girls and Infants - - B. 5	167	141	129 4 6
NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE Ch. 5	46	27	×‡45 1 6
Northall. See EDLESBOROUGH			
NORTH CRAWLEY - N. 5	*183	110	81 19 0
NORTH MARSTON - N. 4	*125	57	64 6 0
OAKLEY - - - P. 3	117	91	81 7 6
OLNEY, U.D.:			
Olney - - - - Bd. 5	313	236	214 7 6
Olney - - - - N. 5	*180	154	127 15 6
Over Winchendon. See UPPER WINCHENDON.			
OVING - - - - N. 1	*100	77	59 7 6

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	Buckinghamshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
146	PADBURY - - - N. 1	119	65	45 0 6
140	PENN:			
	Penn - - - - Ch. 3	78	59	44 11 6
	Penn St., Earl Howe's Undenominational 3	133	51	33 4 6
142	Tyler's Green - - N. 10	*83	59	42 15 6
139	PITSTONE - - - Ch. 3	123	74	‡69 2 0
146	PRESTON BISSETT - N. 5	[illegible]	40	‡46 0 0
	Prestwood. See HUGHENDEN.			
142	PRINCES RISBOROUGH:			
	Lacey Green - - Ch. 4	100	71	50 4 6
			20	10 3 6
	Long Wick - - - Ch. 4	116	59	†‡64 2 0
	Looseley Row - - Ch. 4	74	56	38 19 0
	Princes Risborough - B. 4	*165	80	65 14 0
	Princes Risborough - N. 4	*170	100	83 3 0
	Speen - - - - Ch. 4	82	[illegible]	†42 2 6
143	QUAINTON - - - N. 1	233	128	101 12 6
146	RADCLIVE:			
	Radclive-cum-Chackmore Ch. 6	174	38	†‡55 2 0
142	RADNAGE - - - Ch. 3	111	66	45 15 0
145	RAVENSTONE - - Ch. 7	*116	54	†‡60 3 0
	Rowsham See WINGRAVE.			
	St. Leonard's. See ASTON CLINTON.			
140	SEER GREEN - - N. 3	[illegible]	82	†79 4 6
148	SHABBINGTON - - Ch. 6	74	58	†53 5 0
146	SHALSTONE - - - Ch. 6	81	28	×‡47 3 0
145	SHENLEY AND LOUGHTON, U.D.:			
	Church End - - Bd. 5	105	71	61 9 6
	Loughton - - - Bd. 5	72	68	60 5 0
145	SHERRINGTON - - Ch. 7	158	90	67 0 6
175	SLAPTON - - - Ch. 7	73	45	†‡59 6 0
	Slough. See UPTON-CUM-CHALVEY.			
175	SOULBURY, Endowed - 7	130	77	63 13 2
	Stantonbury. See BRADWELL.			
146	STEEPLE CLAYDON - N. 6	136	95	75 18 9
144	STEWKLEY - - - N. 5	[illegible]	231	182 15 6
145	STOKE GOLDINGTON - N. 6	232	146	127 15 0
			27	11 4 0
175	STOKE HAMMOND - N. 7	*92	54	‡51 8 4
III	STOKE POGES, U.D. - Bd. 11	*320	253	229 13 0
143	STONE			
	Bishopstone, Infants -	45	44	31 18 0
	Hartwell and Stone - N. 1	*194	136	133 10 0

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	Buckinghamshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
158	STONY STRATFORD, EAST SIDE.			
	Stony Stratford - - B. 5	*204	122	106 15 0
	Stony Stratford - - N. 11	356	240	204 11 8
146	STOWE - - - - Ch. 6	79	25	‡28 11 6
144	SWANBOURNE - - N. 1	226	75	‡68 16 6
141	TAPLOW - - - - N. 12	*184	124	105 6 6
146	THORNBOROUGH - - N.	*112	—	—
146	TINGEWICK - - - Bd. 6	166	117	93 14 6
148	TOWERSEY - - - N. 6	93	71	‡58 2 10
142	TURVILLE:			
	North End - - - Bd. 3	106	53	†‡57 0 6
	Turville - - - Ch. 3	45	34	‡35 12 0
156	TURWESTON - - - N. 6	*85	46	†‡60 5 0
146	TWYFORD - - - N. 5	115	91	68 7 6
	Tyler's Green. See PENN.			
145	TYRINGHAM-WITH-FILGRAVE - - - Ch. 7	64	16	×26 19 0
143	UPPER WINCHENDON - Ch. 4	79	39	×‡54 11 6
141	UPTON-CUM-CHALVEY:			
	Chalvey - - - Ch. 11	*451	391	339 10 0
	Slough and Chalvey - B. 11	318	263	249 10 0
	Slough - - - N. 11	*660	608	472 14 0
	Slough, St. Ethelbert's R. 11	100	74	52 19 10
143	WADDESDON:			
	Waddesdon - - B. 1	*216	188	161 11 6
			61	33 0 0
	Waddesdon - - N. 1	*185	104	83 7 0
	Walton. See AYLESBURY.			
145	WATER EATON - - Ch. 7	67	39	†‡49 10 6
146	WATER STRATFORD - Ch. 6	*57	37	×‡54 12 6
145	WAVENDON, Endd. - 7	115	101	79 9 0
142	WENDOVER - - - N. 1	460	230	168 17 0
156	WESTBURY - - - N. 6	*85	57	‡59 17 8
143	WESTCOTT - - - Ch. 1	75	62	†‡62 1 0
143	WESTON TURVILLE - N. 4	144	120	98 12 6
145	WESTON UNDERWOOD R. 5	72	48	†‡49 9 0
142	WEST WYCOMBE:			
	Booker - - - Bd. 3	63	53	‡47 8 6
	Downley - - - Bd. 3	204	162	119 9 0
	Lane End - - - W. 3	129	87	65 3 0
	West Wycombe - - Bd. 3	199	140	118 1 6
	Wheeler End - - Bd. 3	117	95	73 11 0
141	WHADDON - - - N. 7	106	64	46 13 0
143	WHITCHURCH:			
	Whitchurch - - N.	*		
	Whitchurch - - W. 1	*128	106	82 4 0
145	WILLEN - - - Ch. 7	39	24	×‡43 0 0

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	Buckinghamshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
175	WING - - - P. 10	378	285	238 9
143	WINGRAVE AND ROWSHAM:			
	Rowsham - - - Ch. 7	72	22	16 10
	Wingrave and Rowsham Ch. 7	*182	104	96 14
	Wingrave, Lady Rosebery's, Infants - - 7.	90	72	56 4
142	WINSLOW - - - N. 7	*330	227	196 15
158	WOLVERTON:			
	New Station - - B. 5	857	587	392 11
	Wolverton, - - - N. 5	96	22	15 1
	Wolverton End, St. Mary's - - - Ch. 11	308	191	181 1
142	WOOBURN - - - Ch. 11	*436	339	321 5
	Woodrow. See AMERSHAM.			
	Woolstone. See LITTLE WOOLSTONE.			
148	WORMINGHALL - - P. 6	106	81	72 1
143	WOTTON UNDERWOOD:			
	Wotton Underwood and Ashendon - - Ch. 1	101	52	49 1
145	WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN AND SIMPSON, U.D.:			
	Woughton and Simpson Bd. 6	118	72	67 1
	Woughton, Branch - Bd. 6	104	63	59 6
	Wraysbury. See WYRARDISBURY.			
141	WYRARDISBURY:			
	Wraysbury - - - Bd. 12	168	91	67 7
	CAMBRIDGESHIRE.			
	Abington. See GREAT AND LITTLE ABINGTON.			
132	ABINGTON, PIGOTTS - Ch. 5	55	33	×‡31 1
	Aldreth. See HADDENHAM.			
	Angle Bridge. See WHITTLESEY.			
177	ARRINGTON - - - Ch. 7	61	34	†‡25 1
181	ASHLEY-CUM-SILVERLEY:			
	Ashley - - - - Bd. 11	96	64	51 15
180	BABRAHAM, Endd. - Ch. 4	82	49	†‡47 15
180	BALSHAM - - - Ch. 2	233	150	128 5
132	BARRINGTON:			
	Barrington - - - Bd. 6	127	107	102 1
	Barrington - - - N.	*		
	Bartlow. See GREAT BARTLOW.			
178	BARTON - - - - N. 12	*111	40	†‡32 11
132	BASSINGBOURN AND KNEESWORTH, U.D.:			
	Bassingbourne - - Bd. 5	344	207	177 15
	Bassingbourne - - B.	*		

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Cambridgeshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
BENWICK - - - Bd. 4	216	107 25	99 16 6 13 12 0
BOTTISHAM:			
Bottisham - - - Bd. 11	*161	143	124 8 6
Bottisham Lode - - Bd. 10	*170	155	127 17 6
BOURN - - - - P. 2	*144	100	100 19 10
BOXWORTH - - - Ch. 6	70	27	††43 15 0
BRINKLEY, Endd. - N. 10	*75	49	†51 3 6
BURROUGH GREEN. Endd. 10	86	38	‡41 3 0
BURWELL:			
Burwell - - - B. 10	*200	165	144 7 6
Burwell, Boys - - N. 10	151	64	60 16 0
Burwell, Girls - - P. 10	*111	60	45 6 0
St. Andrew - - - N. 10	*137	53	34 2 0
CAMBRIDGE (BOROUGH):			
Barnwell - - - N. 10	*783	707	621 5 0
Barnwell Abbey - - N. 9	*250	232	206 10 0
Cambridge - - - B.	*650	595	573 12 0
Higher Grade, Boys, King Street - - Ch. 10	253	120	140 6 0
§Higher Grade, Boys, Paradise Street - Ch. 5	485	218	253 3 0
§Higher Grade, Girls - Ch. 10	526	224	249 5 6
Industrial - - - N.	*		
King Street - - N. 9	*225	135	98 10 6
King Street, Infant - Ch.	*		
Newnham - - - Ch. 10	*227	117	92 15 0
New Street, Ragged - 9	366	268	234 10 0
Occupation Street - Ch. 9	349	208	183 15 0
§Park Street - - Ch. 10	375	277	314 4 0
St. Barnabas, Catherine Street - - Ch. 9	450	417	340 2 6
¶St. Barnabas, Mill Road - - - Ch. 10	215	162	148 12 0
St. Giles' - - - N. 10	*391	299	270 19 0
‖St. Matthew's - - N. 10	382	236	229 10 6
St. Matthew's, Norfolk Street, Girls and Infants - - N. 10	509	368	322 0 0
St. Paul's - - - N. 10	*683	456	442 2 0
St. Peter's, Castle End N. 10	*349	182	178 2 7
Union Road - - R. 4	115	100	81 8 0
Wellington Street - Ch. 9	135	105	85 9 6
CARLTON-CUM-WILLINGHAM - - - N. 3	61	27	††42 6 0
CASTLE CAMPS - - Ch. 1	*193	127	117 7 0
CAXTON - - - - N. 1	94	74	‡69 15 0
CHATTERIS:			
Chatteris, Infants - Ch.	*		
Chatteris - - - N. 3	125	59	48 13 6
Hive End - - - Bd. 3	167	100	72 10 0
New Road - - - Bd. 3	222	131 27	138 7 6 18 2 0
New Road, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 3	269	216	192 10 0
Slade Lode - - - Bd. 3	*116	82	59 9 0
CHERRY HINTON - - N. 7	188	203	164 5 0
CHESTERTON:			
Chesterton - - - N. 5	*405	303	264 18 0
‖St. Luke's - - N. 11	777	542	474 5 0

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	Cambridgeshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
181	CHEVELEY: Warren's - - - N. 11	*113	79 16	60 19 0 0
181	CHIPPENHAM: Lord Orford's - - 11	100	87	57 9 0
	Coldham. See ELM.			
178	COMBERTON - - - N. 3	*109	73 12	59 1 6 6 16 0
169	CONINGTON - - - N. 6	*43	16	×24 16 10
178	COTON - - - - N. 1	*69	35	†37 2 0
178	COTTENHAM - - - Bd. 12	538	396 41	355 18 6 15 8 0
182	COVENEY - - - N. 3	*112	70	54 12 0
177	CROXTON - - - Ch. 3	*128	104	80 15 0
177	CROYDON - - - N. 1	*92	76	56 7 0
183	DODDINGTON - - Bd. 10	253	145	115 5 0
182	DOWNHAM: Feoffees - - - 5	353	217	168 3 0
	Oxlode and Pymoor - 5	121	48	††34 15 6
178	DRY DRAYTON - - P. 2	94	42	32 9 0
181	DULLINGHAM - - Bd. 12	133	124	103 6 0
180	DUXFORD - - - N. 2	*169	127	115 10 7
177	EAST HATLEY: East Hatley and Hatley St. George - - N. 1	*105	50	††63 8 0
185	ELM: Coldham - - - N. 12	76	50	×‡70 3 0
	Elm - - - - N. 3	*139	65	56 15 0
	Elm and Emneth, Endowed - - - 3	130	75	60 0 0
	Fridaybridge - - N. 11	*127	88	88 0 0
177	ELSWORTH - - - N. 2	*139	109 35	88 8 0 19 8 0
182	ELY ST. MARY: Ely - - - - N. 6	*916	470	411 5 0
182	ELY TRINITY: Ely District - - - N. 6	*641	445	410 9 7
	§Needham's Charity - 3	147	84	88 2 0
	Prickwillow - - - N. 3	*220	125 17	105 10 0 7 18 0
	Prickwillow St. James' Mildenhall Road - Ch. 6	*128	55	×‡70 7 0
	Eversden. See LITTLE EVERSDEN.			
178	FEN-DITTON - - - N. 2	*138	98	80 11 0
169	FEN-DRAYTON - - Ch. 5	107	32	††43 5 0
181	FORDHAM - - - N. 6	*275	184	153 18 0
182	FOWLMERE - - - N. 6	93	91	71 14 4
182	FOXTON - - - - Bd. 6	79	73	56 1 6
	Fridaybridge. See ELM.			

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	Cambridgeshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
178	FULBOURN:			
	Fulbourn - - - Bd. 2	*328	119	105 5 0
	Fulbourn, Infants - Ch. 2	80	63	46 13 6
177	GAMLINGAY:			
	Gamlingay - - - Bd. 11	344	224	202 19 6
	Gamlingay - - - N.	*		
178	GIRTON, Endowed - N. 12	112	92	75 14 0
178	GRANTCHESTER - - N. 2	150	78	62 7 0
170	GRAVELEY:			
	Trotter's Charity - Ch. 6	76	32	×39 2 0
180	GREAT AND LITTLE ABINGTON, U.D. - Bd. 1	143	83	64 4 0
180	GREAT BARTLOW - Ch. 11	82	45	†‡57 11 0
178	GREAT SHELFORD - B. 2	194	64	50 11 6
	Great and Little Shelford. See LITTLE SHELFORD.			
178	GREAT WILBRAHAM - N. 4	*111	68	54 13 0
132	GUILDEN MORDEN - N. 5	*162	110	86 18 0
	Guyhirne. See WISBEACH ST. MARY.			
182	HADDENHAM:			
	Aldreth - - - Bd. 6	66	34	†37 2 0
	Aldreth in Haddenham - - - -	*		
	Arkenstall's, Boys - Ch. 6	*115	76	72 4 0
	Haddenham, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 3	*202	124	109 3 0
177	HARDWICKE - - - N. 11	64	31	×37 8 0
178	HARLTON - - - N. 1	71	44	†43 3 0
	Harlton, Boys, Evening - - - -	—	24	13 10 0
	Harlton, Girls, Evening - - - -	—	8	5 0 0
178	HARSTON - - - Bd. 7	152	138	120 15 0
178	HASLINGFIELD - - N. 1	187	75	68 5 0
	Hatley. See EAST HATLEY.			
178	HAUXTON - - - Bd. 12	45	53	†51 10 0
180	HILDERSHAM - - N. 10	111	35	×‡57 6 9
180	HINXTON - - Undl. 2	104	47	34 2 0
178	HISTON - - - - P. 1	305	120	102 8 0
178	HORNINGSEY - - N. 2	*146	62	‡61 2 6
180	HORSEHEATH - - N. 4	199	61	45 17 0
180	ICKLETON - - - N. 2	*146	81	63 17 0
178	IMPINGTON - - - Bd. 12	*104	88	‡81 1 6
181	ISLEHAM:			
	Fen - - - - N. 6	56	28	×‡48 16 0
	Isleham - - - N. 6	*304	253	200 1 6

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	Cambridgeshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
177	KINGSTON - - - B. 11	61	42	‡48 1 0
181	KIRTLING - - - P. 10	*166	94	73 6 0
178	LANDBEACH - - Ch. 4	80	52	39 9 0
185	LEVERINGTON:			
	Leverington - - Bd. 2	108	95	83 1 0
	Leverington, Endowed - - - 2	134	78	59 15 0
180	LINTON - - - - N. 4	305	234	261 7 0
132	LITLINGTON - - - N. 6	*131	80	64 17 0
177	LITTLE EVERSDEN:			
	Eversden - - - N. 1	99	74	†‡73 9 0
			19	16 17 0
177	LITTLE GRANSDEN - N. 1	*82	49	†46 16 0
182	LITTLEPORT:			
	Black Horse Drove - Bd. 3	75	39	†‡32 15 0
	Fen and Dairy Houses - - - Bd. 3	100	34	†‡51 9 0
238	Little Ouse St. John's Bd. 3	87	46	×52 17 0
182	Town - - - - Bd. 3	537	406	334 1 0
178	LITTLE SHELFORD:			
	Great and Little Shelford - - - - N. 2	*341	157	163 13 0
178	LITTLE WILBRAHAM:			
	Little Wilbraham - N. 4	84	33	×‡51 7 0
	Six-Mile-Bottom, Undenominational - 4	104	70	†‡54 15 0
169	LOLWORTH - - - Ch. 6	53	21	×30 15 0
178	LONGSTANTON, ALL SAINTS:			
	Longstanton - - Ch. 2	90	67	‡64 14 0
177	LONGSTOW - - - Ch. 11	58	52	†‡73 0 0
178	MADINGLEY - - - N. 12	*74	37	†38 15 0
183	MANEA - - - - Bd. 7	226	168	146 15 0
			21	19 14 0
183	MARCH:			
	North District - - Bd. 4	600	533	484 19 0
	South District - - Bd. 4	576	502	466 0 0
	West Fen - - - Bd. 4	100	34	×‡54 15 0
132	MELBOURN:			
	Melbourn - - - B. 5	299	257	224 11 0
	Melbourn, Infants - Ch.	*		
182	MEPAL - - - - N. 6	81	58	‡59 10 0
178	MILTON - - - - Bd. 10	116	70	59 19 0
	Murrow. See WISBEACH ST. MARY.			
181	NEWMARKET ALL SAINTS - - - - N. 12	*367	361	314 5 0
			26	12 3 0
179	NEWTON (CHESTERTON UNION):			
	Newton - - 7	57	29	×37 5 0

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	Cambridgeshire—*cont.*			
85	NEWTON (WISBEACH UNION): Newton-in-the-Isle - Ch. 4	114	68	‡66 2 0
78	OAKINGTON - - - N. 2	*142	75	×76 3 0
77	ORWELL: Orwell - - - Ch. 6	117	69	58 6 9
	Orwell, Infant - - Bd. 6	70	55	46 1 0
83	*Outwell* (Infant Department). See NORFOLK.			
89	OVER: Over - - - - B. 4	162	69	54 11 0
	Over - - - - N. 6	*162	89	73 1 6
	Oxlode and Pymoor. See DOWNHAM.			
90	PAMPISFORD - - Bd. 12	87	48	‡46 0 4
77	PAPWORTH ST. AGNES P. 3	65	18	×28 3 0
77	PAPWORTH ST. EVERARD - - - N. 1	89	27	×‡47 6 0
96	PARSON DROVE - - Bd. 1	153	166	141 1 6
	Prickwillow. See ELY.			
78	RAMPTON - - - Bd. 2	*54	37	†‡51 7 6
	Reach. See SWAFFHAM PRIOR.			
80	SAWSTON - - - Bd. 1	*428	347	308 13 6
	Shelford. See LITTLE SHELFORD.			
88	SHEPRETH - - - B. 6	107	79	60 10 0
89	SHUDY CAMPS - - N. 1	*64	57	47 1 0
	Six Mile Bottom. See LITTLE WILBRAHAM.			
81	SNAILWELL - - - N. 11	67	44	×46 10 0
81	SOHAM: Barway - - - Bd. 11	69	29	×‡27 9 6
	Fen - - - - Bd. 7	56	42	‡44 9 0
	Soham, Boys and Infants - - - Bd. 11	369	307	263 11 0
	Soham - - - - N. 11	*196	153	133 17 6
78	STAPLEFORD: Stapleford - - Bd. 13	120	77	64 14 0
	Stapleford - - - N.	*		
82	STEEPLE MORDEN - N. 6	*157	94	73 11 0
			20	9 4 0
81	STETCHWORTH - - Ch. 11	145	107	85 11 6
78	STOW-CUM-QUY - - Ch. 1	76	60	‡56 19 0
82	STRETHAM: Stretham - - - Bd. 12	288	204	181 16 0
	Stretham Evening - N.	—	13	10 14 0
88	SUTTON - - - N.	*279	200	193 14 0
	Cambridgeshire—*cont.*			
181	SWAFFHAM BULBECK N. 11	*169	100	75 11 6
161	SWAFFHAM PRIOR: Reach - - - N. 11	267	53	38 9 0
	Swaffham Prior - - Bd. 7	54	19	×14 7 0
	Swaffham Prior - - N. 11	161	77	55 8 6
			17	8 13 0
169	SWAVESEY - - - N. 5	*301	184	161 0 0
177	TADLOW - - - Ch. 1	69	38	×‡58 5 0
178	TEVERSHAM - - - N. 1	56	51	46 17 0
182	THETFORD: Thetford-in-Stretham N. 12	98	55	†‡65 10 0
			6	3 19 0
167	THORNEY: Knarr Fen - - - Bd. 3	137	59	56 1 4
	Thorney - - - Bd. 3	328	141	173 16 0
	Wryde Croft - - Bd. 3	156	45	41 15 4
132	THRIPLOW - - - Ch. 6	95	61	39 4 0
177	TOFT: Toft and Caldecote - N. 1	*95	30	†33 9 0
178	TRUMPINGTON - - N. 4	*183	123	110 9 0
133	TYDD ST. GILES - - Bd. 1	169	95	79 2 6
185	UPWELL, U.D. *See also* NORFOLK. Christ Church - - Bd. 3	150	120	103 16 0
	St. Peter's - - - Bd. 2	323	189	134 8 6
179	WATERBEACH: Chittering - - - Bd. 12	54	36	†‡48 19 0
	Waterbeach, Infant - Bd. 12	106	100	72 10 0
	Waterbeach - - P. 12	235	93	72 1 0
133	WENDY: Wendy and Shingay District - - - 6	61	31	22 11 0
182	WENTWORTH - - N. 12	*54	22	×‡41 2 0
181	WESTLEY WATERLESS, Undenominational - 4	73	31	×29 8 0
			15	6 14 0
160	WESTON COLVILLE - P. 11	121	73	‡69 3 0
180	WEST WICKHAM - - N. 4	100	49	35 6 0
180	WEST WRATTING - N. 2	121	73	56 1 6
133	WHADDON - - - Ch. 6	99	55	‡55 3 0
184	WHITTLESEY ST. MARY AND ST. ANDREW: Angle Bridge - - N. 2	129	46	†‡55 7 0
	Broad Street - - Bd. 2	420	257	‡25 17 0
	Coates - - - - Bd. 2	183	135	107 17 6
	North Side - - - Bd. 2	132	56	45 0 0
	Whittlesey - - - N. 2	387	246	247 13 6
180	WHITTLESFORD - - N. 2	*228	143	137 17 6
161	WICKEN - - - Bd. 7	133	67	66 2 0
182	WILBURTON - - - N. 2	*87	68	‡72 15 0
			17	9 10 0
178	WILLINGHAM - - Bd. 1	405	267	234 13 6

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	Cambridgeshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
182	WIMBLINGTON:			
	Stonea - - - - Bd. 3	74	48	†‡59 6 6
	Wimblington - - Bd. 3	156	106	83 8 0
187	WIMPOLE - - - Ch. 7	91	55	†‡66 14 6
185	WISBEACH (BOROUGH):			
	Elm Road, Girls - Bd. 1	*174	156	136 10 0
	Elm Road, Infants - Bd. 1	154	119	100 3 6
	Ring's End - - - Bd. 1	58	33	23 19 0
	St. Augustine's - - N. 1	*235	187	155 3 6
	St. Mary's - - - N. 1	131	98	91 13 11
	St. Peter's - - - N. 1	*324	363	323 10 0
	South Brink - - Bd. 1	65	40	†‡56 5 0
	Thorney Toll District N. 2	*121	44	†‡56 2 0
	Wisbeach, Boys - - Bd. 1	*334	203	210 1 6
185	WISBEACH ST. MARY:			
	Guyhirne - - - N. 1	121	95	67 1 0
	Murrow - - - Ch. 2	*94	64	49 13 0
182	WITCHAM - - - N. 6	*88	35	24 4 6
182	WITCHFORD - - - N. 6	*136	61	39 16 6
181	WOOD DITTON - - N. 11	*150	138	108 17 0
	CHESHIRE.			
449	ACTON - - - - N. 6	*400	155	136 10 0
444	ADLINGTON:			
	Adlington - - - N. 10	*99	61	49 1 0
	Whiteley Green - - N. 10	76	51	38 17 0
	Alderley Edge. See CHORLEY.			
450	ALDFORD - - - Ch. 6	302	137	129 13 6
447	ALLOSTOCK:			
	Chapel - - - - B. 1	110	58	46 10 0
448	ALSAGER - - - N. 2	272	208	179 13 0
445	ALTRINCHAM:			
	Altrincham - - - R. 6	282	123	96 6 0
	Altrincham and Bowdon, Higher Grade - B. 11	652	451	408 2 0
	Broadheath - - Ch. 2	178	84	66 6 6
	Dunham Massey, St. Margaret's - - N. 11	498	315	291 15 6
	New Street - - W. 6	359	138	133 3 0
	Oakfield Road - - Ch. 2	264	152	133 4 0
	Rigby, Memorial - 2	339	120	105 0 0
	St. George's Jubilee - N. 2	*592	308	319 9 6
	St. John the Evangt. N. 2	*468	318	301 3 0
	St. John's the Evangt., Infants - - - 2	152	100	75 0 0
446	ALVANLEY - - - Ch. 5	194	74	†‡95 17 0
446	ANTROBUS:			
	Antrobus and Seven Oaks - - - - N. 5	*117	66	50 0 6
446	APPLETON:			
	Appleton - - - N. 6	94	72	62 19 0
	Stockton Heath - - N. 6	643	335	307 17 6

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	Cheshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Arley. See ASTON-BY-BUDWORTH			
445	ASHLEY - - - Ch. 11	131	87	99 12
450	ASHTON:			
	Hayes - - - - Ch. 3	166	81	71 12
445	ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY:			
	Ashton-upon-Mersey - Ch. 5	*354	216	154 4
	§Ashton-upon-Mersey - B. 8	150	84	69 5
	Astbury. See NEWBOLD ASTBURY.			
446	ASTON-BY-SUTTON-WITH-MIDDLETON GRANGE, ASTON GRANGE, AND SUTTON U.D.:			
	Aston - - - - Bd. 6	191	105	91 1
445	ASTON-BY-BUDWORTH:			
	Middle Arley - - N. 3	152	74	49 5
449	AUDLEM - - - N. 6	*350	181	142
450	BACKFORD - - - N. 3	*105	43	29
445	BAGULEY:			
	Baguley - - - Ch. 4	196	46	5
	Baguley, Congregational - - - 4	114	69	42
451	BARNSTON - - - N. 11	106	69	52
447	BARNTON - - - N. 5	*382	227	214
450	BARROW - - - N. 3	*145	106	8
449	BARTHOMLEY - - N. 10	*136	50	38 5
	Bebington. See LOWER BEBINGTON.			
448	BECHTON:			
	Hassall Green - - W. 2	149	73	61
440	BICKERTON - - - N. 4	*112	56	25
452	BIDSTON-CUM-FORD:			
	Bidston - - - N. 11	*148	68	29 10
452	BIRKENHEAD (BOROUGH):			
	Beckwith Street - W. 2	428	325	55
	Claughton - - - Ch. 11	128	56	6
	Claughton Higher Grade - - - Ch. 10	977	886	96
	Hamilton, English Presbyterian - - 2	257	234	26
	Hermitage - - - B. 5	275	276	56
	Holy Trinity - - Ch. 2	*534	532	46
	Our Lady and St. Edward's - - - R. 2	672	459	47
	Oxton - - - - N. 11	*398	274	25
	Rock Ferry, Mersey Road, Higher Grade 11	763	699	69
	Rock Ferry, St. Ann's R. 2	*355	221	29
	St. Andrew's Higher Grade - - - 2	694	622	62
	St. Anne's - - - N. 1	1,068	998	98
	St. James' - - - Ch. 1	500	357	35
	St. John's - - - N. 1	1,170	1,099 / 29	25 / 1

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	Cheshire *-cont.*			£ s. d.
53	Birkenhead (Borough)—*cont.*			
	St. Lawrence's - - R. 2	1,044	797	760 10 6
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 1	867	651	569 12 6
	St. Matthew's, Bentinck Street, Inft. - Ch. 1	132	132	113 4 0
	St. Paul's - - - Ch. 1	*635	591	517 2 6
	St. Peter's - - - N. 2	1,151	1,095	958 2 6
	St. Werburgh's - - R. 2	977	661	534 7 6
	Tranmere - - - Ch. 12	*707	574	509 17 2
	Tranmere, Higher Grade - - - 11	338	306	315 0 0
	Tranmere, Lower, St. Luke's - - - N. 12	882	712 51	694 1 11 33 16 0
	Tranmere Primitive Methodist - - - 12	280	234	201 12 0
	Tranmere, St. Catherine's - - - - N. 12	*726	718	628 5 0
45	Bollin Fee:			
	Dean Row - - - B. 2	*119	32	34 12 6
	Wilmslow - - - N. 4	*615	258	229 0 6
45	Bollington (Altrincham Union):			
	Bollington - - - Ch. 2	*122	57	47 4 0
44	Bollington (Macclesfield Union):			
	Bollington - - - N. 11	*522	380	353 10 0
	Bollington - - - W. 11	*543	216 132	199 10 0 62 18 0
	Bollington Cross - N. 11	*255	137	112 4 0
	Lower House - - 11	190	61	50 7 6
	St. Gregory's - - R. 4	136	41	36 19 2
44	Bosley - - - - N. 11	*121	49	†62 11 6
	Boughton. See Chester (Borough).			
46	Bowden - - - N. 2	*489	213	216 19 6
	Bowdon Little Heath. See Dunham Massey.			
43	Bramhall:			
	Pownall Green - - Bd. 4	94	53	55 11 6
43	Bredbury:			
	Hatherlow - - - B. 11	477	220 29	195 19 0 18 10 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 7	*493	300	313 13 6
	Woodley - - - B. 2	333	127 18	117 8 0 8 12 0
146	Brereton - - - Ch. 6	182	99	93 15 6
149	Bridgemere - - 6	106	60	61 1 0
149	Brindley and Faddiley, U.D.:			
	Brindley and Faddiley Bd. 6 Faddiley - - - N.	93	71	47 7 0
	Broadheath. See Altrincham.			
	Broken Cross. See Macclesfield.			
151	Bromborrow:			
	Bromborough - - N. 11	242	130	121 8 6
	Pool Works - - - 5	483	157 72	118 1 0 22 14 0

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	Cheshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Buckton Vale. See Stalybridge (Borough).			
449	Burton - - - B. 6	121	75	56 19 6
448	Buglawton - - - N. 3	*196	106	86 9 0
449	Bulkeley and Ridley, U.D. - - - Bd. 1	50	43	36 12 6
442	Bunbury:			
	Aldersey - - - N. 11	*378	102	110 17 0
	Bunbury, Girls - - N. 11	*167	120	109 10 6
	Burleydam. See Doddcott-cum-Wilkesley.			
451	Burton, Endowed - N. 11	*95	66	†174 12 0
449	Burwardsley - - Bd. 6	121	95	85 9 6
444	Butley - - - N. 10	75	37	35 3 6
	Byley. See Leese.			
449	Calveley - - - N. 6	254	111	105 13 6
450	Capenhurst - - Ch. 5	80	33	×†49 14 6
445	Carrington:			
	Earl Stamford's - - N. 4	163	89	82 18 6
147	Castle Northwich:			
	Castle Northwich - Ch. 7	*176	142	121 14 0
	Weaver Navigation - Ch. 5	351	362	316 15 0
443	Cheadle:			
	Cheadle - - - N. 3	*290	149	138 12 6
	Cheadle - - - W. 5	256	173	153 12 6
	Cheadle Heath - - 3	139	92	71 0 0
	Cheadle Heath, St. John's - - - B. 11	437	300	263 9 0
	Cheadle Hulme - - Ch. 7	*259	152	138 8 6
	Gatley - - - - B. 5	123	39	32 2 0
	Gatley - - - - Ch. 2	130	44	43 18 0
147	Chelford - - - Ch. 1	110	77	59 2 6
450	Chester (Borough):			
	Bishop Graham's Memorial - - - - 4	161	106	111 5 0
	Boughton - - - B. 4	259	197	167 5 6
	Boughton, St. Paul's - N. 4	*675	578	525 2 0
	Chester - - - B. 4	*168	420	393 10 4
	Chester - - - W. 4	*768	391	335 8 6
	Christ Church - - N. 3	*825	596	548 0 1
	Diocesan - - - N. 3	*271	123	112 14 0
	Handbridge, St. Mary's Ch. 4	669	439	413 14 0
	Higher Grade, Girls - 3	181	133	142 3 6
	Model - - - - N. 4	*354	176	180 8 0
	St. Barnabas' Mission 3	240	114	91 13 0
	St. Francis - - - R. 3	303	136	117 1 6
	St. John's, Grosvenor - N. 3	750	539	462 17 6
	St. Mary's - - - N. 4	297	102	88 15 8
	St. Michael with St. Olave's - - - 3	236	67	73 1 0
	St. Peter's, Infants - Ch. 3	215	155	127 17 6
	St. Thomas - - - N. 4	*276	248	217 0 0
	St. Werburgh - - R. 4	691	425	402 17 6
	Saltney-cum-Lache - N. 4	*225	104	99 16 0
	Science and Art, Evening - - - -	—	111	63 4 0
	Sealand Road, Infants Ch. 4	110	75	63 1 0
	Trinity - - - P. 4	309	181	184 7 0

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	Cheshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
451	CHILDER THORNTON, Infants - - - N. 10	43	36	20 5 0
449	CHOLMONDELEY - - 7	216	125	119 14 6
444	CHORLEY: Alderley Edge - - N. 1	377	215	178 18 0
	Lindow Common - B. 1	238	129	104 9 6
450	CHRISTLETON - - P. 4	*406	194	153 14 6
449	CHURCH COPPENHALL: Church Coppenhall - Bd. 12	*603	484	444 11 8
	Coppenhall, Infants - N.	*		
	Maw Green - - - Bd. 10	136	125	101 1 0
448	CHURCH LAWTON: Lawton - - - N. 3	*112	60	55 10 0
	Lawton Park - - N. 3	151	84	73 10 0
450	CHURTON, Infant - - Ch. 6	48	22	×‡43 3 0
	Claughton. See BIRKENHEAD.			
450	CLOTTON HOOFIELD - N. 5	125	74	×74 1 0
450	CLUTTON - - - N. 6	*71	31	×‡52 15 6
447	COMBERBACH - - Ch. 4	59	37	23 2 6
	Compstall. See WERNETH, E.M.			
448	CONGLETON (BOROUGH): Brook Street - - W. 2	239	146	144 12 0
	Mossley - - - N. 3	*217	153	121 7 6
	St. James' - - - N. 3	*760	392	354 15 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	224	116	95 0 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 3	493	226	179 13 0
	St. Stephen - - - N. 3	*340	287	242 3 0
	Wagg Street - - W. 2	417	276	249 7 9
	Coppenhall. See CHURCH COPPENHALL.			
	Cotebrook. See TARPORLEY.			
448	CRANAGE - - - N. 6	95	65	54 17 6
449	CREWE (BOROUGH): Crewe - - - - N. 12	837	787	717 5 6
	Crewe, Presbyterian - 12	636	664	605 19 0
			119	73 0 0
	Earle Street - - W. 11	244	214	187 5 0
	Edleston Road - - N. 2	720	612	570 14 0
	High Town, L. & N.W. Railway Company's 2	870	565	549 5 0
	High Town - - - W. 2	*781	641	590 13 8
	Mill Street - - - W. 12	*556	436	405 2 7
			95	60 4 0
	St. Barnabas - - Ch. 1	607	532	465 9 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	480	261	228 7 6
			40	22 4 0
	Wistaston Road, L. & N.W. Railway Company's - - - 12	155	125	106 5 0
449	CREWE (Nantwich Union): Crewe Green - - Ch. 12	146	123	127 1 7
447	CROWTON - - - N. 5	*146	102	76 13 0
	Dane Bridge. See LEFTWICH.			

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	Cheshire—*cont.*			£ s.
446	DARESBURY, U.D.: Daresbury - - - Bd. 7	206	207	151 1
	Hatton, Infants - - Bd. 7	58	55	29 5
	Moore, Infants - - Bd. 7	107	31	25 7
	Preston-on-the-Hill, Infants - - - Bd. 7	73	28	21 1
447	DAVENHAM - - - N. 5	*355	317	270 9
			32	23 14
	Dawpool. See THURSTASTON.			
	Dean Row. See BOLLIN FEE.			
	Delamere. See EDDISBURY.			
442	DISLEY STANLEY, U.D.: Disley - - - - N. 5	413	160	142 11
	Disley Lodge - - W. 5	141	56	44 3
	Furness Vale - - Bd. 6	163	101	92 12
	Newtown - - - Bd. 6	280	171	145 1
449	DODCOTT-CUM-WILKESLEY: Burleydam - - - N. 6	131	93	‡100 9
450	DODDLESTON - - Ch. 5	196	69	‡73 5
443 & 468	DUKINFIELD: Dukinfield Hall - - 12	319	207	155 11
	Dukinfield, Moravian - 12	340	260	195 0
	Old Chapel - - - 12	699	413	422 17
			28	15 2
	St. John's - - - N. 11	*745	409	422 5
	St. Mark's - - - N. 10	*883	462	395 0
	St. Mark's, Wharf Street, Lower, Infants - - - - N. 10	*162	77	58 1
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	212	122	90 5
	Victoria - - - B. 5	296	208	159 0
	Wellington Street - B. 12	193	140	105 1
	Wharf Street, Furnace Hill - - - - 8	850	276	273 0
445	DUNHAM MASSEY. *See also* ALTRINCHAM: Bowdon, Little Heath 12	151	81	77 1
	Seaman's Moss, Endowed - - - Ch. 11	162	81	78 19
450	DUNHAM-ON-THE-HILL N. 4	49	53	‡67 7
446	DUTTON - - - - Bd. 11	56	53	‡69 5
451	EASTHAM - - - N. 11	*214	184	173 1
444	EATON (Macclesfield Union): Eaton, Christ Church N. 11	147	35	30 0
449	EATON, Endowed - - 4	79	49	42 11
450	ECCLESTON - - - Ch. 6	139	78	‡75 11
447	EDDISBURY: Delamere - - - N. 4	*217	117	107 0
	Edgeley. See STOCKPORT.			
	Ellesmere Port. See WHITBY.			
	Elworth. See SANDBACH.			
	Faddiley. See BRINDLEY AND FADDILEY.			

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	Cheshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
50	FARNDON - - - P. 3	141	108	77 11 4
50	FOULK STAPLEFORD: Hargrave - - - 4	143	45	††59 5 0
	Frankby. See GREASBY.			
56	FRODSHAM LORDSHIP: Frodsham, Endowed - N. 5	234	223 21	193 11 0 13 6 0
56	FRODSHAM TOWNSHIP: Frodsham - - - N. 5	*460	376	318 6 0
55	FULSHAW: Wilmslow, Memorial - 4	209	150	134 6 11
	Wilmslow, Higher Grade - - - B. 2	458	290	300 5 6
	Gatley. See CHEADLE.			
54	GAWSWORTH - - - N. 2	134	77	64 7 0
	Gee Cross. See HYDE.			
	Godley-cum-Newton Green. See HYDE.			
48	GOOSTREY-CUM-BARNSHAW: Goostrey - - - N. 6	*152	72	66 18 0
51	GRANGE: West Kirby - - - N. 10	216	206 22	204 13 0 15 4 0
59	GRAPPENHALL - - N. 5	*194	84	74 2 0
51	GREASBY: Frankby - - - Ch. 10	157	88	††86 11 0
56	GREAT BUDWORTH - Ch. 6	*240	148	123 12 0
51	GREAT MEOLSE - - N. 9	147	70	‡80 0 0
50	GREAT MOLLINGTON: Mollington - - - Ch. 3	100	42	††57 15 0
51	GREAT NESTON: Neston - - - N. 11	*395	299	261 12 6
50	GREAT SAUGHALL - N. 5	176	125	96 15 0
51	GREAT SUTTON: Eleanor - - - 5	111	48	40 16 0
54	GREAT WARFORD: Warford - - - W. 1	65	36	31 9 0
50	GUILDEN SUTTON - Ch. 6	105	66	†59 9 6
55	HALE BARNS - - N. 6	*148	81	60 12 0
46	HALTON: Halton - - - - P. 6	225	135	118 2 6
	Halton Grammar - 6	163	116 20	104 8 0 10 4 0
	Handbridge. See CHESTER.			
53	HANDFORTH: Handforth - - - N. 4	*258	123	124 4 0
	Hazel Grove - - W. 2	699	494	513 3 3
50	HANDLEY - - - Ch. 6	81	48	††51 16 8
49	HANKELOW - - - Ch. 6	88	50	51 5 0

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	Cheshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Hargrave. See FOULK STAPLEFORD.			
447	HARTFORD - - - N. 5	*352	225	175 5 0
450	HARTHILL - - - 5	139	88	×94 19 9
449	HASLINGTON: Haslington - - - N. 10	*359	221	185 17 6
	Oakhanger Moss - - Ch. 10	78	22	††37 12 0
	Hassall Green. See BECHTON.			
	Hatherlow. See BREDBURY.			
	Hazel Grove. See HANDFORTH.			
446	HELSBY - - - - N. 3	214	170	146 11 0
444	HENBURY-WITH-PEXALL: Henbury - - - Ch. 11	122	59	45 18 0
451	HESWALL-WITH-OLDFIELD: Heswall - - - Ch. 11	356	200	176 4 6
451	HIGHER BEBINGTON - N. 11	302	168	136 5 0
445	HIGH LEGH - - - Ch. 11	*132	115	92 2 0
468	HOLLINGWORTH: Hollingworth - - N. 4	*285	123	110 9 0
	Hollingworth, Co-operative Hall - - B. 4	307	210	185 6 6
	Wedneshough Green - Ch. 4	121	58	49 6 0
448	HOLMES CHAPEL - Mixed 6	86	82	69 13 0
450	HOOLE: All Saints' - - - N. 3	188	170	156 9 0
	Bishop's Fields, Westminster - - - 3	372	251	215 10 0
451	HOOSE: Hoylake - - - N. 9	*438	402	351 15 0
	Hoylake. See HOOSE.			
448	HULME WALFIELD - 3	110	39	††59 0 0
	Hurdsfield. See MACCLESFIELD (BOROUGH).			
450	HUXLEY - - - N. 6	*62	50	††59 18 0
448	HYDE (BOROUGH): Boston Mills, Infants B. 4	150	94	70 10 0
	Flowery Field - - B. 1	1,292	741	792 5 0
	Gee Cross, Undenominational - - - 6	614	249	269 11 0
	Gee Cross, Trinity - N. 6	476	230	220 0 0
	George Street - - B. 2	444	303	310 4 3
468	Godley-cum-Newton Green - - - N. 10	*464	279	248 12 6
448	Hyde - - - - B. 4	482	369	336 8 10
	Hyde - - - - W. 2	79	480	456 15 6
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -	—	113	72 2 0
468	Newton-in-Mottram - N. 10	*442	321	276 7 6

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	Cheshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
443	Hyde (Borough)—*cont.*			
	St. George's - - - N. 7	*308	484	495 8 0
	St. Paul's - - - R. 6	577	237	209 2 8
	St. Thomas - - - Ch. 7	684	451	453 9 5
450	Ince - - - - - N. 6	118	99	‡78 16 0
450	Kelsall, St. Philip's - N. 3	*144	90	72 11 0
444	Kettleshulme - - N. 9	*135	62	‡63 11 8
446	Kingsley:			
	Kingsley and Newton N. 6	265	200	168 2 6
	Knutsford. See Nether Knutsford.			
	Latchford. See Warrington (Borough), Lancashire.			
	Lawton. See Church Lawton.			
448	Leese:			
	Byley-cum-Lees - - N. 4	*68	58	×‡74 12 0
447	Leftwich:			
	Dane Bridge - - N. 5	*474	418	665 15 0
	Leftwich, Infants - N. 7	*67	49	40 8 6
451	Leighton:			
	Parkgate, Infants - Ch. 11	*90	39	23 10 6
	Lindow Common. See Chorley.			
453	Liscard:			
	Egremont, Union Street, Infants, Presbyterian - - 10	171	92	71 0 0
	Liscard - - - N. 10	*278	170	119 16 6
	New Brighton, Egerton Street - - - Ch. 5	305	239	224 4 8
	New Brighton, St. James's - - - N. 5	357	181	140 2 8
	New Brighton - - R. 5	209	88	65 4 0
	Rake Lane - - - B. 10	293	273	238 17 6
	St. Alban's - - - R. 10	203	92	83 0 0
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 10	505	349	325 8 0
447	Little Budworth:			
	Oulton Park - - N. 12	187	103	84 0 0
447	Little Leigh - - Ch. 4	150	43	33 8 0
451	Little Neston:			
	Little Neston - - Ch. 11	211	198	170 11 0
	Neston, St. Winefride's R. 6	56	44	33 0 0
450	Little Stanney:			
	Stanney - - - Ch. 6	105	57	×64 18 0
451	Little Sutton:			
	Sutton-in-Hooton - N. 10	*313	194	179 19 6
477	Lostock Gralam - N. 4	*231	183	156 9 6
451	Lower Bebington:			
	Bebington - - - N. 11	*358	280	258 1 0
	New Ferry - - - N. 11	*636	367	321 2 6
	Lower Peover. See Peover Nether.			
447	Lower Withington - N.	107	62	55 16 0

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	Cheshire—*cont.*			£ s.
445	Lymm:			
	Lymm - - - - N. 6	*454	308	325 [illegible]
	Oughtrington, Mixed - Ch. 6	229	124	121 15
	Oughtrington, Infants Ch. 6	174	67	80 [illegible]
444	Macclesfield (Borough):			
	Broken Cross, St. Thomas - - - - N. 11	*136	82	65 [illegible]
	Christ Church, Higher Grade - - - N. 9	*812	612	620 [illegible]
	Crompton Road - N. 11	*303	240	195 [illegible]
	Forest - - - - Ch. 9	52	33	×21 [illegible]
	Hurdsfield - - - N. 11	846	539	491 [illegible]
	Hurdsfield, Boys and Infants - - - N.	*		
	Lord Street - - B. 10	771	263	254 [illegible]
	Macclesfield, Evening Bd.	—	231	157 [illegible]
	Mill Street - - - W. 11	495	357	357 [illegible]
	Newtown, Christ Church - - - N. 10	225	205	179 [illegible]
	Old Church - - N. 9	*832	442	440 [illegible]
	Old Church, Beech Lane 3	151	142	96 [illegible]
	St. Alban's - - - R. 10	564	263	261 [illegible]
	St. Paul's - - - N. 11	*782	657	630 [illegible]
	St. Peter's - - - N. 11	*297	186	191 [illegible]
	Sutton, St. George's - N. 11	*597	295	271 [illegible]
	Sutton, St. George's Branch - - - 10	367	283	254 [illegible]
	Sutton, Bridge Street - W. 10	418	327	302 [illegible]
	Townley Street, Public S	327	210	226 [illegible]
355	Mackfen - - - Ch. 4	78	78	×‡78 [illegible]
355	Malpas:			
	Allport, Endowed - N. 4	240	194	179 [illegible]
	Edge Green - - 4	60	20	‡25 [illegible]
	Institute, Evening -	—	15	10 [illegible]
	Malpas, Infants - - Ch. 4	130	99	67 [illegible]
446	Manley - - - Ch. 5	137	85	‡90 [illegible]
355	Marbury-with-Quoisley:			
	Marbury - - - Ch. 4	*170	96	86 [illegible]
450	Marlston-cum-Lache	*		
443	Marple:			
	High Lane - - - N. 10	*330	159	170 [illegible]
	Marple - - - N. 10	*390	196	155 [illegible]
	Marple, Low, St. Martin's - - - - Ch. 4	162	135	129 [illegible]
	The Albert - - - B. 11	341	227	228 [illegible]
447	Marston - - - N. 4	352	292 25	254 [illegible] 10 [illegible]
444	Marton (Macclesfield Union):			
	Marton - - - N. 2	*89	45	‡33 [illegible]
447	Marton (Northwich Union):			
	Whitegate - - - 4	159	70	57 [illegible]
445	Mere:			
	(Mrs. L. Brooke's) - N. 11	175	83	72 [illegible]
	Micklehurst. See Mossley (Borough), Lancashire.			
450	Mickle Trafford - P. 6	153	68	‡73 [illegible]
447	Middlewich:			
	Middlewich - - - N. 4	*665	369 28	305 [illegible] 23 [illegible]
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	94	56	54 [illegible]
	Millbrook. See Stalybridge.			

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Cheshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
MINSHULL VERNON - N. 10	*128	59	‡58 11 0
MOBBERLEY:			
Mobberley - - - Ch. 5	197	111	89 16 0
Mobberley, Infants - Ch. 5	113	35	26 5 0
Mollington. See GREAT MOLLINGTON.			
MONKS COPPENHALL:			
New Street - - - Ch. 2	131	85	73 5 0
MORETON - - - N. 11	*153	2	64 6 0
Morley Green. See POWNALL FEE.			
Mossley. See CONGLETON (BOROUGH).			
MOTTRAM:			
Mottram-in-Longdendale - - - - N. 10	*364	142	126 7 0
Mottram-in-Longdendale, Broadbottom (Bankfield) - - N. 10	*284	207	164 0 0
MOTTRAM, ST. ANDREW N. 11	75	69	‡54 15 0
MOULTON - - - N. 7	*75	74	53 13 0
NANTWICH:			
Nantwich - - - N. 7	*659	637	512 12 6
Nantwich, St. Anne's - R. 1	132	51	32 15 10
Nantwich - - - W. 10	*463	445	389 7 6
Wood Street - - N. 7	247	159	131 9 0
Neston. See GREAT NESTON AND LITTLE NESTON.			
NETHER KNUTSFORD:			
Knutsford, Boys - - P. 11	167	160	147 16 8
Knutsford, Girls - - Ch. 11	132	136	119 0 0
Knutsford, Infants - N. 11	242	144	114 0 0
Knutsford - - - R. 11	137	35	29 2 0
St. Cross - - - Ch. 1	268	199	204 7 6
Nether Tabley. See TABLEY INFERIOR.			
NEWBOLD ASTBURY:			
Astbury - - - N. 3	*310	114	113 5 0
New Brighton. See LISCARD.			
New Ferry. See LOWER BEBINGTON.			
Newton-in-Mottram. See HYDE (BOROUGH).			
Newton Moor. See HYDE (BOROUGH).			
NORBURY - - - N. 2	*618	275	279 7 8
NORLEY - - - N. 3	145	97	70 5 0
NORTHEN:			
Northenden - - N. 5	*150	70	52 10 0
NORTHEN ETCHELLS:			
Shadow Moss - - N. 11	*123	90	94 6 0
Sharstone - - - N. 5	*208	103	94 14 0
NORTH RODE - - Ch. 2	80	53	††67 9 6

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	Cheshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
447	NORTHWICH:			
	Northwich - - - B. 7	248	202	176 15 0
	Northwich - - - R. 5	337	271	220 13 0
	Northwich - - - W. 5	364	166	125 16 6
	Oakhanger Moss. See HASLINGTON.			
448	ODD RODE:			
	Odd Rode, Boys and Infants - - - 3	206	140	119 0 0
	Rode Heath - - N. 3	151	115	100 12 6
	Woodcock's Well (Mow-Cop) - - N. 3	308	218	185 12 6
			20	11 0 0
443	OFFERTON - - - Ch. 12	127	48	43 10 6
445	OLLERTON - - - Ch. 4	117	54	††60 12 0
	Oughtrington. See LYMM.			
	Oulton Park. See LITTLE BUDWORTH.			
447	OVER:			
	High Street - - Bd. 5	639	567	496 2 6
			21	16 16 0
	Meadow Bank - - Bd. 4	204	186	169 3 6
	St. John's - - - N. 5	*410	361	304 1 6
	Winsford - - - N. 5	*364	247	205 5 6
444	OVER ALDERLEY - N. 11	*91	50	37 14 0
			6	3 6 0
	Over Peover. See PEOVER SUPERIOR.			
618	OVIATT SHOCKLACH:			
	Shocklach - - - N. 4	95	55	††65 13 0
	Oxton. See BIRKENHEAD (BOROUGH).			
	Parkgate. See LEIGHTON.			
445	PARTINGTON, Infants - 4	68	52	44 4 0
449	PECKFORTON - - 12	60	53	53 0 0
444	PEOVER NETHER:			
	Lower Peover - - Ch. 5	180	118	88 10 0
445	PEOVER SUPERIOR:			
	Over Peover - - Ch. 11	131	76	71 19 0
445	PICKMERE - - - Ch. 11	53	32	††43 4 0
	Portwood. See STOCKPORT (BOROUGH).			
444	POTT SHRIGLEY - - Ch. 4	122	34	‡48 15 0
452	POULTON - - - Ch. 6	60	13	×‡36 1 0
452	POULTON-CUM-SEACOMBE:			
	Poulton-cum-Seacombe Ch. 10	200	49	35 10 6
	Poulton Road - - Bd. 1	754	679	594 2 0
	Seacombe - - - N. 10	*787	711	658 15 0
	Seacombe Oakdale Mission, Evening -	—	18	9 8 0
	Seacombe - - - R. 10	470	305	297 15 0
	§Seacombe - - - W. 10	*526	489	435 8 0
445	POWNAL FEE:			
	Morley Green - - 5	141	72	69 4 6
	Styal, The Oak - - B. 2	214	128	104 11 6
444	POYNTON-WITH-WORTH:			
	Lord Vernon's - -	10	531	412 402 3 0

					Annual Grants.	
		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average Attendance.	Amount.		
444	PRESTBURY - - - Ch. 10	121	101	101 10 6		
450	PULFORD - - - Ch. 6	170	94	†87 13 0		
444	RAINOW:					
	Rainow - - - N. 10	*174	57	54 6 0		
	Township - - - 10	134	77	85 9 6		
	Rock Ferry. See BIRKENHEAD (BOROUGH).					
	Rode Heath. See ODD RODE.					
443	ROMILEY:					
	Greave Fold Eden - B. 4	74	37	30 5 0		
	Romiley - - - N. 11	*285	149	139 8 0		
445	ROSTHERNE - - - N. 11	262	113	106 3 6		
447	RUDHEATH - - - N. 6	165	175	149 5 6		
446	RUNCORN:					
	Greenway Road - - Bd. 7	481	505	441 17 6		
			40	32 4 0		
	Holy Trinity - - N. 7	*681	504	441 0 0		
	Mill Brow - - - Bd. 7	124	123	104 11 0		
	New Town Mission - 7	202	191	143 5 0		
	Runcorn - - - N. 7	915	849	746 17 6		
	Runcorn - - - B. 7	226	219	196 13 0		
	Runcorn - - - W. 7	*633	660	577 10 0		
456	SAIGHTON:					
	Duke of Westminster's 3	137	69	70 14 6		
	St. Cross. See NETHER KNUTSFORD.					
445	SALE:					
	Lodge - - - - 3	150	119	95 2 0		
	St. Anne's - - - Ch. 11	*307	221	203 19 0		
	Sale - - - - B. 1	178	91	76 8 6		
	Township - - - 1	706	587	566 10 0		
	Saltney-cum-Lache. See CHESTER.					
448	SANDBACH:					
	Elworth, St. Peter's - N. 6	270	196	137 4 0		
	Heath - - - - N. 7	113	126	97 5 0		
	Sandbach - - - N. 7	*697	523	459 7 6		
	Sandbach - - - W. 7	357	273	232 17 6		
	Wheelock - - - B. 6	277	167	148 4 0		
	Seacombe. See POULTON-CUM-SEACOMBE.					
	Seaman's Moss. See DUNHAM MASSEY.					
	Shadow Moss. See NORTHEN ETCHELLS.					
	Sharstone. See NORTHEN ETCHELLS.					
449	SHAVINGTON-CUM-GRESTY - - - Bd. 12	250	233	190 17 6		
	Shocklach. See OVIATT SHOCKLACH.					
444	SIDDINGTON:					
	Siddington and Capesthorne - - - N. 11	*129	89	75 19 6		
448	SMALLWOOD - - - N. 2	*311	76	71 5 0		
449	SPURSTOW:					
	Lord Crewe's - - 6	128	56	51 16 0		
448	STALYBRIDGE (BOROUGH):					
	Buckton Vale, St. James - - - Ch. 6	288	126	122 18 0		
	Canal Street - - W. 5	503	224	203 1 0		
	Castle Hall - - - N. 2	583	320	286 5 0		
			36	19 10 0		
	Christ Church - - N 5	467	304	262 2 0		
	Heyrod Union - - B. 6	266	87	76 13 0		
			15	4 10 0		
	Hob Hill - - - - 5	635	304	264 5 0		
	Melbourne Street - B. 3	254	126	47 0 0		
	Millbrook, St. James' N. 6	*397	242	223 1 0		
	New, St. George's - Ch. 3	444	170	150 14 0		
	Old, St. George's Cooker Hill - - - - Ch. 3	631	302	265 0 0		
	St. Paul's - - - N. 2	585	253	226 11 0		
	St. Peter's - - - B. 6	530	309	244 10 0		
	Stalybridge, Evening Bd.	—	128	35 6 0		
449	STAPELEY:					
	Wybunbury, Broad Lane - - - - N. 6	151	97	0 0		
	Stanney. See LITTLE STANNEY.					
443	STOCKPORT (BOROUGH):					
	Brentnall Street, Higher Grade - - W. 10	857	518	0 0		
	Cale Green - - - B. 8	851	308	0 0		
	Chestergate - - B. 12	363	306	0 1		
	Edgeley - - - B. 11	*895	357	0 0		
	Edgeley, St. Matthew's Ch. 4	*948	709	0 0		
	Edgeley - - - W. 2	555	542	0 0		
	Great Moor - - - Ch. 2	216	206	0 0		
	Hanover Chapel - 5	606	309	0 1		
	Heaton Norris, All Saints' - - - Ch. 5	339	293	0 1		
			15	0 0		
	Heaton Norris, Christ Church - - - N. 13	869	697	0 0		
	Heaton Norris, Hope Memorial - - - Ch. 12	201	119	0 0		
	Heaton Norris, Lancashire Hill - - B. 3	606	339	0 0		
	Heaton Norris, St. Mary's - - - B. 3	239	203	0 0		
	Improvement Society, Evening - - -	—	98	0 0		
	Little Moor, Union Chapel - - - B. 5	650	333	0 0		
	Mechanics Institute, Evening - - -	—	45	0 0		
	New Bridge Lane - B. 5	466	354	0 0		
	‖Portwood, Higher Grade - - - W. 10	*913	617	0 0		
	Portwood, St. Paul's - N. 4	*575	505	0 0		
	St. Peter's - - - N. 7	*283	279	0 0		
	St. Thomas' - - N. 7	*1,005	1,005	0 0		
	Stockport - - - B. 10	529	323	0 0		
	Stockport - - - N. 7	*1,253	490	0 0		
	Stockport - - - B.	970	535	0 0		
443	STOCKPORT ETCHELLS:					
	Long Lane, Congregational 5	120	44	0 0		
	Stockton Heath. See APPLETON.					
451	STORETON - - - Ch. 11	86	39	0 0		
446	STRETTON - - - N. 6	134	103	0 0		

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	Cheshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Styal. See POWNALL FEE.			
	Sutton-in-Hooton. See LITTLE SUTTON.			
	SUTTON (E.M.). *See also* MACCLESFIELD (BOROUGH):			
	Langley - - - Bd. 6	120	102	100 3 0
	St. George's, Infants and Sunday - -	*		
	St. James' - - - N. 10	*120	84	76 7 6
	SWETTENHAM - - N. 6	101	48	49 2 0
	TABLEY INFERIOR:			
	Nether Tabley - - Ch. 11	110	78	82 0 0
	TARPORLEY:			
	Cotebrook - - - N. 4	*88	63	42 17 6
	Tarporley - - - B. 4	168	82	71 15 0
	Tarporley - - - N. 4	*198	166	146 0 0
	TARVIN - - - - N. 3	*206	167	147 16 0
	TATTENHALL:			
	Tattenhall - - - B. 5	152	87	34 4 0
	Tattenhall - - - N. 5	*234	125	123 5 6
	Taxall. See FERNILEE (DERBYSHIRE).			
	THELWALL, E.M. - N. 5	123	107	97 10 0
	THORNTON HOUGH:			
	All Saints' - - - Ch. 11	162	106	89 19 0
	THORNTON-LE-MOOR - Ch. 4	97	49	††62 5 0
	THURSTASTON:			
	Dawpool - - - N. 10	90	55	×‡77 5 0
	TILSTONE FERNALL:			
	Tilstone - - - Ch. 12	291	146	142 3 6
	TILSTON - - - - P. 5	186	62	††70 16 4
	TIMPERLEY:			
	St. Andrew's Mission N. 2	143	54	45 18 0
	Timperley - - - N. 2	*391	214	196 4 8
	TINTWISTLE:			
	Tintwistle - - - B. 4	*445	153	134 3 6
	Tintwistle - - - N. 4	*315	100	91 2 0
	Woodhead - - - Ch. 4	78	27	×‡44 11 0
	TOFT - - - - - Ch. 4	40	38	29 6 0
	Tranmere. See BIRKENHEAD (BOROUGH).			
	UPTON (Chester Union):			
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	*161	71	59 13 0
	UPTON (Wirrall Union):			
	St. Joseph - - - R. 10	73	26	26 13 0
	Upton - - - - N. 10	151	69	66 11 0
	UTKINTON - - - N. 5	*58	75	59 7 0
	WALGHERTON:			
	Wybunbury, Delve's Charity - - - 6	195	56	49 0 0
	WALLASEY - - - Ch. 10	408	278	231 7 0
	WARBURTON - - - Ch. 4	124	81	‡92 16 0
	Warford. See GREAT WARFORD.			
449	WARMINGHAM - - Ch. 10	141	111	101 2 0
450	WAVERTON - - - Ch. 3	176	65	‡77 12 6
447	WEAVERHAM, ACTON, AND CUDDINGTON, U.D.:			
	Sandyway - - - Bd. 5	119	119	105 2 0
	Weaverham - - Bd. 5	*342	282	232 16 0
	Wedneshough Green. See HOLLINGWORTH.			
443	WERNETH, E.M.:			
	Compstall, St. Paul's - N. 10	470	190	182 4 0
	WEST KIRBY. See GRANGE.			
449	WESTON (Nantwich Union):			
	Delve's, Girls - - Ch. 10	60	38	36 2 0
	Lord Crewe's, Boys - 10	77	44	37 8 0
446	WESTON (Runcorn Union):			
	Weston - - - Ch. 6	*221	120	105 0 0
	Weston - - - W. 6	289	137	111 8 0
	Weston Point - - Ch. 6	187	164	134 0 6
	St. John Baptist - - R. 6	84	35	28 0 6
447	WHARTON:			
	Dierden St. - - - N. 5	100	88	66 0 0
	Wharton - - - N. 5	*704	632	553 0 0
448	WHEELOCK - - - Ch. 6	216	145	119 14 6
	See also SANDBACH.			
	Whitegate. See MARTON.			
	Whiteley Green. See ADLINGTON.			
451	WHITBY:			
	Ellesmere Port - - N. 11	*251	210	191 18 0
	Ellesmere Port, Prim. Meth. - - - 11	330	338	274 13 0
446	WHITLEY, U.D. - - Bd. 6	100	62	50 11 0
444	WILD BOAR CLOUGH:			
	Crag - - - - N. 9	61	26	×‡47 13 0
449	WILLASTON (Nantwich Union):			
	Willaston - - - Bd. 5	240	210	181 10 6
451	WILLASTON (Wirrall Union) - - - Ch. 6	163	136	132 3 8
450	WILLINGTON, Mixed - N. 5	95	56	×58 15 0
	Wilmslow. See BOLLIN FEE AND FULSHAW.			
447	WIMBOLDSLEY, CLIVE, AND OCCLESTONE, U.D.:			
	Occlestone - - - Bd. 4	45	45	‡52 12 6
444	WINCLE - - - - Ch. 10	99	51	††59 12 0
447	WINNINGTON:			
	Winnington Park - - 3	711	597	646 1 0
			173	138 12 0
	Winsford. See OVER.			
449	WISTASTON - - - Ch. 11	176	92	81 19 0
447	WITTON-CUM-TWAMBROOKS:			
	Witton - - - N. 7	*827	819	743 15 6
	Witton, Paradise St. - N. 7	211	218	164 10 0
450	WOODBANK - - - N. 3	*53	23	×‡43 8 6

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	Cheshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
451	WOODCHURCH - - N. 10	168	92	×‡108 16 0
	Woodcock's Well. See ODD RODE.			
444	WOODFORD - - - N. 1	*128	56	‡57 13 0
	Woodhead. See TINTWISTLE.			
	Woodley. See BREDBURY.			
449	WORLESTON - - - N. 6	*163	86	×†97 17 0
449	WRENBURY - WITH - FRITH, U.D.:			
	Broomhall - - - Bd. 6	113	67	64 1 0
	Wrenbury - - - Bd. 6	223	146	138 9 6
	Wybunbury. See STAPELEY AND WALGHERTON.			
449	WYBUNBURY, Girls - Ch. 6	119	62	44 8 6
	CORNWALL.			
291	ALTERNON:			
	Alternon - - - N. 6	*183	91	74 1 6
	Bolventor - - - Bd. 6	66	49	†‡55 8 0
292	ANTONY:			
	Antony - - - Ch. 5	75	54	43 7 0
	Merifield - - - Ch. 5	126	76	52 7 6
	Torpoint - - - Ch. 5	454	213	186 1 0
			18	11 0 0
	Torpoint - - - W. 5	270	172	160 0 6
294	BLISLAND, U.D. - - Bd. 5	143	57	‡61 4 6
293	BOCONNOC - - - P. 3	76	40	‡42 4 0
294	BODMIN (BOROUGH):			
	Bodmin - - - N. 5	*492	338	295 15 0
	Bodmin - - - W. 5	304	156	134 16 6
290	BOSCASTLE, U.D. - - Bd. 7	*154	111	94 0 0
292	BOTUS FLEMING - - Ch. 5	32	24	†‡39 4 0
291	BOYTON AND NORTHCOTT, U.D. - - - Bd. 6	84	54	†‡67 5 0
299	BREAGE:			
	Herland Cross - - Bd. 5	160	58	50 15 0
	St. Breage - - - N. 5	*192	119	99 11 0
	Wheal Vor - - - Bd. 5	196	48	37 7 0
293	BROADOAK:			
	Braddock - - - Ch. 3	68	28	†‡45 18 0
	Budehaven. See STRATTON.			
298	BUDOCK:			
	Budock - - - N. 2	*240	72	67 1 0
	Penwerris - - - Ch. 2	209	74	56 9 6
293	CALLINGTON:			
	Callington - - N. 3	*510	142	117 18 0
			22	11 6 0
	Callington - - - W. 3	295	153	116 19 0
280	CALSTOCK:			
	Calstock - - - N. 4	*247	103	90 2 6
			31	15 6 0
	Delaware Road - - Bd. 4	150	173	151 7 6
			32	19 6 0
	Gunnislake - - - Bd. 4	*371	367	321 2 6
			30	17 0 0
	Harrowbarrow - - Bd. 4	200	146	127 9 6

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	Cornwall—*cont.*			£ s. d.
280	Calstock—*cont.*			
	Latchley - - - Bd. 4	153	92	90 15 0
	Town - - - - Bd. 4	129	115	94 17 0
300	CAMBORNE:			
	Basset Road - - Bd. 11	521	405	373 10 0
	Beacon - - - Bd. 11	112	83	69 9 0
	Kehelland - - - Bd. 11	126	88	65 7 0
	Penponds - - - N. 11	232	124	99 2 0
	Roskear - - - Bd. 11	814	629	501 5 0
	Roskear, Evening -	—	27	13 12 0
	St. John's - - - R. 11	85	22	14 10 0
	Town - - - - N. 11	*304	227	197 13 0
	Troon - - - - Bd. 11	310	248	204 1 0
	Tuckingmills, All Saints - - - N.	*		
	Camelford. See LANTEGLOS-BY-CAMELFORD.			
294	CARDYNHAM:			
	Cardynham - - - Bd. 5	99	62	57 11 0
	Cardynham - - - N.	*		
	Cawsand and Kingsand. See MAKER AND RAME.			
	Chynhale. See SITHNEY.			
	Coads Green. See NORTHILL.			
295	COLAN:			
	Mountjoy - - - Bd. 6	60	31	†33 11 0
298	CONSTANTINE:			
	Constantine - - - B.	*		
	Constantine, Girls - N. 2	188	98	87 1 0
	Gweek - - - N. 2	57	25	15 4 0
	Ponjeravah, Boys - N. 2	121	65	54 13 0
295	CRANTOCK - - - Bd. 6	66	41	†33 15 0
	Cremyll. See MAKER AND RAME.			
	Crofthole. See SHEVIOCK.			
299	CROWAN:			
	Clowance, Boys - - Bd. 6	216	73	70 7 0
	Crowan, Girls - - Bd. 6	*115	53	33 0 0
	Leedstown - - - Bd. 6	239	189	165 1 0
	Praze, Infants - - Bd. 6	49	44	36 5 0
295	CUBERT - - - - Ch. 6	63	44	†35 7 0
299	CURY - - - - Ch. 7	94	43	†35 4 0
	Cusgarne. See GWENNAP.			
290	DAVIDSTOW - - - Bd. 7	85	53	††54 11 0
	Devoran. See ST. FEOCK.			
	Devyock. See ST. GERMANS.			
293	DULOE:			
	Duloe - - - - P. 3	113	90	76 4 0
	Duloe Hill, St. Mary's N. 3	39	19	15 4 0
293	EAST AND WEST LOOE, U.D. - - Bd. 3	*487	393	325 5 0
	East Newlyn. See NEWLYN.			

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	Cornwall—*cont.*			£ s. d.
291	EGLOSKERRY - - Ch. 6	74	60	53 17 0
294	ENDELLION: Port Isaac - - Bd. 5	240	217	189 17 6
298	FALMOUTH, U.D.: Falmouth - - Bd. 2	463	427	375 4 7
	§Falmouth - - B. 4	940	461	433 0 0
	Falmouth - - N. 2	*571	400	337 11 6
	Flushing. See MYLOR.			
296	FOWEY - - Bd. 10	291	226	222 0 0
299	GERMOE - - Bd. 5	185	86	64 19 0
297	GERRANS - - P. 4	*159	122	107 2 11
296	GORRAN - - Bd. 10	196	118	98 9 6
	Grade and Ruan Minor. See RUAN MINOR.			
296	GRAMPOUND: Grampound with Creed - - N. 10	*135	90	70 4 0
301	GULVAL: Cross - - Bd. 10	259	140	119 18 0
			33	14 0 0
	Trythall - - Bd.	131	66	‡62 14 6
300	GWENNAP: Church Town - - N.	*		
	Cusgarne - - Bd. 3	143	95	74 6 6
	Cusgarne - - N.	*		
	Launer - - Bd. 3	310	281	245 17 6
	St. Day - - Bd. 3	400	233	203 17 6
300	GWINEAR: St. Gwinear - - N. 11	96	47	36 6 0
	Wall - - W. 6	228	104	91 0 0
300	GWITHIAN: Conner Downs - - Ch. 7	109	82	56 11 6
	Hayle, Copperhouse. See PHILLACK.			
	Hayle. See ST. ERTH.			
294	HELLAND - - N. 5	43	19	×29 5 6
299	HELSTON (BOROUGH): Helston - - N. 5	453	297	244 4 6
	Helston - - W. 5	*261	202	176 15 0
	Herodsfoot. See LANREATH.			
	Hessenford. See ST. GERMANS.			
300	ILLOGAN: Barncoose - - Bd. 3	193	206	180 5 0
	Carnkie - - Bd. 3	241	157	133 4 0
	Illogan, Boys and Girls - - Bd. 3	*346	260	221 2 0
	Nancekuke, Mixed - Bd. 3	93	47	39 1 0
	Pool - - Bd. 3	*450	302	257 13 0
	Portreath, Girls and Infants - - Bd. 3	99	104	93 16 0
289	JACOBSTOW - - Bd. 5	60	41	†‡55 17 0
297	KEA: Baldhu - - Bd. 1	*229	115	99 4 6
	Kea - - Bd. 1	105	71	60 8 6

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	Cornwall—*cont.*			£ s. d.
297	KENWYN, U.D.: Chacewater - - Bd. 1	*276	210	199 14 9
	St. George - - N. 1	*210	173	141 17 0
	Shortlanesend - - Bd. 1	143	66	54 6 0
289	KILKHAMPTON: Kilkhampton - - N. 5	*203	83	86 2 6
	Kilkhampton - - W. 5	*123	55	57 10 6
297	LADOCK: Grampound Road - Ch. 3	72	59	53 2 0
	Ladock - - Ch. 12	110	87	65 1 6
	Lamorna. See ST. BURYAN.			
299	LANDEWEDNACK - Bd. 7	107	92	75 12 6
292	LANDRAKE-WITH-ST. ERNEY: Landrake - - Ch. 5	185	101	95 14 6
			23	15 0 0
292	LANDULPH - - P. 5	*94	52	‡51 9 0
294	LANHYDROCK - - Ch. 5	115	75	×‡83 10 0
294	LANIVET: Lanivet, Endowed - Ch. 5	120	57	49 14 0
	Nantstallon - - Bd. 5	63	43	34 7 6
294	LANLIVERY: Boslimon - - Bd. 5	53	23	18 8 6
	Churchtown - - Bd. 5	138	52	45 11 0
			19	12 6 0
293	LANREATH: Herodsfoot - - N. 3	77	43	†‡61 9 4
	Lanreath - - N. 3	*64	69	‡70 7 6
290	LANTEGLOS-BY-CAMELFORD: Camelford - - N. 7	*287	199	161 11 0
293	LANTEGLOS-BY-FOWEY: Boddinnic - - Bd. 3	63	45	†43 13 6
	Polruan - - Bd. 3	*226	201	166 15 0
289	LAUNCELLS - - N. 5	*86	47	‡49 19 6
291	LAUNCESTON (BOROUGH): Launceston - - Bd. 6	*319	251	223 12 0
	Launceston - - N. 6	*405	200	191 5 0
	Launceston Working Lads' Institute, Evening - - -	—	35	19 0 0
	St. Stephen's - - Bd. 6	177	88	81 3 0
291	LAWHITTON - - Ch. 6	96	33	†36 8 6
	Lelant. See UNY LELANT.			
	Lerrin. See ST. VEEP.			
291	LEWANNICK - - Bd. 6	132	64	58 14 1
291	LEZANT: Lezant - - - N.	*		
	Trekenner - - Bd. 6	129	75	‡79 10 0
293	LINKINHORNE: Sharpland - - Bd. 3	78	70	59 3 0
	Upton Cross - - Bd. 3	443	159	116 10 6
293	LISKEARD, U.D.: Dobwalls - - Bd. 3	79	83	71 15 0
	Liskeard - - Bd. 3	*406	221	207 1 6
	Liskeard - - N. 3	423	232	208 4 6
	Trewidland - - Bd. 3	78	54	‡55 18 0

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	Cornwall—*cont.*			£ s. d.
295	LITTLE PETHERICK - N. 6	57	22	×32 2 0
294	LOSTWITHIEL - - Bd. 5	319	213	195 12 4
301	LUDGVAN:			
	Churchtown - - Bd. 10	217	140	122 10 0
	Ludgvan - - - N. 10	*119	73	74 19 6
	Whitecross - - - Bd. 10	85	83	67 3 0
294	LUXULLION:			
	Lockengate - - - Bd. 5	50	23	7 5 8
	Luxulyan - - - Bd. 5	*195	58	52 15 0
298	MABE - - - - N. 4	140	95	78 0 0
301	MADRON:			
	Bosullow - - - Bd. 10	36	14	3 6 0
	Daniel's, Endowed - Ch. 10	258	140	117 11 0
	Hea Moor - - - Bd. 10	128	93	70 10 0
292	MAKER:			
	Cawsand and Kingsand - - - - Ch. 5	466	269	242 17 4
	Cremyll - - - Ch. 5	79	37	†‡51 14 6
	Millbrook - - - N. 5	*456	302	264 5 0
299	MANACCAN, U.D. - - Bd. 5	156	54	46 15 0
301	MARAZION:			
	Marazion, Girls - - Bd. 10	160	108	94 10 0
	Sir C. Cole's - - 10	99	65	63 7 6
289	MARHAM CHURCH - N. 5	*131	83	64 15 0
299	MAWGAN-IN-MENEAGE, U.D.:			
	Carraboue, Boys - - Bd. 5	80	36	30 12 0
	Carras - - - - Bd. 5	75	42	38 17 0
	St. Martin, Girls - - Bd. 5	70	42	32 18 0
295	MAWGAN-IN-PYDER - Bd. 6	177	76	62 10 6
298	MAWNAN Village - - 4	180	87	77 7 6
293	MENHENIOT:			
	Menheniot - - - N. 3	*155	124	106 17 4
	Merrymeet - - - N. 3	130	60	61 8 0
	Merifield. See ANTONY.			
	Merrymeet. See MENHENIOT.			
297	MERTHER - - - Ch. 4	50	12	†19 6 0
296	MEVAGISSEY - - - Bd. 10	486	408	357 0 0
	Millbrook. See MAKER.			
289	MOORWINSTOW:			
	St. Mark's - - - N. 4	*144	49	†‡59 1 6
301	MORVAH - - - Bd. 7	45	39	×‡58 5 6
293	MORVAL:			
	Morval - - - - P. 3	69	44	36 6 0
	Trenod - - - Ch. 3	78	41	‡41 12 0
	Mousehole. See PAUL.			
297	MULLION - - - Bd. 7	112	91	80 1 1
298	MYLOR:			
	Bridge - - - - N. 2	264	192	168 0 0
	Flushing - - - Ch. 2	209	162	141 15 0

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	Cornwall—*cont.*			£ s.
298	Mylor—*cont.*			
	Mrs. Enys' - - - Ch. 2	47	41	33 3
	Nancledrea. See TOWEDNACK.			
295	NEWLYN:			
	East Newlyn - - Ch. 6	236	101	85 19
	Oxnam, Infants - - Ch. 6	66	50	36 3
	Newlyn. See PAUL.			
291	NORTH HILL:			
	Coads Green - - W. 6	160	57	49 17
	North Hill - - - N. 6	190	91	75 5
288	NORTH TAMERTON - Bd. 5	134	78	64 7
295	PADSTOW - - - Bd. 6	390	219	173 4
301	PAUL:			
	Churchtown - - Bd. 6	201	171	153 5
	Mousehole - - - W. 6	*395	258	194 1
	Newlyn - - - Bd. 6	385	380	313 1
	Newlyn, Evening -	—	11	1 16
	Newlyn - - - W. 6	*307	259	226 11
329	PELYNT - - - - N. 3	*125	102	99 1
	Penponds. See CAMBORNE.			
298	PENRYN (BOROUGH):			
	Penryn, Boys - - N. 2	*128	82	73 17
	Penryn, Girls - - N. 2	*228	203	161 4
	Penryn - - - W. 2	*344	226	190 4
	Pensilva. See ST. IVE.			
	Penwerris. See BUDOCK.			
301	PENZANCE (BOROUGH):			
	Penzance - - N. 10	*717	570	498 12
	Penzance - - - R. 10	113	47	36 1
	Penzance - - - W. 10	550	411	359 13
	St. Paul's - - - Ch. 10	420	429	367 14
298	PERRANARWORTHAL - Bd. 2	234	161	96 7
301	PERRANUTHNOE:			
	Goldsithney - - Bd. 10	137	71	52 4
297	PERRANZABULOE:			
	Goonhavern - - - Bd. 3	223	131	122 15
	Penwortha - - - Bd. 3	178	91	81 1
	Perranzabuloe - - N.	*		
300	PHILLACK:			
	Church Town - - Ch.	70		
	Hayle Copperhouse - W. 6	410	220	187 4
	Phillack - - - N. 7	410	222	169 2
297	PHIRLEIGH - - - P. 4	*60	32	23 6
292	PILLATON - - - N. 5	96	34	27 1
	Piper's Pool. See TREWEN.			
	Polkerris. See TYWARDREATH.			
	Porthleven. See SITHNEY.			
	Porthpean. See ST. AUSTELL.			
289	POUGHILL - - - Ch. 5	50	30	23 11
289	POUNDSTOCK - - Bd. 5	80	57	53 11

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	Cornwall—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	PROBUS:			
	Probus - - - - P. 12	*270	62	55 19 0
	Probus - - - - W. 12	196	88	71 14 0
	QUETHIOCK - - - N. 5	*95	65	‡57 13 6
	REDRUTH:			
	East End - - - Bd. 3	495	257	224 17 6
	Treleigh, Mixed - - Bd. 3	206	158	151 12 0
	Trewirgie - - - Bd. 3	758	653	571 7 6
	ROCHE - - - - Bd. 10	*264	197	163 3 6
	RUAN LANIHORNE - N. 4	*38	36	†40 9 0
	RUAN MINOR:			
	Grade and Ruan Minor - - - N. 7	*105	100	97 10 0
	ST. AGNES:			
	Blackwater - - - Bd. 3	159	124	108 10 0
	Mithian - - - Bd. 3	260	115	93 6 6
	Mount Hawke - - Bd. 3	222	113	102 12 0
	St. Agnes - - - B.	*		
	Town, Boys - - - Bd. 3	168	67	62 12 6
	Town, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 3	300	156	111 9 8
	ST. ALLEN - - - Bd. 12	123	70	‡71 5 0
	ST. AUSTELL:			
	Boscoppa - - - Bd. 10	133	116	95 10 0
	Bugle - - - - Bd. 10	203	151	130 18 0
			20	16 14 0
	Carclaze - - - Bd. 10	328	214	209 0 0
	Carthew - - - Bd. 10	142	100	70 9 0
	Central - - - Bd. 10	*590	407	372 6 6
			14	9 2 0
	Charlestown - - Bd. 10	143	99	86 12 6
	Mount Charles - - Bd. 10	*523	346	338 5 0
			25	16 18 0
	Pentewan - - - Bd. 10	124	58	53 11 0
	Porthpean - - - 10	62	29	16 3 8
	Trethurgy - - - Bd.	52	—	—
	Treverbyn - - - Bd. 10	226	145	140 4 6
			18	12 12 0
	ST. BLAZEY:			
	Biscovey, St. Mary - Bd. 10	*220	132	107 4 0
	St. Blazey - - - Bd. 10	*355	318	254 12 6
	St. Breage. See BREAGE.			
	ST. BREOCK AND EGLOSHAYLE, U.D.:			
	Wadebridge - - Bd. 5	511	282	246 15 0
	Washaway - - - Bd. 5	50	23	1 9 1
	ST. BREWARD - - N. 7	152	85	78 12 6
	ST. BURYAN:			
	Lamorna, St. Buryan Ch. 10	79	63	††48 17 6
	St. Buryan - - - N. 10	*260	127	123 2 6
	ST. CLEER:			
	Darite, Lord Robartes' 3	149	102	86 4 6
	St. Cleer - - - Bd. 3	206	128	113 16 2
	Trekeive Steps - - Bd. 3	96	69	††84 8 1
	ST. CLETHER - - - Bd. 6	66	31	††47 2 0

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	Cornwall—*cont.*			£ s. d.
295	ST. COLUMB MAJOR:			
	Central - - - Bd. 6	278	206	180 5 0
	Queen's - - - Bd. 6	155	119	107 8 0
			18	11 6 0
295	ST. COLUMB MINOR:			
	Fair Park - - - Bd. 6	225	107	104 0 6
	Newquay - - - Bd. 6	382	253	240 12 0
296	ST. DENNIS - - - Ch. 10	204	176	148 10 0
293	ST. DOMINICK:			
	St. Dominick - - N. 3	*118	45	45 15 0
	St. Dominick - - W. 3	108	73	64 8 0
295	ST. ENODER - - - N. 6	182	112	90 0 0
			11	6 0 0
297	ST. ERME - - - Bd. 12	96	55	55 0 0
301	ST. ERTH:			
	Hayle Foundry - - W. 6	299	163	142 19 7
	St. Erth - - - P. 6	*222	79	65 14 0
	St. Erth - - - W. 6	180	82	59 6 0
295	ST. ERVAN:			
	St. Ervan - - - Bd. 6	104	28	‡32 8 0
	St. Ervan - - - N.	*		
295	ST. EVAL - - - Bd. 6	75	37	†39 15 6
296	ST. EWE:			
	Lower Sticker - - Bd. 10	96	63	45 12 6
	St. Ewe - - - Bd. 10	*116	80	65 7 0
297	ST. FEOCK:			
	Devoran - - - N. 4	*195	137	119 17 6
	St. Feock - - - N. 4	172	86	67 5 0
289	ST. GENNYS - - Bd. 5	80	48	††70 2 10
292	ST. GERMANS:			
	Devyock - - - N. 5	*91	58	‡59 19 6
	East Lodge - - - Ch. 5	73	46	‡46 18 0
	Hessenford, St. Ann's N. 5	*50	37	††49 5 0
	St. Germans, Endowed 5	146	40	37 0 0
	St. Germans, Girls and Infants - - 5	150	60	50 5 0
	Tideford - - - N. 5	*90	77	66 15 8
	ST. GLUVIAS - - Bd. 2	150	117	112 2 0
	St. Gwinear. See GWINEAR.			
301	ST. HILARY:			
	Trelease - - - Bd. 10	230	112	88 15 0
295	ST. ISSEY - - - N. 6	*120	61	48 16 0
293	ST. IVE:			
	Pensilva - - - N. 3	213	104	91 0 0
			15	8 12 0
	Pensilva, Infants - N. 3	110	77	55 16 6
	St. Ive - - - N. 3	219	55	48 2 6
301	ST. IVES (BOROUGH):			
	St. Ives - - - Bd. 6	828	626	517 15 0
	St. Ives - - - N. 6	*215	193	167 8 6
	St. John's - - - Ch. 6	81	34	24 15 0
290	ST. JULIOT - - - Ch. 7	*75	33	††50 9 0

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	Cornwall—*cont.*			£ s. d.
301	ST. JUST-IN-PENWITH:			
	Kelynack - - - Bd. 7	112	56	49 0 0
	Pendeen - - - Bd. 7	*291	295	237 9 6
	St. Just-in-Penwith - Bd. 7	*712	515	450 12 6
	St. Just-in-Penwith - N.	*		
297	ST. JUST-IN-ROSELAND:			
	St. Just-in-Roseland - Bd. 4	45	29	22 12 0
	St. Mawes - - - Bd. 4	264	142	121 11 6
299	ST. KEVERNE:			
	Churchtown, Boys - Bd. 7	83	50	40 0 0
	Churchtown, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 7	118	55	48 2 6
	Coverack - - - Bd. 7	83	51	41 18 0
	Traboe - - - Bd. 7	55	35	37 5 0
294	ST. KEW - - - Ch. 5	135	83	72 4 6
301	ST. LEVAN - - - Bd. 6	*164	95	81 5 0
294	ST. MABYN - - - N. 5	*126	85	63 15 6
293	ST. MARTIN - - - P. 3	49	40	†‡49 13 0
292	ST. MELLION - - Ch. 5	145	68	†‡79 10 0
295	ST. MERRYN - - Bd. 6	126	56	‡61 16 0
296	ST. MEWAN - - - Bd. 10	167	148	116 3 6
294	ST. MINVER - - - Ch. 5	167	87	71 17 6
293	ST. NEOT - - - Bd. 3	*222	108	96 12 0
293	ST. PINNOCK - - Bd. 3	151	74	59 19 0
296	ST. SAMPSON - - N. 10	84	27	×‡47 16 0
296	ST. STEPHEN IN BRANNELL:			
	Churchtown - - Bd. 10	243	196	171 10 0
	Churchtown, Evening - - - Ch.	—	30	16 12 0
	Coombe - - - Bd. 10	55	39	30 5 0
	High Street - - Bd. 10	150	110	86 1 6
	Nanpean - - - Bd. 10	190	163	126 9 6
	Trethosa - - - Bd. 10	152	49	29 12 1
292	ST. STEPHEN'S BY SALTASH:			
	Longlands - - - Bd. 5	181	84	83 0 0
	St. Stephen's by Saltash - - - - Bd. 5	132	72	61 8 0
300	ST. STYTHIAN'S - - Bd. 2	306	220	177 1 6
290	ST. TEATH, U.D.:			
	Delabole - - - Bd. 7	370	186	152 3 6
	Delabole, Evening -	—	14	8 0 0
	Michaelstowe - - Bd. 7	63	28	†‡46 1 0
	St. Teath - - - Bd. 7	170	83	74 19 6
291	ST. THOMAS:			
	Tregadillett, St. Mary's Mission - - - 6	135	57	‡58 9 0
294	ST. TUDY - - - Ch. 5	118	77	68 14 6
293	ST. VEEP:			
	Lerrin - - - N. 3	*115	68	49 4 0

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	Cornwall—*cont.*			£ s. d.
295	ST. WENN - - - Bd. 6	*147	53	‡38 5
294	ST. WINNOW - - N. 5	197	117 85	100 1 35 15
292	SALTASH (BOROUGH) - Bd. 5	*422	303	272 0
301	SANCREED:			
	Newbridge - - - Bd. 10	100	69	58 7
	Sancreed - - - N. 10	*156	64	56 11
302	SCILLY ISLES:			
	St. Agnes - - - Ch. 7	52	36	×‡36 10
	St. Martin's - - 7	89	36	×‡33 15
	St. Mary's - - - N. 7	237	198	57 10
	St. Mary's, Carn Thomas - - - - N. 7	145	51	47 1
	Tresco - - - N. 7	122	67	‡30 1
301	SENNEN - - - Bd. 7	129	101	75 15
292	SHEVIOCK:			
	Crofthole - - - W. 5	91	46	35 5
	Sheviock - - - Ch. 5	92	29	25 1
299	SITHNEY:			
	Chynhale - - - W. 5	159	49	36 1
	Porthleven - - - Bd. 5	314	223	194 5
	Porthleven - - - N. 5	*125	143	120 4
	Sithney - - - N. 5	134	51	45 7
	Trannack - - - Bd. 5	105	65	58 19
293	SOUTHHILL - - - N. 3	*88	75	67 15
291	SOUTH PETHERWIN - Ch. 6	135	119	99 5
291	STOKE CLIMSLAND:			
	Luckett - - - Bd. 4	*228	111	90 5
	Luckett, Evening -	—	32	17 4
	Stoke Climsland - Bd. 4	*187	104	90 11
289	STRATTON:			
	Budehaven - - - Ch. 5	212	123	113 5
	Stratton - - - N. 5	*212	118	105 17
293	TALLAND, U.D.:			
	Polperro - - - Bd. 3	250	203	176 5
	Tideford. See ST. GERMANS.			
290	TINTAGEL - - - N. 7	*153	68	49 15
	Torpoint. See ANTONY.			
301	TOWEDNACK:			
	Nancledrea - - Ch. 9	69	58	‡37 17
	Towednack - - - N. 7	63	18	‡25 6
	Tregadillet. See ST. THOMAS.			
297	TREGONY, U.D. - - Bd. 12	162	11	96 15
	Trenode. See MORVAL.			
291	TREWEN:			
	Piper's Pool - - Ch. 6	35	31	×‡29 5
297	TRURO (BOROUGH):			
	Fairmantle Street - N. 1	*335	157	138 4
	Practising - - - 12	*348	235	205 6
	St. John's, Infants - 1	113	79	51 1
	St. Mary's - - - N. 1	*286	241	198 15
	Truro - - - - B. 1	*303	257	225 1
	Truro - - - - W. 1	302	255	214 1

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Cornwall—*cont.*				
Tuckingmill. See CAMBORNE.				
TYWARDREATH:				
Polkerris - - - N. 10	89	33	£36 10 6	
Tywardreath - - Bd. 10	*379	181	173 17 0	
UNY LELANT:				
Lelant - - - N. 10	170	89	77 17 6	
Trevarrack - - - Bd. 10	234	87	83 5 0	
VERYAN - - - 4	*200	139	113 15 0	
Wall. See GWINEAR.				
WARBSTOW, U.D.:				
Three Hammers - Bd. 6	91	45	£49 19 0	
Warbstow - - - Bd. 6	96	59	£46 3 0	
Warbstow - - - N.	*			
WARLEGGON - - Bd. 5	61	37	×£54 13 6	
WEEK, St. Mary - - Bd. 5	61	77	69 5 6	
WENDRON:				
Boskenwyn - - - Bd. 5	140	61	58 19 0	
Carnmenellis - - Bd. 5	153	65	60 2 6	
Four Lanes - - - Bd. 5	214	138	162 16 0	
Wendron - - - N.	*			
Wheal Ruby - - Bd. 5	284	115	104 12 0	
WHITSTONE - - - Bd. 5	60	58	£56 6 0	
WITHIEL - - - N. 5	109	38	£41 11 6	
ZENNOR - - - - N. 7	*107	50	39 10 0	
CUMBERLAND.				
ABOVE DERWENT:				
Braithwaite - - N. 5	83	71	73 15 6	
Newlands - - - 5	56	32	×£43 14 0	
Thornthwaite, Infants N.	*			
Addington Maughanby. See GLASSONBY.				
AIKTON:				
Aikton - - - Ch. 3	53	32	21 15 10	
Wiggonby - - - N. 3	154	97	85 1 6	
AINSTABLE - - Bd. 3	*90	60	£73 16 0	
Ainstable, Evening -	—	10	3 18 0	
Aldoth. See HOLME ABBEY.				
ALLHALLOWS - - Ch. 4	*337	174	137 8 6	
Allonby. See WEST NEWTON AND ALLONBY.				
ALSTON:				
Alston - - - - N. 6	*265	100	86 10 0	
Garrigill - - - P. 6	*200	46	£49 11 0	
High - - - - 6	215	104	106 12 0	
Leadgate-in-Alston - N. 6	96	28	£31 15 6	
Nent Hall - - - Ch. 6	84	40	£42 18 0	
Nenthead - - - Bd. 6	366	113 14	79 19 7 5 12 0	
National - - - 6	61	14	£21 3 9	
ARLECDON AND WEDDICAR, U.D.:				
Arlecdon - - - Bd. 11	326	275	229 3 0	
Frizington - - - Bd. 11	529	463	396 7 6	
Frizington - - - N.	*			
Frizington, St. Joseph R. 11	387	261	228 7 6	
Frizington, St. Paul's - N. 11	264	218	190 15 0	
Armathwaite. See HESKET.				
ARTHURET AND KIRKANDREWS-UPON-ESK, U.D.:				
Blackbank - - - Bd. 3	*79	38	††35 0 0	
Easton - - - - Bd. 3	*72	35	×£52 0 0	
Longtown - - - Bd. 3	*309	206	266 11 0	
Moat - - - - Bd. 3	81	51	††66 14 0	
Rodd's - - - - Bd. 3	*86	32	×£51 3 0	
ASPATRIA AND BRAYTON:				
Aspatria and Brayton Bd. 3	*269	206	244 4 0	
Aspatria and Brayton, Harriston - - - Bd. 3	102	66	48 18 0	
Aspatria and Brayton, Inft., Noble Temple Bd. 3	253	117	87 15 0	
BASSENTHWAITE - - Bd. 5	121	91	86 7 6	
Beckermet. See ST. BRIDGET, BECKERMET.				
BEWCASTLE:				
Bailey - - - - Bd. 4	106	75 14	††96 17 6 6 4 0	
Park - - - - Bd. 4	106	53 6	×£69 13 6 3 10 0	
Blackford. See WEST LINTON.				
BLENCOGO - - - Ch. 5	126	35	×£54 18 6	
BLENNERHASSET AND KIRKLAND - - Bd. 6	189	123	96 0 6	
BLINDBOTHEL:				
Baglesfield and Blindbothel, Paddle, Endowed - - - 6	76	64	×71 1 3	
Eaglesfield and Blindbothel, Evening -	—	7	1 14 0	
BOLTON - - - - N. 3	*107	73	53 3 0	
BOOTLE:				
Capt. Shaw's - - 4	139	64	53 18 0	
Hycemoor, Bootle - Ch. 4	106	91	81 0 6	
BORROWDALE:				
Borrowdale - - - Ch. 5	51	40	††56 0 0	
Grange-in-Borrowdale Ch. 5	35	30	×£46 18 0	
BOTHEL AND THREAPLAND:				
Bothel - - - - N. 4	*133	75	74 18 6	
BOWNESS:				
Anthorn - - - Bd. 3	95	46	×£74 2 0	
Bowness - - - Bd. 3	111	66	61 2 0	
Bowness, Evening -	—	7	3 2 0	
Drumburgh - - - Bd. 3	*118	65	66 9 6	
Drumburgh, Evening -	—	11	4 10 0	

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	Cumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
573	Bowness—*cont.* Fingland - - - N.	*		
	Braithwaite. See ABOVE DERWENT.			
570	BRAMPTON: Brampton - - - Bd. 1	*516	406	373 11 6
	Brampton, Evening -	—	15	8 13 0
574	BRIGHAM: Brigham (Carlisle) - N. 6	176	103	83 12 6
	Brigham, Evening -	—	8	3 4 0
	Brigham. See KESWICK.			
573	BROMFIELD, Endowed 5	135	57	‡64 17 6
572	BURGH-BY-SANDS: Burgh-by-Sands - - Bd. 1	*98	72	73 14 0
	Burgh-by-Sands, Evening - - - - -	—	19	10 16 0
570	BURTHOLME: Lanercost - - - Ch. 1	*116	50	†‡72 8 0
574	BUTTERMERE - - Ch. 5	34	11	×24 12 6
573	CALDBECK: Caldbeck, Infants - Bd. 5	47	27	22 19 0
	Fellside - - - Bd. 5	66	14	×‡36 19 0
	Hesket, New Market - Bd. 5	112	64	62 7 0
	Upton - - - - Bd. 5	137	79 / 15	69 0 0 / 5 2 0
	Calderbridge. See ST. BRIDGET, BECKERMET.			
	Calthwaite. See HESKET.			
	Camerton. See SEATON, U.D.			
572	CARLISLE (BOROUGH): Ashley Street, Infant - Bd. 10	281	217	187 9 0
	Brook Street - - Bd. 10	694	266	209 5 2
	Caldewgate - - - Bd. 10	923	873	829 18 6
	Christ Church - - N. 9	884	760	737 9 10
	Denton Holme - - Bd. 10	1,031	982	952 13 0
	Lowther Street - - Bd. 10	*760	727	737 17 0
	St. Bede's - - - R. 10	407	277	225 2 0
	St. Cuthbert's - - R. 10	527	251	225 11 6
	St. James' - - - Ch.	*		
	St. John's, Girls and Infants - - - N. 9	*582	519	454 2 6
	St. Patrick's - - R. 10	*306	213	180 5 0
	St. Stephen's - - N. 9	*399	204	169 15 0
	§The Fawcett - - N. 9	*832	579 / 42	620 11 0 / 20 18 0
	Trinity - - - - N. 9	*366	291	254 12 6
570	CASTLE CARROCK - - P. 1	76	41	†‡52 17 6
569	CASTLE SOWERBY; Castle Sowerby - Ch. 2	*75	40	×44 2 0
	Roughton Head - Ch. 4	156	106	106 0 0
	Sowerby Row - - Ch.	*		
569	CATTERLEN - - - Ch. 2	58	33	×‡53 19 0
575	CLEATOR: Cleator - - - - N. 11	185	151	135 11 0
	Cleator - - - - R. 11	580	130	113 15 0
	Mills - - - - B. 11	384	156	139 6 0
	Montreal (Cleator Moor) - - - Ch. 11	1 013	701	631 15 8

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	Cumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
575	Cleator—*cont.* Moor, St. Patrick - - R. 11	978	553	484 15 0
574	CLIFTON, U.D.: Chapel Brow - - Bd. 7	*315	234	184 4 0
	Clifton, Infants - - Bd. 7	148	81	51 12 0
574	COCKERMOUTH: All Saints' - - - N. 12	*330	279	238 5 0
	Fairfield - - - Bd. 12	737	489	432 19 0
	Fairfield, Evening -	—	10	5 12 0
	New Street - - - Bd.	*		
	St. Joseph - - - R.	143		
	Cotehill. See WETHERAL.			
	Craggs. See WESTWARD.			
569	CROGLIN - - - 2	76	32	*‡34 12 0
	Crosby. See CROSS CANONBY.			
572	CROSBY-ON-EDEN - - N. 1	*130	75	70 7 0
574	CROSS CANONBY: Crosby - - - - N. 6	*217	216	189 0 0
	Maryport - - - B. 6	474	408	358 5 0
	Maryport, George St., Infants - - - N. 6	158	125	105 5 0
	Maryport, Higher Grade B. 6	190	83	67 7 0
	Maryport - - - N. 6	816	661	580 15 0
	Maryport - - - R. 6	355	267	225 2 0
	Crosthwaite. See UNDERSKIDDAW.			
569	CULGAITH - - - Ch. 1	74	54	‡65 1 0
572	CUMMERSDALE: Cummersdale - - Bd. 3	132	87	71 11 0
	Cummersdale, Evening	—	12	5 10 0
570	CUMREW - - - N. 1	*42	21	×‡25 4 0
570	CUMWHITTON AND CARLATTON, U.D.: Piperstile - - - Bd. 1	86	40	‡44 15 0
569	DACRE: Dacre - - - - N. 2	*68	32	×‡39 15 0
	Newbiggin - - - Ch. 2	48	27	19 14 0
	Stainton - - - Ch. 2	*134	62	52 1 0
572	DALSTON: Dalston - - - Bd. 3	*173	86	75 1 0
	Dalston, Grammar - 3	154	70 / 11	59 7 0 / 3 6 0
	Gatesgill, Evening -	—	19	4 1 0
569	Ivegill - - - - B.	*		
	Ivegill - - - - Ch. 2	*100	60	‡73 6 0
572	Royal - - - - Bd. 3	87	56	57 1 0
574	DEAN - - - - N. 4	163	99	105 14 0
574	DEARHAM - - - Bd. 6	531	405	357 1 0
575	DISTINGTON: Distington - - - Bd. 12	324	239	202 17 0
	Dyon - - - - Bd. 12	154	149	126 5 0
	Dyon, Evening - -	—	14	5 1 0
574	DOVENBY: Dovenby, Endowed - N. 4	*112	65	‡73 4 0
	Dovenby Evening -	—	6	1 16 0

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DUNDRAW:							Gosforth - - - Ch. 4	200	143	129	14	8
Waverbridge - - 3	59	44	†46	3	0		Seascale - - - Ch. 4	75	44	‡46	4	0
Eaglesfield. See BLINDBOTHEL.							*Grange-in-Borrowdale.* See BORROWDALE.					
EDENHALL - - - Ch. 1	75	29	†‡45	5	0	574	GREAT BROUGHTON U.D.:					
[illegible]:							Great Broughton - Bd. 7	*338	279	244	2	6
Bigrigg Moor - - Bd. 11	238	161	148	10	6		Great Broughton, Evening - - -	—	16	6	10	0
Bookwell - - - Bd. 11	662	610	583	15	0		Wyndham Row - - Bd. 7	183	159	121	1	0
Bookwell, Evening -	—	32	11	12	0		Wyndham Row, Evening - - -	—	24	6	4	0
Moor Row - - - Bd. 11	517	480	399	4	0							
Moor Row, Evening -	—	32	13	6	0	569	GREAT SALKELD:					
St. Bridget's - - R. 11	276	115	94	6	0		Great Salkeld - - N. 3	*125	81	64	13	6
ELLENBORO' AND EWANRIGG:							Great Salkeld, Evening - - - -	—	11	4	6	0
Ellenboro' and Ewanrigg, Infants - - Bd. 6	114	145	110	15	0	574	GREYSOUTHEN, Endowed 6	199	80	68	1	0
Ellenboro', Evening -	—	8	5	6	0	569	GREYSTOKE, JOHNBY, LITTLE BLENCOW, AND MOTHERBY AND GILL:					
Ellenboro' and Ewanrigg - - - - N. 6	*301	284	204	15	0		Greystoke - - - Ch. 2	119	74	68	9	0
Glasson - - - Bd. 6	346	270	243	1	0		Little Blencow - - Ch. 3	41	25	39	13	6
EMBLETON:						575	HAILE - - - - Ch. 4	39	29	†‡41	15	0
Embleton and Wythop 4	72	42	‡46	14	0	575	HARRINGTON:					
ENNERDALE AND KINNISIDE - - - P. 5	207	94	81	1	0		Church Road - - Bd. 12	453	456	309	0	0
ESKDALE AND WASDALE:							Lowca - - - - Bd. 12	134	120	86	3	0
Eskdale High - - 4	39	25	×‡43	11	0		Harrington - - - R. 11	254	138	165	2	0
Eskdale Low - - Ch. 4	92	35	†‡47	6	0	570	HAYTON:					
Wasdale Head - - Ch. 4	29	18	×‡38	6	0		Faugh Village - - B. 1	58	41	31	16	0
FARLAM, MIDGEHOLME, AND HARTLEYBURN, U.D.:							Hayton - - - Ch. 1	140	61	57	19	6
Hallbankgate - - Bd. 11	267	190	150	1	6		Talkin - - - - Ch. 1	118	46	‡47	13	0
Midgeholme - - Bd. 11	223	136	114	14	7	570	HAYTON AND OUGHTERSIDE, U.D.:					
Spelter Works - - Bd. 11	241	121	97	12	6		Hayton - - - Bd. 6	126	44	42	13	0
Faugh. See HAYTON.							Oughterside - - Bd. 6	80	80	57	11	0
Fingland. See BOWNESS.						575	HENSINGHAM:					
Fir Ends. See KIRKLINTON.							Hensingham - - N. 10	406	277	242	7	6
							Keekle Terrace - - Ch. 10	99	77	63	12	0
FLIMBY:						569	HESKET:					
Flimby - - - Bd. 6	576	449	387	0	9		Armathwaite - - Ch. 2	108	85	74	7	0
Flimby, Evening -	—	27	10	8	0		Calthwaite - - - Ch. 1	94	55	‡62	0	6
Frizington. See ARLECDON.									5	1	18	0
GAMBLESBY - - - Bd. 1	78	31	×‡37	9	6		High - - - - Ch. 3	179	69	‡62	12	0
Garrigill. See ALSTON.						571	HETHERSGILL - - Ch. 4	114	80	67	9	0
Gatesgill. See DALSTON.						573	HOLME ABBEY:					
GILCRUX - - - Ch. 6	179	99	63	19	0		Aldoth - - - - N. 3	76	36	‡46	11	4
Gilsland and Over Denton. See UPPER DENTON.							Holme Cultram, Abbey Town - - N. 3	144	106	85	19	6
GLASSONBY:						573	HOLME EAST WAVER:					
Addingham and Maughanby - - Ch. 1	128	42	36	11	6		Newton Arlosh - - Bd. 3	*66	51	‡49	8	2
						573	HOLME, ST. CUTHBERT Bd. 3	*167	114	107	13	6
							Houghton. See STANWIX.					
						569	HUNSONBY AND WELLHILL:					
							Hunsonby - - - Ch.	78	—		—	
						569	HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST:					
							Hutton Mary - - Ch. 2	63	34	†28	2	0
									9	3	2	0
						569	HUTTON ROOF, Endowed - - 3	60	28	×‡31	0	0
									7	3	2	0

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	Cumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
569	HUTTON SOIL: Penruddock - - B. 2	*99	76	‡86 0 0
	Hycemoor. See BOOTLE.			
	Ireby. See LOW IREBY.			
570	IRTHINGTON: Irthington - - Bd. 1	99	63	‡75 18 6
	Laversdale - - Ch. 1	*116	18	‡23 18 0
	Newby - - N.	*		
576	IRTON - - - N. 4	123	73	‡84 16 6
574	ISELL OLD PARK: Isell - - - N. 4	93	50	‡57 10 0
	Ivegill. See DALSTON.			
574	KESWICK: Brigham - - N. 5	*222	234	204 15 0
			20	7 2 0
	St. John's - - N. 5	260	258	240 6 6
572	KINGMOOR: Kingstown - - N. 1	*105	57	53 16 6
570	KINGWATER: Leeshill - - Ch. 1	149	54	×‡79 0 0
572	KIRKANDREW'S ON EDEN, U.D.: Kirkandrew's on Eden Bd. 1	91	50	‡61 3 0
	Kirkandrew's on Eden, Evening -	—	8	3 14 0
573	KIRKBAMPTON: St. Peter's - - N. 1	*85	48	43 1 0
573	KIRKBRIDE - - Bd. 3	132	91	86 5 4
			19	9 4 0
569	KIRKLAND AND BLENCARN - - - Bd. 1	42	30	×42 16 0
571	KIRKLINTON MIDDLE: Fir Ends - - Ch. 4	114	37	‡48 1 0
569	KIRKOSWALD: Kirkoswald - - N. 2	*126	100	98 14 0
	Kirkoswald, Evening -	—	15	6 6 0
575	LAMPLUGH: Lamplugh - - Bd. 5	144	133	106 0 0
	Lamplugh, Evening -	—	9	2 6 0
	Lamplugh - - P. 5	126	94	89 0 0
	Lanercost. See BURTHOLME.			
569	LANGWATHBY - - Ch. 1	95	51	‡53 6 6
	Laversdale. See IRTHINGTON.			
569	LAZONBY: Lazonby - - N. 2	146	101	105 15 6
	Lazonby, Evening -	—	18	8 2 0
	Leadgate-in-Alston. See ALSTON.			
	Leeshill. See KINGWATER.			
	Little Blencow. See GREYSTOKE.			
574	LORTON, General - - B. 4	115	82	77 18 0

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	Cumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
574	LOWESWATER: Loweswater - - Ch. 5	73	36	×47 7 1
	Mockerkin - - - Ch. 5	44	17	×20 5 6
573	LOW HOLME: Coltpark - - - Bd. 3	135	88	82 5 6
	Silloth - - - - Bd. 3	*376	320	311 1 6
	Silloth, Evening - -	—	10	5 6
573	LOW IRBBY: Ireby - - - - Ch. 5	178	89	‡73 15 6
575	LOWSIDE QUARTER - Bd. 5	71	35	‡38 14 6
	Maryport. See CROSS CANONBY.			
569	MATTERDALE - - Ch.	72	—	-
569	MELMERBY - - - Ch. 1	*114	34	×‡34 16 6
576	MILLOM: Castle - - - - Bd.	*		
	Haverigg - - - Bd. 2	458	378	354 6 6
	Holborn Hill - - Bd. 2	634	556	526 1 6
	Lapstone Road, Boys Bd. 2	295	224	209 12 6
	Lapstone Road, Girls and Infants - - Bd. 2	*492	382	361 7 6
	Millom Hill - - Bd. 4	116	104	105 1 6
	St. James - - - R. 4	328	185	151 11 6
	Thwaites - - - Bd. 4	*123	85	73 15 6
	Thwaites, Buckman Brow - - - Ch. 4	96	20	19 15 6
	Mockerkin. See LOWESWATER.			
	Montreal. See CLEATOR.			
575	MORESBY - - - Bd. 12	250	170	166 5 6
576	MUNCASTER: Muncaster - - - Ch. 4	147	80	83 10 6
	Ravenglass - - - Ch. 4	80	30	21 15 6
569	MUNGRISDALE, Endowed - - - - 5	107	34	×‡35 5 6
			5	2 15 6
	Nent Hall and Nenthead. See ALSTON.			
570	NETHER DENTON - Bd. 1	100	63	‡39 5 6
575	NETHER WASDALE - N. 4	69	19	×20 9 6
	Newbiggin. See DACRE.			
	Newby. See IRTHINGTON.			
	Newlands. See ABOVE DERWENT.			
571	NICHOL FOREST: Warwicksland - - Ch. 4	*111	62	‡73 9 6
572	ORTON: Orton - - - Bd. 3	180	65	65 13 6
	Orton, Evening - -	—	10	4 3 6
573	OULTON - - - - Ch. 3	97	[illegible]	
569	OUSBY - - - - N. 1	*51	[illegible]	6

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average Attendance.	Amount.
Cumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
PARTON:			
Parton, Girls and Infants - - - - 12	244	188	151 15 0
Williamson's - - 12	319	113	107 7 6
PENRITH:			
Castlegate - - - Bd. 2	*277	295	261 1 6
Castlegate, Evening -	—	30	12 16 0
Penrith, Boys - - N. 2	*301	204	247 3 11
		25	9 6 0
Penrith, Girls - - N. 2	*263	266	231 17 6
		8	2 14 0
Penrith, Infants - N. 2	181	104	89 8 0
Penrith - - - W. 2	*327	276	236 13 7
Robinson's - - - Ch. 2	80	56	42 0 0
St. Katherine's - - R. 2	75	63	56 2 6
'Penruddock. See HUTTON SOIL.			
PLUMBLAND:			
Free Grammar - - 6	258	139	118 3 6
PLUMPTON WALL:			
Plumpton Wall - - Bd. 1	106	88	81 16 9
Plumpton Wall, Evening - - -	—	13	5 16 0
PRESTON QUARTER:			
Whitehaven Ginns, Earl of Lonsdale, Undenominational - 11	497	463	419 15 0
Whitehaven - - R. 10	746	671	587 2 6
Whitehaven, St. James - - - Ch. 10	648	425	363 3 6
Raughton Head See CASTLE SOWERBY.			
Ravenglass. See MUNCASTER.			
RENWICK - - - Bd. 2	84	50	36 9 0
ROCKLIFF - - - N. 1	*183	79	65 3 0
		16	6 0 0
Rosewain. See WIGTON.			
Rosley-with-Woodside. See WESTWARD.			
ST. BEES, U.D.:			
Main Street - - Bd. 5	147	117	104 13 0
St. Bees, Girls - - Bd. 5	90	34	32 6 0
Sandwith - - - Bd. 5	125	72	60 14 6
ST. BRIDGET, BECKERMET:			
Beckermet District - N. 11	138	80	69 13 0
Calderbridge - - Ch. 4	64	66	67 10 0
ST. CUTHBERT'S WITHOUT, CARLISLE, B.M.:			
Carleton - - - N. 4	77	39	39 15 0
Stoneraise - - - Bd. 1	97	55	‡36 13 0
Upperby - - - Bd. 4	*245	225	189 12 0
Upperby, Evening -	—	14	6 8 0
ST. JOHN, CASTLERIGG, AND WYTHBURN:			
St. John's in the Vale Ch. 5	67	30	×‡50 10 0
Wythburn - - - Ch. 5	66	36	×‡43 16 0
St. John's in the Vale. See ST. JOHN, CASTLERIGG AND WYTHBURN.			

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	Cumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Scalebeck. See UNDERSKIDDAW.			
571	SCALEBY - - - N. 1	*90	81	33 19 0
	Scotby. See WETHERAL.			
	Seascale. See GOSFORTH.			
574	SEATON, U.D.:			
	Camerton - - - N. 6	316	269	235 7 6
	Seaton and Camerton Bd. 6	315	285	255 19 0
573	SEBERGHAM:			
	Church Town - - Bd. 3	*86	38	‡49 15 0
	Welton Stony Cross Bd. 3	73	49	‡56 9 6
	Shankhill. See SOLPORT.			
569	SKELTON - - - N. 2	91	77	‡68 19 6
			3	1 2 0
569	SKIRWITH - - - Ch. 1	*39	48	48 0 0
571	SOLPORT:			
	Shankhill - - - N.	*68	—	—
	Sowerby Row. See CASTLE SOWERBY.			
574	STAINBURN - - - Bd. 7	74	50	42 14 0
	Stainton. See DACRE.			
572	STANWIX:			
	Cargo - - - - Bd. 1	*85	46	‡‡63 1 3
	Cargo, Evening - -	—	19	8 6 0
	Houghton - - - Ch. 1	70	50	51 1 0
	Stanwix - - - Bd. 2	*323	285	249 7 6
571	STAPLETON - - - Ch. 4	*140	28	‡‡43 0 0
	Talkin. See HAYTON.			
574	TALLANTIRE - - - Ch. 4	75	46	‡‡54 6 0
	Thornthwaite. See ABOVE DERWENT.			
569	THRELKELD - - - Ch. 5	118	102	81 7 0
575	THURSBY - - - Bd. 3	126	91	90 16 6
	Thwaites Buckman Brow. See MILLOM.			
578	TORPENHOW AND WHITRIGG:			
	Torpenhow - - - Ch. 4	[redacted]	[redacted]	‡‡36 3 0
	Tynehead. See ALSTON.			
575	ULDALE - - - N. 5	*96	35	‡‡47 5 6
576	ULPHA - - - - N. 6	65	16	×‡39 6 0
574	UNDERSKIDDAW:			
	Crosthwaite, High, Endowed - -	6	165	100 96 0 0
	Crosthwaite - - N.	6	269	139 123 14 0 0
	Scalebeck - - N.	6	54	12 4 0 0
				30 39 15 0
570	UPPER DENTON:			
	Gilsland - - - N.	6	118	[illegible]
	Denton [illegible] Over [illegible]			

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	Cumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
576	WABERTHWAITE: Waberthwaite and Corney District - 4	108	64	†68 19 0
570	WALTON - - - P. 1	95	43	††59 15 6
572	WARWICK - - - B. 3	96	60	††72 9 0
	Warwicksland. See NICHOL FOREST.			
	Wasdale Head. See ESKDALE AND WASDALE HEAD.			
569	WATERMILLOCK: Watermillock, Boys - Ch. 5	*105	23	‡29 11 0
	Watermillock, Girls - 5	48	17	††34 0 6
	Waverbridge. See DUNDRAW.			
573	WAVERTON - - - Bd. 3	102	24	‡30 16 0
571	WEST LINTON: Blackford - - - P. 3	156	75	67 1 6
573	WEST NEWTON AND ALLONBY: Allonby - - - B. 5	*149	66	56 2 0
	Allonby, Free Grammar - - - Ch. 5	100	27	20 19 0
	West Newton, St. Matthew's - - N. 5	124	71	63 15 4
573	WESTWARD: Craggs - - - - Ch. 3	84	23	††39 0 0
	Rosley-with-Woodside N. 3	*74	31	‡36 7 0
	Westward - - - Ch. 3	80	60	‡57 15 0
572	WETHERAL: Cotehill - - - Ch. 4	*166	117	100 12 6
	Cumwhinton - - Bd.	45	—	—
	Great Corby - - Bd. 4	115	67	68 16 0
	Scotby - - - - N. 3	*207	122	104 17 0
	Warwick Bridge - Bd. 4	164	76	65 15 0
	Wetheral - - - Bd. 4	180	83	86 18 6
576	WHICHAM: Whicham and Millom Ch. 4	161	88	71 0 0
575	WHITEHAVEN. *See also* PRESTON QUARTER: Refuge - - - - 10	379	271	237 2 6
	St. James', Infants - N. 10	183	125	107 5 0
	St. Nicholas - - N. 10	*483	475	415 12 6
	Trinity - - - N. 10	575	489	413 0 0
	Wiggonby. See AIKTON.			
573	WIGTON: Rosewain - - - Ch. 3	77	30	††48 15 0
	St. Cuthbert - - R. 3	205	162	142 15 0
	Wigton - - - B.	*		
	Wigton - - - N. 3	759	481	420 17 6
			9	2 14 0
574	WORKINGTON (BOROUGH): Lawrence Street - - Bd. 7	568	488	409 4 6
	St. John's - - - Bd. 6	*829	771	674 12 6
	St. Michael - - - Bd. 7	900	735	634 18 6
	Victoria - - - Bd. 7	809	752	658 0 0
	Westfield - - - Bd. 7	424	333	323 0 0
	Wilson's - - - Bd. 6	99	90	77 10 0

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	Cumberland—*cont.*			£ s.
574	Workington—*cont.* Workington, Presbyterian - - - 6	128	78	54 19
	Workington - - - R. 6	618	397	313 11
574	WORKINGTON, E.M., AND WINSCALES, U.D.: Workington, E.M. - Bd. 12	114	53	†35 19
572	WREAY - - - - N. 1	111	63	×76 13
			9	4 1
	Wythburn. See ST. JOHN, CASTLERIGG, AND WYTHBURN.			
	DERBYSHIRE.			
	Aldercar. See HEANOR.			
437	ALDERWASLEY - - Ch. 1	106	35	32 1
437	ALFRETON: Alfreton - - - N. 11	*518	321	45 1
	Ironville - - - N. 11	*867	601	32 1
	Riddings - - - N. 11	*1,081	719	69 1
			35	3 1
	Somercotes - - - N. 11	404	614	57 1
	Swanwick - - - Ch. 11	*600	396	36 1
438	ALKMONTON - - - Ch. 4	43	20	×9 1
437	ALLESTREE - - - N. 2	*176	104	8 1
435	ALVASTON AND BOULTON: Allenton - - - Bd. 2	166	126	13 1
	Alvaston and Boulton Ch. 2	*201	142	19 1
	Brighton Road - - Bd. 2	291	287	23 1
438	ASHBOURNE: Ashbourne - - - N. 4	641	397	39 1
	Ashbourne - - - W. 4	245	124	13 1
440	ASHFORD - - - N. 6	125	97	8 1
439	ASHOVER: Ashover - - - Bd. 6	341	252	23 1
	Upper End, Endowed 6	93	43	2 1
435	ASTON: Aston-on-Trent - - N. 2	163	103	8 1
438	ATLOW - - - - N. 4	63	25	×2 1
406	AULT HUCKNALL, U.D.: Doe Lea, Mixed - - Ch. 3	129	116	9 1
429	Hardstoft - - - Ch. 3	84	45	3 1
439	Heath - - - - Ch. 10	126	62	4 1
	Rowthorne - - - Ch. 3	50	25	2 1
	Stainsby - - - Ch. 3	64	101	8 1
440	BAKEWELL: Bakewell - - - N. 6	*361	228	20 1
	Bakewell - - - W. 6	137	83	7 1
441	BAMFORD: Bamford - - - N. 5	*141	42	2 1
	Bamford - - - R. 5	151	27	2 1

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	Derbyshire—*cont.*			
428	BARLBOUOUGH:			
	Barlborough, Infants - 6	93	88	66 0 0
	Barlborough - - P. 6	200	132	120 11 10
439	BARLOW - - - N. 8	*193	176	155 8 0
435	BARROW - - - N. 1	86	52	††57 18 0
440	BASLOW-WITH-BUBNELL:			
	Baslow - - - - Ch. 12	174	119	107 1 0
442	BEARD, OLLERSETT, THORNSETT, AND WHITTLE:			
	Hague Bar - - - Bd. 6	110	107	102 2 0
	Newmills - - - Bd. 6	372	253	259 5 6
			49	30 18 0
	St. George's - - N. 6	*296	187	157 14 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 6	117	57	44 15 0
	Thornsett - - - Bd. 6	259	172	169 18 6
			23	13 16 0
0	BEELEY - - - - Ch. 6	101	48	42 11 0
0	BEIGHTON:			
	Beighton - - - Bd. 6	472	425	374 7 0
	Beighton and Hackenthorpe - - - N.	*		
	Hackenthorpe - - Bd. 6	198	122	92 15 6
7	BELPER:			
	Belper - - - - N. 9	*352	185	167 2 6
	Fleet - - - - Bd. 9	523	354	334 10 6
	High Street - - - Bd. 9	177	149	112 15 0
	Long Row - - - Bd. 9	657	575	537 7 6
	Pottery - - - Bd. 9	472	362	357 9 6
	BIGGIN. See HARTINGTON, NETHER QUARTER.			
)	BIRCHOVER, Infants - Ch. 6	65	22	×38 6 8
)	BLACKWELL:			
	Blackwell - - - N. 11	*222	178	154 13 0
	Colliery - - - 11	595	423	337 12 6
	BOLSOVER:			
	Bolsover - - - N. 6	*305	378	330 15 0
	Whaley - - - N.	*		
	Whaley Thornes - Bd. 7	310	308	264 1 0
	BONSALL:			
	Bonsall - - - Ch. 4	190	126	129 12 0
	Bonsall, Endowed - 4	120	80	74 13 4
	Borrowash. See OCKBROOK.			
	BOYLSTONE - - - N. 9	*77	38	††50 13 0
	BRACKENFIELD - - N. 11	*119	79	74 15 9
	BRADBOURNE - - Ch. 10	47	33	×26 11 0
	BRADLEY:			
	Bradley and Yeldersley N. 4	*104	72	††93 11 0
	BRADWELL:			
	Bradwell - - - Bd. 6	169	71	57 17 6
	Bradwell - - - N. 5	*227	54	45 17 0
	BRAILSFORD, Evans - 7	141	95	76 11 0
	BRAMPTON, U.D. *See also* CHESTERFIELD (BOROUGH):			
	Cutthorpe - - Bd. 11	287	140	64 3 11

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	Derbyshire—*cont.*			
439	Brampton, U.D.—*cont.*			
	Holymoorside - - Bd. 11	218	144	73 18 2
	Old Brampton - - Bd. 11	104	50	23 4 4
438	BRASSINGTON - - 6	148	99	65 2 6
435	BREADSALL - - - Ch. 1	142	71	61 1 6
435	BREASTON - - - N. 2	*149	97	77 10 0
367	BRETBY - - - - 12	98	45	‡49 9 2
439	BRIMINGTON, U.D.:			
	Brimington - - - N.	*		
	Central - - - Bd. 2	792	632	368 13 4
	Common - - - Bd. 2	138	101	52 8 8
	Burton-on-Trent. See STAFFORDSHIRE.			
441	BUXTON:			
	Buxton - - - - Bd. 4	679	552	483 0 0
	Buxton - - - - W.	*		
439	CALOW, Mixed - - Ch. 7	131	120	105 0 0
438	CARSINGTON - - 7	121	58	59 9 0
441	CASTLETON - - - N. 5	124	71	68 8 0
435	CHADDESDEN - - Ch. 12	158	130	106 15 0
441	CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH:			
	Bugsworth - - - N. 5	*119	59	44 6 0
	Chapel-en-le-Frith - N. 5	*572	240	221 4 0
	Chapel-en-le-Frith - W. 5	204	76	75 4 0
	Combs - - - - W. 6	68	23	†29 9 6
366	Dove Holes - - - Ch. 5	175	154	128 12 0
	Charlesworth. See GLOSSOP, E.M.			
435	CHELLASTON - - Bd. 12	182	90	66 7 0
440	CHELMORTON - - N. 6	*57	42	††59 1 0
439	CHESTERFIELD (BOROUGH):			
	Brampton - - - Bd. 3	784	690	563 3 1
	Brampton, St. Thomas N. 3	*345	295	236 12 4
	Chesterfield - - - R. 3	523	256	224 0 0
	Durrant Road - - Bd. 3	299	153	142 17 0
	Hipper Street - - Bd. 3	626	592	568 13 6
	St. Helen's Street - Bd. 3	679	604	613 4 6
	Trinity - - - - N. 2	*431	351	460 13 9
	Victoria - - - N. 2	*335	222	291 7 6
368	CHILCOTE - - - N.	*		
441	CHINLEY, BUGSWORTH, AND BROWNSIDE:			
	Bugsworth - - - Bd. 5	203	100	92 18 0
	Chinley - - - Bd. 5	*152	120	105 6 6
442	CHISWORTH - - - W. 5	244	78	73 15 0
367	CHURCH BROUGHTON Ch. 12	103	82	57 16 8
367	CHURCH GRESLEY:			
	Church Gresley - - Bd. 12	708	628	547 19 0
			20	11 0 0
	Gresley - - - N. 12	*353	293	219 5 0

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	Derbyshire—*cont.*			
439	CLAY LANE, U.D.:			
	Clay Cross Iron Works 10	1,213	917	802 7 6
			38	19 12 0
	Danesmoor, Clay Cross Iron Works - - Bd. 10	151	77	62 7 10
	North Wingfield - Bd. 10	507	338	298 15 6
	Park House - - Bd. 10	413	330	314 7 6
	Pilsley - - - Bd. 10	408	348	287 18 0
	St. Bartholomew's - P. 10	354	236	185 3 0
	Tupton - - - Bd. 10	408	349	321 9 6
438	CLIFTON AND COMPTON:			
	Clifton - - - Ch. 4	69	50	35 19 0
428	CLOWN - - - - Bd. 6	614	610	532 16 6
439	COAL ASTON - - N. 12	*138	137	109 17 0
430	CODNOR:			
	Codnor and Loscoe - N. 10	*417	340	297 2 6
			58	22 12 0
	Mill Lane, United Methodist Free Church 10	*295	232	192 10 0
	Combs. See CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.			
367	COTON-IN-THE-ELMS - Ch. 12	157	114	81 2 6
	Cressbrook. See LITTON.			
	Cresswell. See ELMTON-WITH-CRESSWELL.			
438	CRICH:			
	Carr - - - - N. 10	89	95	68 8 6
	Crich - - - - B. 10	260	162	142 12 6
	Crich - - - - N. 10	*333	128	103 0 0
437	Fritchley - - - N. 10	141	134	117 5 0
440	CROMFORD - - - Ch. 2	422	263	242 9 11
368	CROXALL - - - Ch. 1	76	51	†‡64 15 0
366	CUBLEY - - - N. 12	96	46	†48 2 0
440	CURBAR - - - N. 11	*138	105	†100 18 0
			27	14 12 0
367	DALBURY-WITH-LEES:			
	Dalbury Lees - - N. 12	56	28	×‡46 8 0
435	DALE ABBEY - - Ch. 10	78	58	37 11 0
	Dancsmoor. See CLAY LANE.			
	Darley Abbey. See DERBY, ST. ALKMUND'S.			
440	DARLEY:			
	Dale - - - - Ch. 4	187	104	75 12 0
	North Darley - - N. 4	215	138	121 10 1
437	DENBY, Free - - 1	209	172	120 17 6
436	DERBY (BOROUGH):			
	All Saints' - - - N. 7	*467	329	288 15 0
	Ashbourne Road - Bd. 3	1,335	1,263	1,296 5 6
	Canal Street, Higher Grade - - - W. 10	1,052	644	669 10 0
	Christ Church - - N. 7	*601	485	492 14 0
	Curzon Street - - N. 7	*502	319	305 10 0
	Devonshire Street - Bd.	*		
	Firs Estate - - Bd. 3	1,655	1,208	1,186 19 0
			28	18 18 0
	Gerard Street - - Bd. 3	1,579	1,334	1,366 12 0

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	Derbyshire—*cont.*			
436	Derby (Borough)—*cont.*			
	King Street, Higher Grade - - W. 10	606	250	229 19 6
	Nun Street - - - Bd. 3	897	615	560 12 0
			22	11 12 0
	Orchard Street - - Bd. 3	*808	328	342 6 6
	Parliament Street - W. 10	242	149	131 5 0
	Pear Tree Mission - Ch. 7	281	239	199 5 0
	Practising - - - 7	*446	212	188 5 0
	St. Alkmund - - N. 7	*504	289	253 17 6
	St. Andrew - - - N. 12	778	674	557 2 0
	St. Anne's - - - Ch. 7	764	609	502 15 0
	St. Chad's - - - Ch. 7	672	527	461 2 0
	St. Dunstan's - - 7	709	469	445 15 0
	St. James' Road - - Bd. 3	1,501	1,553	1,627 4 0
			30	16 15 0
	St. James', Higher Grade - - - Ch. 7	*928	848	849 15 0
	St. John's, Girls and Infants - - - 7	258	245	211 2 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 7	110	94	78 1 0
	St. Luke's - - - Ch. 12	833	541	631 3 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	597	359	324 2 0
	St. Michael - - - N. 7	833	87	74 7 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 7	*483	343	371 0 0
	St. Peter's, Devonshire Street - - - N. 7	*160	111	89 5 0
	St. Thomas' - - Ch. 7	233	110	127 15 0
	Siddal's Lane - - N. 7	*293	238	252 0 0
	Traffic Street - - Bd. 3	*1,045	983	836 9 0
	Trinity - - - N. 7	*832	493	435 15 0
	Wright Street - - Bd. 3	*233	137	110 15 0
440	DERBY, ST. ALKMUND'S, E.M.:			
	Darley Abbey - - 2	187	135	161 16 0
437	DERWENT - - - N. 5	120	34	×‡34 10 0
442	DETHWICK-LEA, AND HOLLOWAY:			
	Lea - - - - Bd. 10	*318	184	177 19 0
	Dinting. See GLOSSOP (BOROUGH).			
	Doe Lea. See AULT HUCKNALL.			
	Donisthorpe. See OAKTHORPE.			
441	DORE - - - - N. 4	*203	127	95 11 0
	Dove Holes. See CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.			
438	DOVERIDGE - - - N. 12	*167	77	57 1 0
439	DRAYCOTT - - - Bd. 2	*280	184	151 11 6
437	DRONFIELD:			
	Cross Lane - - Bd. 12	619	559	499 5 0
	Woodhouse - - Bd. 12	200	127	113 14 0
440	DUFFIELD:			
	Duffield, Endowed - N. 4	*190	119	127 19 0
	Duffield, Girls - - Ch. 4	*100	55	57 1 0
437	Milford, Messrs. Strutt's - - - B. 10	575	283	286 4 0
	Earl Sterndale. See HARTINGTON, MIDDLE QUARTER.			

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Derbyshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
ECKINGTON:			
Cam's - - - - N. 4	364	195	175 5 0
Eckington - - - Bd. 3	734	640	539 9 6
Lady Sitwell's, Girls - 4	177	114	98 3 0
Marsh Lane - - Bd. 3	243	174	142 11 6
Mosbrough - - Bd. 3	309	207	187 5 0
Mosbrough - - Ch. 4	414	307	268 12 6
Renishaw - - - Bd. 3	263	221	190 19 6
Ridgeway - - - Bd. 3	*239	196	177 8 0
Spinkhill - - - R. 6	341	229	211 9 6
EDALE:			
Edale - - - - Ch. 5	66	34	†38 1 0
Navvy Mission - - 5	112	34	††46 11 0
EDENSOR - - - N. 6	95	41	††61 0 0
EDLASTON AND WYASTON:			
Edlaston - - - P. 4	44	25	×††43 4 0
EGGINTON - - - Bd. 12	125	70	52 12 6
ELMTON:			
Cresswell - - - N. 4	*122	96	67 2 0
ELTON - - - - Ch. 12	141	82	68 13 0
ELVASTON:			
Earl of Harrington's - Ch. 1	87	75	49 5 0
ETWALL - - - P. 12	157	121	91 5 6
EYAM - - - - Ch. 11	167	118	109 5 0
EYAM-WOODLANDS:			
Stoke and Nether Padley - - - - N. 11	104	54	53 0 0
FAIRFIELD, Endowed - N. 4	300	246	272 0 3
FENNY BENTLEY, - Ch. 4	105	55	57 18 6
FERNILEE:			
Taxall and Fernilee - N. 9	*265	110	92 6 0
Whaley Bridge - - W. 5	449	198	179 7 6
FINDERN - - - Ch. 12	135	88	66 4 0
FLAGG - - - - Ch. 6	40	30	×36 15 0
FOSTON AND SCROPTON Bd. 12	*91	67	61 8 6
Fritchley. See CRICH.			
GLOSSOP (BOROUGH):			
All Saints - - - R. 5	167	61	57 7 0
Brookfield - - - B. 5	338	129	132 16 9
Dinting - - - Ch. 5	410	164	144 8 0
Dinting, Methodist New Connexion - - 5	323	111	110 5 6
		23	11 14 0
Duke of Norfolk's - B. 5	*571	157	149 10 6
Freetown, Working Men's Inst., Evening	—	21	12 0 0
Hadfield - - - Ch. 5	344	265	236 18 0
Hadfield, St. Charles - R. 5	265	121	115 8 6
Hadfield - - - W. 5	321	184	184 7 2
Howard Town - - W. 5	301	217	197 16 0
Littlemoor, Independent 5	390	298	277 18 0
Old Glossop - - W. 5	299	141	122 13 6
Padfield - - - 5	261	199	194 0 0
St. Mary - - - R. 5	335	169	150 13 0
Talbot Street - - Ch. 5	230	247	229 5 0
Waterside, Infants - Ch. 5	100	142	108 10 0
Whitfield - N. 5	*445	345	297 4 0

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	Derbyshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
442	GLOSSOP, E.M.:			
	Charlesworth - - B. 5	256	99	75 19 6
	Charlesworth - - N.	*		
	Grassmoor. See HASLAND.			
440	GREAT HUCKLOW - N. 11	*95	48	×55 16 0
440	GREAT ROWSLEY:			
	Rowsley - - - N. 6	128	89	67 18 6
	Gresley. See CHURCH GRESLEY.			
	Hadfield. See GLOSSOP (BOROUGH).			
	Hallam Fields. See ILKESTON.			
	Handley. See STAVELEY and STRETTON.			
	Hardstoft. See AULT HUCKNALL.			
440	HARTINGTON (MIDDLE QUARTER):			
	Earl Sterndale - - Ch. 4	56	46	×68 3 6
438	HARTINGTON (NETHER QUARTER):			
	Biggin - - - - Ch. 4	*112	58	††62 1 0
438	HARTINGTON (TOWN QUARTER):			
	Hartington - - - Ch. 4	*122	53	††56 7 0
441	HARTINGTON (UPPER QUARTER):			
	Brandside - - - Bd. 4	54	52	×††92 9 10
	Burbage - - - Bd. 4	90	210	232 13 2
	Harpur Hill - - 6	143	126	97 13 6
			20	10 2 0
406	HARTSHORN - - Ch. 4	235	177	138 14 6
439	HASLAND:			
	Grassmoor - - - N. 11	330	362	391 16 3
	Hasland - - - N. 4	*325	313	273 17 6
	Wingerworth, Derby Lane - - - - Bd. 1	207	175	148 16 0
440	HASSOP - - - - R. 6	120	32	×††54 1 0
440	HATHERSAGE:			
	Hathersage - - - Ch. 5	185	139	106 1 6
	Hathersage - - - R. 5	68	29	22 17 0
442	HAYFIELD:			
	Hayfield - - - Bd. 5	183	155	156 7 0
	Hayfield - - - N. 5	*256	116	114 12 0
			19	10 6 0
	Hayfield - - - W. 5	318	63	47 14 8
437	HAZLEWOOD - - - N. 4	*101	72	70 18 8
437	HEAGE:			
	Heage - - - - N. 9	176	91	69 13 0
	Heage, Endowed - - 9	110	52	39 0 0
	Nether - - - Bd. 9	125	124	103 11 0
	Upper - - - Bd. 9	145	140	110 4 0
430	HEANOR:			
	Aldercar - - N. 10	285	279	208 13 6
	Heanor, Girls' and Infants - - N. 10	*693	583	510 2 6

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	Derbyshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
430	Heanor—*cont.*			
	Langley - - - Ch. 10	*139	129	95 3 4
	Heanor, Langley Mill, Boys - - - - Ch. 10	378	274	227 1 0
	Heanor, Mundy Street, Boys - - - - Ch. 10	268	267	234 18 4
439	*Heath.* See AULT HUCKNALL, U.D.			
367	HILTON, U.D.:			
	Hatton - - - Bd. 10	163	90	68 2 6
	Hilton - - - - Bd. 10	193	157	113 2 6
438	HOGNASTON - - - Ch. 4	83	27	†‡48 1 6
437	HOLBROOKE - - - Ch. 2	389	229	183 6 0
438	HOLLINGTON - - N. 7	*54	24	×33 13 0
439	HOLMESFIED, Endowed 12	92	60	49 7 0
441	HOPE - - - - Ch. 5	118	71	58 0 0
437	HORSLEY:			
	Horsley - - - N. 2	*140	118	103 5 0
437	HORSLEY WOODHOUSE:			
	Woodhouse, Girls - 4	146	120	93 0 0
438	HULLAND - - - N. 7	138	60	†‡76 0 0
437	IDRIDGEHAY AND ALTON:			
	Idridgehay - - - P. 4	*116	50	‡65 12 6
430	ILKESTON (BOROUGH):			
	Bath Street - - - Bd. 11	*284	283	239 16 0
	Chaucer Street - - Bd. 11	600	615	513 14 0
	Cotmanhay, Infants - Bd. 11	376	231	177 15 0
	Granby - - - Bd. 11	562	605	554 17 0
435	Hallam Fields, Stanton Iron Works - - 4	290	261	230 11 0
430	Ilkeston - - - N. 11	*608	603	527 12 6
	Ilkeston - - - R. 11	105	85	63 14 6
	Kensington - - - Bd. 11	522	511	447 2 6
	Trinity, Infant - - N. 11	*297	297	223 15 0
	Ironville. See ALFRETON.			
437	KILBURN, Girls - - N. 2	176	118	103 5 0
			42	22 18 0
439	KILLAMARSH:			
	Killamarsh - - - Bd. 1	514	388	384 18 0
	Killamarsh, Endowed 1	194	153	134 5 0
435	KIRK HALLAM - - Ch 2	46	39	×43 10 0
438	KIRK IRETON - - Ch. 3	186	95	75 16 0
437	KIRK LANGLEY AND MEYNELL LANGLEY:			
	Kirk Langley - - N. 7	*128	92	76 0 0
438	KNIVETON - - - N. 4	*52	42	†40 8 0
	Langley. See HEANOR.			
367	LINTON AND CASTLE GRESLEY, U.D.:			
	Linton and Castle Gresley - - Bd. 12	401	347	298 19 9
	Linton and Castle Gresley, Infant - Bd. 12	150	102	76 7 0
435	LITTLE EATON - - Bd. 11	*189	130	120 18 6

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	Derbyshire—*cont.*			£
	Littlemoor. See GLOSSOP (BOROUGH).			
435	LITTLEOVER - - - N. 2	*184	109	
440	LITTON:			
	Cressbrook - - - 6	157		
	Litton - - - - N. 5	*174		
435	LONG EATON:			
	Derby Road - - Bd. 11	650		
	High Street - - Bd. 11	613		
	Long Eaton, Infant - N. 11	305		
	Long Eaton - - N. 11	*332		
438	LONGFORD - - - P. 7	105		
	Longlane. See OSLETON.			
440	LONGSTONE:			
	Longstone and District N. 7	151		
442	LUDWORTH AND CHISWORTH:			
	Marple Bridge, St. Mary - - - - R. 6	110		
367	LULLINGTON - - N. 12	109		
438	MAPPLETON:			
	Mappleton and Okeover 10	57		
437	MAPPERLEY - - - Ch. 1	143		
	Marple Bridge. See LUDWORTH.			
306	MARSTON MONTGOMERY - - - - Bd. 12	84		
440	MATLOCK:			
	Bank - - - - B. 2	350		
	Bank - - - - Ch. 4	262		
	Bath - - - - N. 2	*332		
	Matlock - - - Ch. 4	274		
	Starkholmes - - Ch. 4	105		
406	MEASHAM:			
	Measham - - - N. 3	*330		
	St. Charles - - - R. 3	150		
465	MELBOURNE, U.D.:			
	Athenæum - - - Bd. 4	369		
	Chapel Street - - Bd. 4	196		
	Melbourne, Evening - Bd.	—		
	Melbourne - - - N. 4	*495		
442	MELLOR, Endowed - 6	196		
367	MICKLEOVER - - Bd. 12	274		
440	MIDDLETON AND SMERRILL - - - - 6	83		
438	MIDDLETON-BY-WIRKSWORTH - - - N. 3	*189		
	Milford. See DUFFIELD.			
440	MONYASH - - - Ch. 6	110		
437	MORLEY - - - Bd. 1	*57		

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Derbyshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
MORTON - - - 2	187	208	134 17 11
Mosbrough. See ECKINGTON.			
MUGGINTON - - - 2	98	46	‡48 11 4
NEWBOLD AND DUNSTON:			
Newbold - - - Ch. 8	*245	230	202 19 4
Newbold Moor, Girls and Infants - - Bd. 7		15	7 6 0
	412	336	350 0 0
Stonegravels, Christ Church - . - N. 1	*194	176	141 8 0
Newhall. See STANTON AND NEWHALL.			
Newmills. See BEARD, U.D.			
NEWTON-SOLNEY - - N. 12	99	74	55 11 6
NORBURY AND ROSTON:			
Norbury, Green Lane 12	79	58	47 19 0
NORMANTON - - Bd. 7	191	166	141 17 6
NORMANTON TEMPLE - Ch. 11	50	46	×‡54 8 4
NORTON:			
Free - - - - 7	98	66	62 1 0
Greenhill - - - Bd. 7	*223	124	116 7 6
Norton - - - - Bd. 7	517	304	280 8 0
Woodseats, Infants - Bd. 7	150	58	37 14 0
OAKTHORP AND DONISTHORPE:			
Donisthorpe - - Ch. 7	82	81	57 7 6
Oakthorp - - - W. 3	137	123	106 17 6
OCKBROOK:			
Borrowash - - - Ch. 1	211	185	134 8 0
Ockbrook - - - N. 1	*271	140	125 10 0
OSLETON AND THURVASTON:			
Longlane, Christ Church - - - Ch. 12	*66	55	†52 6 0
OSMASTON - - - N. 4	184	58	73 12 0
OVER HADDON - - Ch. 8	44	23	×‡38 2 8
Oversetts. See STANTON AND NEWHALL.			
Padfield. See GLOSSOP (BOROUGH).			
PARWICH - - - N. 4	140	98	87 3 0
PEAK FOREST - - Ch. 5	114	61	‡101 14 9
Pentrich. See RIPLEY.			
PILSLEY - - - - N. 6	153	44	†‡85 5 6
PINXTON:			
Kirkstead - - - Bd. 4	411	414	364 8 2
Wharf - - - - Bd. 4	120	111	83 5 0
PLEASLEY:			
New Houghton, Infants - - - Ch. 6	200	80	60 0 0
Pleasley - - - Ch. 6	220	145	124 11 0
Pleasley Works - - B. 6	252	47	45 8 0
Shirebrook - - - N. 4	*122	102	79 9 0

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	Derbyshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
437	QUARNDON - - - P. 1	111	52	‡61 19 0
367	RADBOURNE - - - Ch. 10	64	37	×48 6 0
367	REPTON - - - Ch. 12	360	195	155 11 4
	Riddings. See ALFRETON.			
437	RIPLEY, U.D.:			
	Hartshay - - - Bd. 1	74	56	50 12 0
	Pentrich - - - Bd. 11	163	39	17 1 7
	Ripley - - - - N. 1	*899	679	566 11 2
	St. John's - - - N. 1	*468	412	379 2 0
	Street Lane - - - Bd. 1	273	154	146 2 6
	Waingroves - - - Bd. 1	132	116	90 12 6
367	ROSLISTON - - - Ch.	163		
	Rowsley. See GREAT ROWSLEY.			
	Rowthorne. See AULT HUCKNALL.			
435	SANDIACRE - - - Bd. 7	487	335	253 7 6
435	SAWLEY:			
	Sawley, Baptist - - 11	241	111	92 0 0
	Sawley - - - - N. 11	*201	170	170 15 6
429	SCARCLIFFE:			
	Scarcliffe and Upper Langwith - - - N. 6	*191	140	114 1 0
435	SHARDLOW - - - P. 10	200	123	109 2 6
440	SHELDON - - - N. 6	52	20	×31 0 0
430	SHIPLEY:			
	Shipley and Cotmanhay - - - - N. 9	*504	420	367 10 0
	Shirebrook. See PLEASLEY.			
439	SHIRLAND AND HIGHAM:			
	Higham - - - Bd. 2	115	78	79 1 0
	Shirland - - - Bd. 2	*203	247	228 17 6
	Stonebroom - - - Bd. 2	583	332	324 4 6
438	SHIRLEY - - - N. 4	*56	56	†53 5 0
437	SHOTTLE AND POSTERN:			
	Shottle, Endowed - 6	58	36	‡40 15 0
437	SMALLEY:			
	Smalley, Boys - - N. 11	*223	134	113 15 5
	Smalley, Girls - - N. 11	*123	87	74 17 0
406	SMISBY - - - - N. 4	57	46	††56 17 0
	Somercotes. See ALFRETON.			
429	SOUTH NORMANTON - Bd. 4	*560	699	586 16 8
437	SOUTH WINGFIELD - Bd. 11	310	187	165 6 0
	Spink Hill. See ECKINGTON.			
435	SPONDON - - - N. 11	*484	390	344 0 0
	Stainsby. See AULT HUCKNALL.			

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	Derbyshire—*cont.*			
435	STANLEY: Common - - - 8	131	96	78 5 0
	St. Andrew's - - N. 8	146	92	61 5 6
367	STANTON AND NEWHALL: Newhall, High Street Bd. 12	435	330	329 11 0
	Newhall - - - R. 12	228	104	77 9 0
	Oversetts - - - Bd. 12	474	466	406 12 0
	Stanton - - - Bd. 12	109	89	68 17 0
435	STANTON-BY-BRIDGE - Ch. 11	76	83	× 152 4 0
435	STANTON-BY-DALE - N. 10	*166	112	87 16 0
440	STANTON: Stanton-in-Peak - Ch. 6	129	93	106 10 0
	Starkholmes. See MATLOCK.			
439	STAVELEY: Handley - - - Ch. 6	144	105	93 6 0
			17	11 12 0
	Mastin Moor - - Ch. 7	157	105	89 19 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 6	150	69	38 10 0
	Staveley - - - N. 6	*805	603	599 17 0
	Staveley Works - - Ch. 6	652	587	585 10 0
			40	26 12 0
	Woodthorpe - - Ch. 6	239	182	143 19 0
			30	16 14 9
	Stonegravels. See NEWBOLD AND DUNSTON.			
440	STONEY-MIDDLETON - N. 12	96	90	65 4 6
439	STRETTON: Handley, St. Mark's - N. 2	115	68	46 2 0
366	SUDBURY (Lord Vernon's) - - - - N. 12	304	136	126 16 6
439	SUTTON-CUM-DUCKMANTON - - - P. 7	169	114	93 13 0
367	SWADLINCOTE: Swadlincote - - Bd. 12	406	364	309 8 6
	Swadlincote - - N. 12	214	189	133 17 0
	Swanwick. See ALFRETON.			
440	TADDINGTON AND PRIESTCLIFFE: Priestcliffe, Endowed Charity - - - N. 6	101	40	29 0 0
	Whites - - - 6	96	32	23 2 0
440	TANSLEY - - - N. 4	*244	163	131 19 4
439	TIBSHELF: Colliery - - - 11	579	347	329 19 6
	Tibshelf - - - N. 11	164	142	114 12 6
406	TICKNALL - - - P. 4	230	171	135 8 0
440	TIDESWELL: Tideswell - - - B. 5	63	57	63 1 6
	Tideswell, Congregational - - - 5	248	111	136 3 3
	Tideswell - - - N. 5	*285	155	204 15 0
			61	40 3 0
439	TISSINGTON - - - N. 4	52	35	30 14 0
506	TOTLEY The Cherry Tree Orphanage - - 4	99	45	40 1 0
	Derbyshire—*cont.*			
503	Totley—*cont.* Totley (Dore) - - Ch. 4	185	143	97 4
437	TURNDITCH - - - N. 7	*113	93	108 4
439	UNSTONE: Apperknowle - - Bd. 12	100	55	36 4
	Unstone - - - Bd. 12	298	201	139 11
	Unstone - - - N. 12	*210	142	99 3
367	WALTON-UPON-TRENT Ch. 10	126	93	73 13
440	WARDLOW - - - N. 5	83	29	× 251
	Wateraide. See GLOSSOP (BOROUGH).			
440	WENSLEY AND SMITHERTON: South Darley - - Ch. 6	*95	112	81 5
439	WESSINGTON - - N. 11	*95	78	73 1
435	WEST HALLAM, Endowed - - - - Ch. 3	292	139	99 1
438	WESTON-ON-TRENT - P. 1	56	40	126 11
	Whaley Bridge. See PEBNILEE.			
	Whitfield. See GLOSSOP (BOROUGH).			
439	WHITTINGTON: Moor, Webster's Endowed - - - 1	506	396	402 1
			111	69
	New Webster's Endowed - - - 1	630	509	
			58	34
	Webster's Endowed - P. 1	*443	403	374 1
			28	17 11
428	WHITWELL - - - Ch 6	*[illegible]	232	206 3
367	WILLINGTON - - Ch. 12	108	95	68 9
440	WINSTER - - - N. 6	*143	110	107 3
437	WIRKSWORTH: Wirksworth - - S. 3	391	267	245 1
	Wirksworth - - N. 3	*[illegible]	262	229 1
	Woodthorpe. See STAVELEY.			
441	WORMHILL: St. Margaret's - - P. 6	80	50	151 4
	Upper End - - - Bd. 6	174	120	121 7
436	YEAVELEY - - - N. 4	*41	28	× 97 9
440	YOULGRAVE - - - N. 6	*294	177	200 13
	DEVONSHIRE.			
287	ABBOTSHAM - - Ch. 1	112		
273	ABBOTS KERSWELL - Bd. 7			

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Devonshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
ALPHINGTON:			
Alphington - - Bd. 5	190	162	138 5 0
Alphington - - Ch. 4	43	17	×‡40 7 6
ALVERDISCOTT - - Ch. 2	62	49	††65 9 0
ALWINGTON - - - N. 4	98	52	41 6 0
Appledore. See NORTHAM.			
ARLINGTON - - - Ch. 10	58	40	††52 1 0
ASHBURTON:			
Ashburton - - - Bd. 12	572	335	298 7 0
Ashburton, Infants - N.	*		
Ashbury and Northlew. See NORTHLEW.			
ASHCOMBE - - - 5	73	28	×‡49 10 0
ASHFORD - - - Ch.	*		
ASHPRINGTON - - Ch. 6	106	56	41 3 0
ASHREIGHNEY - - N. 2	*151	78	58 10 0
ASHTON - - - - Bd. 5	*56	30	×‡48 16 0
ASHWATER:			
Crosslanes - - - Bd. 7	89	76	70 12 0
Hunscott - - - Bd. 7	48	37	††49 9 6
ATHERINGTON:			
Atherington - - N. 10	108	32	24 3 0
Baptist Chapel - - 10	104	42	30 6 0
AVETON GIFFORD - N. 5	*196	137	122 12 6
AWLISCOMBE - - - N. 3	*101	77	68 13 0
AXMINSTER:			
Axminster - - - Bd. 2	*368	276	224 7 0
St. Mary - - - R. 2	80	54	39 7 0
South Axminster - N. 2	90	32	32 18 0
AXMOUTH - - - N. 1	*98	81	62 17 0
AYLESBEARE, HARPFORD, AND VENN OTTERY, U.D.:			
Aylesbeare - - - Bd. 4	70	44	††55 7 0
Newton Poppleford - Bd. 4	171	149	128 18 0
Babbacombe. See ST. MARY CHURCH.			
BAMPTON:			
Bampton - - - N. 10	210	97	84 17 6
Bampton, Infants - Bd. 10	132	78	68 5 0
Shellingford and Petton - - - - Bd. 10	87	52	††60 6 0
Barbrook Mill. See LYNTON.			
BARNSTAPLE (BOROUGH):			
Barnstaple - - - N. 11	*232	154	143 19 6
Barnstaple - - - R. 11	157	74	53 1 6
Barnstaple - - - W. 11	*436	283	249 7 3
Bear Street, Baptist - 12	224	172	140 18 3
Blue Coat - - - N. 11	220	125	124 17 6
Newport - - - N. 11	135	151	118 5 6
Pilton - - - - N. 11	*205	198	173 5 0
St. Mary Magdalene - N. 11	372	269	235 7 6
Silver Street - - B. 12	236	137	101 16 2

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	Devonshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
285	Barnstaple (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Trinity, Boys - - N. 11	150	94	94 5 0
	Trinity, Girls and and Infants - - N. 11	*163	169	128 6 6
286	BEAFORD - - - Bd. 2	*133	68	‡70 4 1
	Beaworthy. See HALWELL AND BEAWORTHY, U.D.			
	Beer. See SEATON AND BEER.			
	Bere Alston. See BERE-FERRIS.			
280	BEREFERRIS:			
	Bere Alston, Boys - Ch. 4	95	77	67 7 6
			21	9 12 0
	Bere Alston, Sir J. Maynard's, Girls and Infants - - - 4	215	124	107 3 6
	Beretown - - - N. 4	69	44	38 10 0
285	BERRY NARBOR - - N. 10	*164	82	63 11 0
274	BERRY POMEROY, E.M. P. 6	121	54	‡53 4 0
	Bickington. See FREMINGTON.			
273	BICKINGTON - - - Ch. 7	69	45	††46 2 6
276	BICKLEIGH (Plympton, St. Mary Union) - N. 2	87	46	‡46 17 0
283	BICKLEIGH (Tiverton Union) - - - N. 11	111	76	††70 12 6
271	BICTON, Lady Rolle's - 4	81	42	×‡63 14 0
287	BIDEFORD (BOROUGH):			
	Bideford, Mixed - - Ch. 1	533	417	384 17 6
	East the Water - Bd. 1	231	115	100 12 6
	Lower Bideford - Bd. 1	*352	184	192 0 0
	Upper Bideford - Bd. 1	*638	406	365 5 0
284	BISHOP'S NYMPTON:			
	Bishop's Nympton - Bd. 3	*100	85	82 8 0
	Newtown - - - Bd. 3	66	46	38 19 0
285	BISHOP'S TAWTON, E.M.:			
	Bishop's Tawton - Bd. 11	*136	60	53 18 0
	Heruer - - - - Bd. 11	65	23	16 9 0
273	BISHOP'S TEIGNTON:			
	Bishop's Teignton - Ch. 7	157	130	110 7 6
	Luton - - - - 7	47	33	‡40 18 0
275	BLACKAWTON:			
	Blackawton - - Bd. 5	*164	110	85 8 6
	Street - - - - N. 5	*117	55	45 3 0
	Blackborough. See KENTISBEARE - WITH - BLACKBOROUGH.			
288	BLACK TORRINGTON - N. 5	*108	65	52 0 6
281	BONDLEIGH - - - Ch. 6	*57	27	::‡45 1 6
273	BOVEY TRACEY:			
	Bovey Tracey - - B. 7	150	94	74 17 6
	Bovey Tracey - - N. 7	*350	165	141 19 6

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	Devonshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
283	BOW:			
	Bow or Nymet Tracey Bd. 6	118	85	76 7 0
			20	8 16 0
	Scripture Knowledge Institution - - 6	123	66	52 6 0
	Bradfield. See UFFCULME.			
282	BRADFORD:			
	Bradford and Cookbury. Undenominational - 5	*141	78	‡78 0 0
283	BRADNINCH:			
	Bradninch - - - B. 11	165	100	83 16 0
	Bradninch - - - N. 11	*296	202	157 4 6
288	BRADWORTHY - - Bd. 4	167	77	69 3 6
271	BRAMFORD SPEKE - N. 5	*74	50	45 1 0
270	BRANSCOMBE - - N. 4	190	121	105 17 6
281	BRATTON CLOVELLY - Bd. 7	[illegible]	64	‡69 2 0
285	BRATTON FLEMING - Bd. 10	*132	81	‡80 17 6
265	BRAUNTON - - - Bd. 10	433	301	278 0 6
	Brayford. See HIGHBRAY.			
285	BRENDON - - - P. 10	60	30	†30 5 0
281	BRIDESTOW - - - Ch. 7	*175	111	123 7 6
271	BRIDFORD - - - Bd. 5	90	32	‡36 6 0
	Bridgerule. See EAST BRIDGERULE.			
	Bridgetown. See TOTNES (BOROUGH).			
274	BRIXHAM:			
	Bakers Hill - - Bd. 2	169	157	124 3 0
	Brixham - - - N. 2	*550	402	345 7 0
	Furzeham Hill - - Bd. 2	905	485	424 7 6
	Lower Brixham - - N. 2	*210	203	167 9 6
	Nethway - - - Bd. 2	99	30	21 14 0
276	BRIXTON - - - Ch. 2	113	79	56 16 8
271	BROADCLYST:			
	Broadclyst - - - N. 11	323	175	143 10 6
	Budlake - - - Ch. 11	96	62	51 3 0
	Westwood - - - N. 11	89	51	‡62 12 8
270	BROADHEMBURY:			
	Broadhembury - - N. 3	66	30	28 10 0
	The Grange - - 3	66	50	48 4 0
273	BROADHEMPSTON - Bd. 6	123	73	59 6 0
281	BROADWOOD KELLY - Ch. 6	*72	35	†‡47 2 0
291	BROADWOODWIDGER, U.D.:			
	Ivy House Cross - Bd. 6	97	56	‡59 0 0
	Thorncross - - - Bd. 6	93	45	†51 5 11
270	BUCKERELL - - - N. 3	60	28	†32 3 0
274	BUCKFASTLEIGH:			
	Buckfastleigh - - Bd. 12	*519	476	425 5 0
	Buckfastleigh, Evening - - - N.	—	69	24 4 0
	Buckfastleigh - - N.	*		

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	Devonshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
274	Buckfastleigh—*cont.*			
	Coombe - - - Bd. 6	99	43	[illegible]
	Buckish. See WOOLFARDISWORTHY.			
	Buckland. See BUCKLAND-IN-THE-MOORS.			
287	BUCKLAND BREWER:			
	Buckland Brewer - Bd. 6	105	93	[illegible]
	Thornhillhead - - Bd. 4	81	19	[illegible]
286	BUCKLAND FILLEIGH Ch. 7	69	25	[illegible]
273	BUCKLAND-IN-THE-MOORS:			
	Buckland - - - P. 7	31	24	[illegible]
280	BUCKLAND MONACHORUM Ch. 4	*169	76	[illegible]
275	BUCKLAND-TOUT-SAINTS:			
	Goreton and Buckland-tout-Saints - - Ch. 4	120	44	[illegible]
	Budleigh Salterton. See EAST BUDLEIGH.			
287	BULKWORTHY - - B. 7	83	36	[illegible]
305	BURLESCOMBE - - Ch. 5	*167	79	[illegible]
284	BURRINGTON - - N. 3	*127	39	[illegible]
283	BUTTERLEIGH - - N. 10	*38	30	[illegible]
285	CADBURY - - - Ch. 11	68	36	[illegible]
283	CADELEIGH - - - Bd. 10	*89	43	[illegible]
	Calverleigh. See LOXBEAR.			
	Castle Hill. See FILLEIGH.			
281	CHAGFORD:			
	Chagford - - - P. 6	*178	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chagford, Infants - N. 6	80	71	[illegible]
285	CHALLACOMBE - - N. 10	*54	34	[illegible]
284	CHARLES - - - Ch. 6	*87	36	[illegible]
276	CHARLETON - - - Ch. 4	140	84	[illegible]
282	CHAWLEIGH, U.D.:			
	Chawleigh and Cheldon Bd. 6	156	99	[illegible]
282	CHERITON BISHOP - Bd. 7	*120	73	[illegible]
282	CHERITON FITZPAINE AND STOCKLEIGH ENGLISH, U.D.:			
	Cheriton Fitzpaine - Bd. 7	156	109	[illegible]
	Chevithorne. See TIVERTON (BOROUGH).			
	Chilsworthy. See HOLSWORTHY.			
284	CHITTLEHAMHOLT - N. 3	66	26	[illegible]

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Devonshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.	
CHITTLEHAMPTON - N. 3	208	146	127 15 0	
CHIVELSTONE: East Prawle - - Bd. 5	72	61	48 17 6	
CHRISTOW AND DODDISCOMBSLEIGH, U.D.: Christow - - - Bd. 5	106	93	75 7 6	
Doddiscombsleigh - Bd. 5	51	39	†‡33 6 6	
CHUDLEIGH: Chudleigh - - - B. 7	236	143	129 5 5	
Chudleigh - - - N. 7	*333	179	143 5 6	
Chudleigh Knighton. See HENNOCK.				
CHULMLEIGH: Chulmleigh - - - Bd. 3	250	155	130 17 0	
Chulmleigh - - - B.	*			
CHURCHSTANTON - Bd. 6	115	87	74 4 0	
CHURSTON FERRERS: Galmpton - - - 2	46	39	39 0 0	
Lord Churston - - 2	154	56	46 4 0	
CLAWTON, TETCOTT, AND LUFFINCOTT, U.D.: Clawton Bridge - - Bd. 5	90	41	×‡35 15 6	
Tetcott Lane - - Bd. 5	120	49	‡51 6 6	
CLAYHANGER - - Bd. 10	46	29	†30 19 0	
CLIST HONITON - - Ch. 11	*76	52	†‡60 19 0	
CLIST HYDON - - 11	85	66	†67 0 0	
CLIST ST. GEORGE: Lady Seward's - - N. 11	98	61	†‡75 1 6	
CLIST ST. MARY - - Ch. 11	126	85	×‡88 15 6	
CLOVELLY - - - Bd. 4	151	104	85 11 6	
COCKINGTON - - Ch. 6	209	119	93 7 9	
COFFINSWELL AND HACCOMBE, U.D.: Coffinswell and Haccombe - - - Bd. 3	40	39	†40 5 0	
Combeinteignhead - Bd. 7	95	72	60 19 6	
COLATON RALEIGH - N. 4	*119	74	‡97 17 0	
		7	2 18 0	
COLEBROOKE: Colebrooke - - - Bd. 6	130	102	90 9 0	
Colebrooke - - - N.	*			
COLEBRIDGE - - - Bd. 6	99	53	41 0 0	
Collaton. See PAIGNTON.				
COLYTON - - - Bd. 1	*413	280	263 16 6	
COMBE RALEIGH - - N. 3	*60	36	†‡48 15 0	
COMBMARTIN - - N. 10	*242	167	125 15 6	
		18	8 10 0	
COMPTON GIFFORD - Ch. 2	291	247	238 2 6	
		37	18 2 0	
CORNWOOD: Cornwood - - - N. 2	*168	129	103 7 6	
		14	4 0 0	
Devonshire—*cont.*				
Cornwood—*cont.*				
§Plymouth, Dame Rogers' Endowed, Charity - 10	96	41	42 19 0	277
CORNWORTHY - - N. 6	118	60	‡66 17 0	274
CORYTON - - - N. 7	64	42	†‡59 0 6	280
COTLEIGH - - - Ch. 3	50	31	×‡51 3 6	270
Countess Wear. See TOPSHAM.				
CREDITON: Hayward's Charity - 7	859	590	538 11 6	282
Hookway - - - Bd. 7	156	71	62 6 6	
Landscore, Infants - Bd. 7	125	92	66 14 0	
Shirley Corner, Infants - - - Bd. 7	56	63	72 4 0	
Yeoford - - - Bd. 7	131	62	48 8 6	
CRUWYS MORCHARD - 11	111	50	‡41 4 0	283
CULLOMPTON - - N. 11	*596	504	441 0 0	283
CULMSTOCK - - - Bd. 6	*149	130	122 13 6	305
DALWOOD - - - Bd. 2	*150	76	55 9 6	289
DARTINGTON - - N. 6	140	79	66 19 0	274
Dartmoor Prison. See LYDFORD.				
DARTMOUTH (BOROUGH): Dartmouth - - - Bd. 2	797	740	631 12 6	274
St. John the Baptist - B. 2	78	40	35 13 0	
DAWLISH: Cockwood - - - Bd. 4	93	61	51 17 6	273
Dawlish - - - Bd. 4	645	409	419 0 0	
DEAN PRIOR - - Ch. 6	74	28	†‡42 10 0	274
DENBURY, U.D. - - Bd. 6	81	77	56 14 0	273
DEVONPORT (BOROUGH): Cherry Garden Street Bd. 1	985	736	704 9 0	279
Cornwall Street - - Bd. 1	234	122	109 13 0	
Devonport - - - B. 11	947	504	436 2 0	
Devonport - - - N. 1	520	256	206 16 0	
Ford - - - - Bd. 1	966	785	783 0 6	
Morice Town - - Bd. 1	1,418	1,020	1,030 16 0	
Royal Naval and Military Free - - - 11	*812	635	546 10 6	
St. James' - - - N. 11	*539	487	441 7 4	
St. Joseph's - - - B. 12	415	303	265 2 6	
St. Mary's - - - N. 11	*493	275	238 17 6	
St. Stephen - - N. 11	*502	318	278 5 0	
Stoke - - - - Bd. 1	653	570	563 11 0	
§Stoke Damerel, Boys B. 11	*505	482	503 19 0	
§Stoke Damerel, Girls B. 11	357	314	335 2 0	
Stuart Road - - Bd. 1	92	128	111 16 0	
DIPTFORD - - - P. 4	94	77	61 10 6	274
DITTISHAM - - - N. 2	*171	92	66 3 0	274
DOLTON - - - N. 2	*184	99	87 19 0	286
DOWN, ST. MARY - Ch. 6	83	37	31 9 6	282

	Drewsteignton - - Bd. 6	136	94	79 11 6		
	Whiddon Down - - Bd. 6	48	25	‡31 17 6		
271	DUNCHIDEOCK - - 5	38	36	×42 18 0		
270	DUNKESWELL:					
	Abbey - - - - Ch. 3	35	33	×43 0 6		
	Dunkeswell - - Ch. 3	64	31	†‡44 17 6		
271	DUNSFORD - - - Bd. 5	133	104	90 13 0		
275	EAST ALLINGTON - - Ch. 4	122	81	60 16 0		
278	EAST AND WEST OGWELL, U.D. - - - Bd. 6	116	64	‡59 18 0		
287	EAST AND WEST PUTFORD, U.D. - - - Bd. 4	80	33	‡35 1 6		
273	EAST AND WEST TEIGNMOUTH, U.D.:					
	Teignmouth, Exeter Road - - - Bd. 3	468	316	333 12 0		
	Teignmouth - - B. 3	90	47	36 7 0		
	Teignmouth, Upper Brook Street - - Bd. 3	427	359	345 0 0		
284	EAST AND WEST WORLINGTON, U.D. - - Bd. 3	83	51	40 14 6		
284	EAST ANSTEY - - Bd. 4	48	47	†51 2 6		
288	EAST BRIDGERULE:					
	Bridgerule - - - Ch. 5	*124	49	‡50 15 10		
271	EAST BUDLEIGH:					
	Budleigh Salterton - N. 1	296	196	172 12 6		
	Drake's Charity - - N. 4	219	121	109 9 6		
	Knowle, Infants - - I.	90	22	15 19 0		
285	EAST DOWN - - - Bd. 10	63	33	†‡47 4 0		
275	EAST PORTLEMOUTH:					
	Portlemouth - - N. 5	*73	34	‡36 18 0		
278	EAST STONEHOUSE.					
	East Stonehouse - - N. 1	*594	480	420 0 0		
			36	20 2 0		
	East Street - - - Bd. 11	398	370	347 11 0		
	High Street - - Bd. 11	584	538	564 0 6		
	St. Paul's, Infants - Ch. 11	294	213	184 14 6		
276	EGG BUCKLAND AND LAIRA GREEN, U.D.:					
	Egg Buckland - - N. 2	*141	104	88 6 0		
	Laira and Egg Buckland - - - Bd. 10	236	140	102 1 8		
			26	12 12 0		
	Ilfracombe. See TORQUAY (BOROUGH).					
275	ERME AND AVON, U.D.:					
	Bigbury - - - Bd. 5	114	56	‡54 13 0		
	Kingston - - - Bd. 5	98	81	72 11 6		
	Ringmore - - - Bd. 5	47	38	†‡50 11 0		
276	ERMINGTON:					
	Ermington - - - Bd. 2	*200	123	120 7 0		
	Ivybridge - - - Bd. 2	312	232	246 15 6		
281	EXBOURNE - - - N. 6	*83	48	‡53 4 6		

	Devonshire—cont.				£ s.
278	EXETER (BOROUGH):				
	Devon and Exeter, Central - - - N. 10	*639	375	351 12	
	‖Episcopal Charity - 10	625	472	465 11	
	Exe Island - - - Bd. 12	360	332	298 15	
	Holloway Street - - Bd. 12	371	322	279 4	
	‖Mint Lane - - - W. 10	*537	348	322 1	
	New Town - - - Bd. 12	600	503	480 12	
	Paradise Place - - Bd. 12	226	151	132 2	
	Paris St., Protestant Dissenting Charity - 10	173	150	139 12	
	§Practising - - - 7	253	152	140 1	
	St. David's, Hoopern Street - - - Ch. 10	154	95	75 1	
	St. David's - - - N. 10	457	283	231 2	
	St. James' - - - N. 10	*331	122	126 4	
	St. James' Road, Infants - - - Bd. 12	176	126	85 10	
	St. John's Hospital - 10	288	126	120 1	
	St. Mary, Arches Street Bd. 1	303	200	202 5	
	St. Sidwell's - - N. 10	*635	701	604 1	
	St. Sidwell's, Independent - -	*			
271	EXMINSTER - - - Bd. 5	*169	137	100 7	
271	EXMOUTH, U.D.:				
	Exeter Road - - Bd. 1	776	370	355 6	
	Exmouth - - - N. 1	*606	554	466 4	
	Littleham - - - N. 1	55	41	32 13	
	Withycombe Rawleigh N. 1	*199	125	91 9	
271	FARRINGDON - - Ch. 11	73	51	×39 1	
270	FARWAY - - - - P. 2	57	56	†38 5	
270	FENITON - - - Ch. 3	73	35	26 10	
284	FILLEIGH:				
	Castle Hill - - - N. 3	*151	103	88 3	
285	FREMINGTON:				
	Bickington - - - Ch. 11	150	116	118 0	
	Fremington - - - P. 11	68	32	32 1	
286	FRITHELSTOCK - - Ch. 3	*107	46	34 1	
	Galmpton. See CHURSTON FERRERS.				
285	GEORGEHAM - - - Ch. 10	*128	67	61 5	
284	GEORGE NYMPTON:				
	Nymet St. George - Ch. 3	75	37	×39 4	
281	GERMANSWEEK - - Bd. 7	60	25	20 18	
270	GITTISHAM - - - Ch. 3	93	74	39 4	
285	GOODLEIGH - - - N. 11	72	43	46 1	
	Gonston and Buckland Tout Saints. See BUCKLAND-TOUT-SAINTS.				
286	GREAT TORRINGTON (BOROUGH):				
	Blue Coat - - Ch. 2	361	189	183 18	
	Great Torrington - Bd. 2	402	297	282 9	
	Great Torrington - R.	*			
281	HALBERTON:				
	Ash Thomas - - Bd. 11	74	61	41 11	
	Halberton - - N. 11	*224	167	99 11	

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Devonshire—*cont.*			
HALWELL AND BEAWORTHY, U.D.:			
Beaworthy - - - N.	*		
Churchtown - - - Bd. 7	95	55	46 14 6
Patchcott - - - Bd. 7	54	31	†‡47 2 6
HALWELL AND MORELEIGH, U.D. - - Bd. 6	80	54	‡47 9 0
HARBERTON:			
Harbertonford - - N. 6	*174	130	117 5 0
Harberton - - - N. 6	156	79	68 19 0
HARTLAND:			
Elmscott - - - Bd. 4	73	34	†‡55 14 0
Hartland - - - Bd. 4	197	163	159 1 6
Meddon - - - Bd. 4	66	39	×‡56 19 0
HATHERLEIGH - - Bd. 7	*282	200	166 7 2
		16	5 18 0
HEANTON PUNCHARDON AND ASHFORD, U.D.:			
Heanton Punchardon Bd. 11	119	70	61 6 4
HEAVITREE:			
Heavitree - - - P. 11	556	471	427 16 8
		54	30 12 0
South Wonford, Infants N. 11	95	55	39 17 6
Whipton - - - Ch. 11	*38	29	21 0 6
Hele. See ILFRACOMBE (BOROUGH).			
HEMYOCK - - - Bd. 6	153	103	95 16 6
HENNOCK:			
Chudleigh Knighton - N. 7	*131	133	116 7 6
Hennock - - - Bd. 7	99	50	†‡61 18 8
HIGHAMPTON - - N. 7	*38	32	†‡39 11 8
HIGH BICKINGTON - N. 2	159	91	86 1 0
HIGHBRAY:			
Brayford District, Undl. 6	*87	63	†‡68 12 6
HIGHWEEK - - - Bd. 3	341	309	272 13 0
HITTISLEIGH - - Bd. 7	87	32	×37 8 0
HOCKWORTHY - - Ch. 10	87	33	†‡44 1 0
HOLBETON:			
Holbeton - - - Bd. 2	196	123	104 11 6
Mothecombe, Infants - Bd. 2	36	16	×‡36 5 0
HOLCOMBE BURNELL - 5	48	34	×40 10 0
HOLCOMBE ROGUS:			
Bayer's - - - Ch. 5	66	45	36 0 0
Webber's Charity - 5	68	41	30 15 0
HOLLACOMBE - - B.	*		
HOLNE - - - - N. 6	*81	45	†44 16 6
HOLSWORTHY:			
Chilsworthy - - - 5	49	31	†23 15 6
Holsworthy - - - N. 5	*150	117	81 3 0
		37	18 6 0
Holsworthy - - - W. 5	*152	110	73 13 6
HONITON (BOROUGH):			
Honiton - - - B. *c*	*141		
Honiton - - - N. 3	*421	344	325 6 0

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	Devonshire—*cont.*			
	Hooe. See PLYMSTOCK.			
	Horrabridge. See WHITCHURCH.			
285	HORWOOD AND NEWTON TRACEY, U.D. - - Bd. 10	63	33	††45 1 6
283	HUNTSHAM - - - N. 10	87	45	×‡63 4 6
286	HUNTSHAW - - - Ch. 2	39	23	×‡44 0 0
281	IDDESLEIGH AND DOWLAND - - - - N. 7	*126	53	54 4 0
271	IDE - - - - Bd. 5	*195	108	100 2 6
273	IDEFORD - - - N. 7	121	60	††68 1 0
285	ILFRACOMBE:			
	Hele - - - - N. 12	69	33	28 0 6
	Ilfracombe - - - B. 12	190	190	166 5 0
	Ilfracombe - - - N. 12	*484	340	297 10 0
	Lee - - - - N. 12	47	34	24 9 0
	Lower Slade, Infant - N. 12	54	19	15 13 6
	St. Philip's and St. James' - - - N. 12	253	175	155 1 8
	Ilsham. See TORQUAY (BOROUGH).			
273	ILSINGTON:			
	Blackpool - - - N. 7	132	91	69 9 6
	Ilsington - - - N. 7	*149	54	46 0 0
285	INSTOW - - - - Bd. 11	*120	80	74 19 10
281	INWARDLEIGH - - Bd. 6	122	58	41 16 0
278	IPPLEPEN - - - Bd. 6	170	124	106 13 6
281	JACOBSTOWE - - - Ch. 6	38	26	††40 11 0
280	KELLY - - - - Ch. 7	44	46	†45 15 0
271	KENN:			
	Boys - - - - Ch. 5	100	68	55 0 0
	St. Andrew's, Girls - Ch. 5	87	57	49 17 6
283	KENTISBEARE:			
	Blackborough - - N. 11	71	34	††47 0 0
	Kentisbeare - - - N. 11	*122	108	83 15 0
285	KENTISBURY, Undenominational - - 10	†121	37	††49 16 6
271	KENTON:			
	Kenton - - - Bd. 5	138	107	90 1 0
	Kenton, Infants - - Bd. 5	65	61	44 4 6
	Starcross - - - Bd. 5	140	102	80 10 6
269	KILMINGTON - - Ch. 2	91	57	44 13 0
275	KINGSBRIDGE AND DODBROOKE, U.D. - Bd. 4	*514	387	324 15 6
273	KINGSKERSWELL:			
	St. Mary's - - - N. 3	*170	139	106 8 6
284	KING'S NYMPTON - Ch. 3	116	73	61 5 0
275	KINGSTEIGNTON - Ch. 3	*355	231	196 10 6
	Kingsteignton			

c School closed.

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	Devonshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
273	Kingsteignton—*cont.*			
	Kingsteignton, Unsectarian - - - 7	278	126	103 0 0
274	KINGSWEAR - - Bd. 2	187	139	119 15 6
	Knowle. See EAST BUDLEIGH.			
284	KNOWSTONE - - - N. 4	*68	62	49 11 0
	Laira and Egg Buckland. See EGG BUCKLAND AND LAIRA GREEN, U.D.			
250	LAMERTON:			
	Lamerton - - - N. 4	*160	117	111 19 0
			8	4 6 0
	North Brentor - - N. 4	94	34	26 3 0
			6	2 2 0
	Lana. See PANCRASWEEK.			
285	LANDKEY:			
	Landkey - - - N. 11	*126	42	33 12 0
	Landkey - - - W. 11	310	101	72 5 6
	Landscove. See STAVERTON.			
286	LANGTREE - - - N. 2	128	97	83 17 0
282	LAPFORD AND NYMET-ROWLAND, U.D.:			
	Lapford - - - Bd. 6	133	79	71 16 6
	Lea Mill. See PLYMPTON ST. MARY'S.			
	Lee. See ILFRACOMBE.			
280	LEW TRENCHARD:			
	Lew Trenchard and Thruselton - - N. 7	*120	92	72 12 6
290	LIFTON - - - - 7	390	197	189 13 6
			7	3 16 0
	Littleham. See EXMOUTH, U.D.			
287	LITTLEHAM AND LANDCROSS, U.D.:			
	Littleham - - - Bd. 1	93	44	31 15 0
274	LITTLE HEMPSTON - N. 6	*60	33	×43 0 0
286	LITTLE TORRINGTON:			
	Little Torrington - Ch. 2	92	59	‡70 9 6
	Taddiport, Infants - Ch. 2	68	25	20 12 6
275	LODDISWELL:			
	Loddiswell - - - B. 4	156	61	61 0 0
	Loddiswell - - - N. 4	*116	64	53 19 0
283	LOXBEAR:			
	Calverleigh - - - Ch. 11	52	44	×‡58 2 0
	Loxbear - - - Ch. 10	38	16	×37 10 10
285	LOXHORE - - - N. 10	*86	34	×‡59 17 0
270	LUPPITT - - - N. 3	*137	73	59 18 0
273	LUSTLEIGH - - - Bd. 7	120	88	63 5 6
	Luton. See BISHOP'S TEIGNTON.			

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	Devonshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
280	LYDFORD:			
	Dartmoor Prison - N. 7	539	287	237 7 0
	Lydford - - - Bd. 7	83	66	‡54 6 6
	Lydford, Evening - Ch.	—	17	8 12 6
	Postbridge - - - Ch. 7	94	26	×‡24 13 6
271	LYMPSTON - - - N. 1	285	155	135 12 6
	Lynmouth. See LYNTON.			
285	LYNTON:			
	Barbrook Mill - - W. 10	69	38	31 6 6
	Lynmouth - - - P. 10	58	30	25 15 0
	Lynton - - - - N. 10	*177	117	99 4 6
275	MALBOROUGH:			
	Malborough - - Ch. 5	163	107	95 19 6
	Salcombe, Infants - 5	153	116	97 2 6
	Salcombe - - - N. 5	*369	122	102 15 0
271	MAMHEAD - - - Ch. 5	44	29	24 12 6
273	MANATON - - - Ch. 7	*72	42	‡34 13 6
274	ARLDON - - - N. 2	*122	99	73 17 6
	Marsh. See WOLBOROUGH.			
285	MARTINHOE - - - N. 10	*44	29	×‡26 6 6
285	MARWOOD:			
	Marwood - - - Bd. 10	105	63	47 5 0
	Marwood, Endowed - 10	95	32	24 15 6
280	MARYSTOW:			
	Raddon Chapel - - N. 4	85	39	‡31 1 6
280	MEAVY - - - - N. 7	*98	27	‡20 13 6
281	MEETH - - - - Ch. 7	*60	31	‡24 15 6
269	MEMBURY - - - Bd. 2	*109	69	52 4 6
286	MERTON - - - N. 2	131	94	83 2 6
			27	13 5 0
284	MESHAW - - - N. 3	*70	41	×‡35 11 6
280	MILTON ABBOT:			
	Chillaton - - - Bd. 4	51	45	35 3 6
	Milton Abbot, Boys - Bd. 4	116	28	22 3 6
	Milton Abbot, Girls - Bd. 4	*70	43	37 11 6
288	MILTON DAMEREL - Bd. 5	100	43	‡34 3 6
275	MODBURY:			
	Brownston - - - Bd. 4	74	32	‡33 4 6
	Modbury - - - Bd. 4	*220	143	144 2 6
	Modbury, Infants - Bd. 4	120	74	33 12 6
284	MOLLAND - - - Ch. 4	100	74	67 7 6
287	MONKLEIGH, St. George's Ch. 1	81	60	45 6 6
281	MONK OKEHAMPTON - N. 6	55	33	×‡29 11 6
270	MONKTON - - - Ch. 3	100	28	×‡27 6 6
282	MORCHARD BISHOP - Ch. 6	*307	153	127 15 6
304	MOREBATH - - - Ch. 4	114	66	‡54 6 6
273	MORETON HAMPSTEAD:			
	Greenhill - - - Bd. 7	193	150	121 5 6
	Pound Street, Boys - Bd. 7	102	68	55 11 6

			No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
95	MORTHOE - - - Bd.	10	81	59	47 1 6
89	MUSBURY - - - Bd.	2	95	81	68 0 6
	Newport. See BARNSTAPLE.				
	Newton Abbot. See WOLBOROUGH.				
78	NEWTON FERRERS - Ch.	2	116	57	51 8 6
93	NEWTON ST. CYRES - Bd.	6	162	90	82 13 0
97	NORTHAM:				
	Appledore - - - N.	1	254	214	168 14 6
	Appledore - - - W.	1	218	183	150 19 6
	Northam - - - N.	1	*258	155	133 11 6
	Northam, Infants - N.	1	126	83	70 9 6
73	NORTH BOVEY - - N.	7	118	62	‡51 5 4
	North Brentor. See LAMERTON.				
74	NORTH HUISH - - N.	4	*67	40	†40 0 0
70	NORTH LEIGH - - Ch.	3	90	28	×‡47 9 0
92	NORTHLEW:				
	Ashbury and Northlew - - - - P.	6	167	83	76 19 0
94	NORTH MOLTON:				
	Heasley Mills - - Bd.	3	60	45	††33 6 8
	North Molton - - Bd.	3	257	171	157 14 0
91	NORTH PETHERWIN - Bd.	6	*141	71	‡66 5 10
51	NORTH TAWTON - - Bd.	6	*296	227	213 14 0
	Noss Mayo. See REVELSTOKE.				
	Nymet St. George. See GEORGE NYMPTON.				
83	OAKFORD:				
	Oakford and High Leigh St. Mary - Ch.	11	136	71	‡78 1 0
70	OFFWELL - - - N.	3	68	32	††45 14 0
61	OKEHAMPTON:				
	Okehampton - - Bd.	6	198	213	184 9 6
	Okehampton, Infants Bd.	6	319	125	78 2 6
71	OTTERTON - - - N.	4	213	118	101 4 0
				22	8 10 0
70	OTTERY ST. MARY:				
	Ottery St. Mary - - N.	4	353	217	225 8 6
	Ottery St. Mary, Infants - - - Bd.	4	143	126	110 5 0
	Talaford - - - Ch.	4	71	58	‡54 3 0
	Tipton, St. John's - N.	4	*58	63	54 18 5
	West Hill - - - Bd.	4	99	84	70 16 0
74	PAIGNTON:				
	Collaton St. Mary - Ch.	2	84	51	38 4 6
	Paignton - - - Bd.	3	*687	496	429 7 0
	Paignton - - - R.	2	93	43	33 13 0
	Paignton Road - - Bd.	2	*128	165	143 15 6
88	PANCRASWEEK:				
	Lane - - -	6	139	39	††53 2 6
287	PARKHAM:				
	Holwell - - - Bd.	4	58	39	‡44 2 6
	Parkham - - - Bd.	4	*120	89	77 17 6
285	PARRACOMBE - - P.	10	89	53	††63 14 6
270	PAYHEMBURY - - N.	3	*80	73	56 16 6
276	PENNYCROSS - - - Ch.	4	78	50	49 0 0
286	PETROCKSTOW - - Ch.	2	114	51	‡56 2 8
	Pilton. See BARNSTAPLE (BOROUGH).				
271	PINHOE - - - - N.	11	173	122	89 9 6
277	PLYMOUTH (BOROUGH):				
	Castle Street - - Bd.	1	222	126	94 10 0
	Cattedown Road - Bd.	2	1,553	1,017	1,110 13 5
	Charles - - - N.	11	*1,069	806	625 12 4
	Charles, Household of Faith - - - Ch.	11	78	71	75 0 0
	Christ Church - - N.	12	*169	122	105 14 9
	Grey - - - - Ch.	10	180	176	176 0 0
				82	46 8 8
	Holy Cross, Beaumont Road - - - - R.	12	298	160	140 0 6
	King Street - - - Bd.	2	506	482	454 9 6
	Mount Street - - Bd.	11	1,085	927	918 5 0
	Oxford Street - - Bd.	2	583	563	568 17 6
	Palace Court - - Bd.	2	792	694	640 2 0
	‖Plymouth, Public -	10	*1,950	1,231	1,200 12 6
				40	20 0 0
	§St. Andrew's Chapel -	N. 11	97	85	83 0 0
				28	16 0 0
	St. Andrew's, Princess Street - - -	N. 11	*800	361	340 15 3
	St. Boniface - - -	R. 12	609	301	255 10 0
	St. James' - - -	Ch. 10	*434	352	290 16 0
	St. Peter's - - -	N. 12	988	669	585 7 6
	Sutton-on-Plym - -	N. 11	*607	418	365 15 0
	Sutton Road - -	Bd. 1	301	203	197 8 0
	Treville Street - -	Bd. 11	553	481	367 15 10
	Trinity - - -	N. 12	*545	349	304 15 6
	Union Street - -	Bd. 2	790	763	734 15 6
	Wolsdon Street - -	Bd. 1	471	425	424 6 0
	Plymouth, Dame Rogers', Endowed, Charity. See CORNWOOD.				
276	PLYMPTON ST. MARY:				
	Lea Mill - - - Ch.	2	69	66	53 5 0
	Plympton, Public -	2	235	189	165 7 6
	Plympton, St. Mary's -	N. 2	*263	133	108 16 6
	Sparkwell, Village -	2	*147	85	69 11 0
	PLYMPTON ST. MAURICE - - - -	N. 2	*159	123	108 10 0
276	PLYMSTOCK:				
	Dean - - - -	Bd. 2	*108	103	94 7 0
	Dean, Boys, Evening -			20	13 6 0
	Goosewell - - -	Bd. 2	87	71	56 17 6
	Hooe - - - -	N. 2	129	122	113 17 6
	Oreston - - -	Bd. 2	220	142	119 15 6
	Oreston, Girls, Evening - - -			9	5 4 0
270	PLYMTREE - - -	Ch. 3	116	90	78 10 0
271	POLTIMORE:				
	Poltimore and Huxham		118	60	60 19 0

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	Devonshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Portlemouth. See EAST PORTLEMOUTH.			
	Postbridge. See LYDFORD.			
282	POUGHILL - - - Ch. 7	59	31	††44 17 6
271	POWDERHAM - - Ch. 5	67	23	††37 19 0
282	PUDDINGTON - - B. 7	68	40	††46 6 0
288	PYWORTHY - - - Ch. 5	41	33	‡34 16 0
284	RACKENFORD - - N. 3	*123	41	††51 11 0
	Raddon Chapel. See MARYSTOW.			
274	RATTERY - - - Ch. 6	108	73	‡76 13 10
276	REVELSTOKE: Noss Mayo - - - N. 2	185	99	86 1 6
271	REWE: Rewe and Netherexe - Ch. 5	85	38	‡39 6 0
286	ROBOROUGH - - N. 2	97	60	‡64 0 0
271	ROCKBEARE: Marsh Green - - Ch. 11	60	29	†32 6 0
	Rockbeare, - - - Ch. 11	84	56	††60 0 0
284	ROMANSLEIGH AND MARIANSLEIGH, U.D. Bd. 3	81	53	32 7 6
284	ROSE ASH: Rose Ash - - - Bd. 3	92	46	35 14 0
	Rose Ash - - - N.	*		
269	ROOSDOWN - - - Ch. 1	163	53	††64 12 0
276	ST. BUDEAUX: Bull Point - - - N. 4	73	56	38 18 6
	St. Budeaux - - N. 4	*274	153	136 9 0
			13	5 6 0
291	ST. GILES-ON-THE-HEATH - - - Bd. 6	61	30	×‡51 5 0
286	ST. GILES-IN-THE-WOOD - - - - N. 2	200	119	103 5 6
273	ST. MARY CHURCH: Babbacombe, Industrial Orphanage - 3	83	48	48 0 0
	Babbacombe - - N. 1	338	239	225 10 0
	Hele - - - - N. 3	100	58	42 1 0
	Priory - - - - R. 3	215	148	135 5 0
	St. Mary Church - N. 4	*499	405	354 7 6
	Shiphay, Collaton - 2	40	35	32 9 0
280	ST. MARY TAVY: Blackdown - - - Bd. 7	46	28	22 19 0
	St. Mary Tavy - - Bd. 4	*216	84	69 4 0
273	ST. NICHOLAS: Shaldon - - - Bd. 3	216	181	163 5 6
280	ST. PETER TAVY - - N. 4	*116	54	‡58 8 0
271	ST. THOMAS: Exwick - - - Bd. 5	*157	107	92 17 6
	Okehampton Road - Bd. 5	437	207	180 17 0
	St. Thomas - - - Bd. 5	*863	787	763 0 0
			25	10 18 0

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	Devonshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Salcombe. See MALBOROUGH.			
270	SALCOMBE REGIS - N. 4	62	43	36 13 6
281	SAMPFORD COURTENAY AND HONEYCHURCH, U.D. Sampford Courtenay - Bd. 6	150	87	68 13 6
	Sticklepath - - - Bd. 6	83	47	46 9 0
283	SAMPFORD PEVERELL N. 11	*165	106	86 4 6
280	SAMPFORD SPINEY - Bd. 7	50	31	×‡32 1 6
282	SANDFORD: East Village - - Ch. 7	42	30	23 9 6
	New Buildings - - 7	44	47	37 13 6
	Sandford - - - N. 7	200	124	100 13 6
269	SEATON AND BEER: Beer - - - - Ch. 1	231	201	173 9 6
	Seaton - - - - B. 1	209	133	111 4 6
276	SHAUGH PRIOR: Lee Moor - - - Bd. 4	179	98	78 13 6
	Shaugh Prior - - Bd. 4	78	46	46 1 6
286	SHEBBEAR, U.D.: Newton St. Petrock - Bd. 2	60	38	††39 3 6
	Shebbear - - - Bd. 2	*157	72	57 2 6
280	SHEEPSTOR - - - 7	33	13	×‡9 13 6
286	SHEEPWASH - - - N. 2	*106	58	37 13 6
270	SHELDON - - - N. 3	*57	15	×‡9 7 6
275	SHERFORD - - - Bd. 5	72	48	34 7 6
285	SHERWILL - - - 11	106	34	25 1 6
	Shiphay Collaton. See ST. MARY CHURCH.			
282	SHOBROOKE - - - Bd. 6	131	95	87 14 6
269	SHUTE - - - - Bd. 2	148	74	79 13 6
270	SIDBURY: Sidbury - - - N. 4	*246	113	94 13 6
	Sidford, Infants - - N. 4	53	35	25 7 6
270	SIDMOUTH: All Saints' - - - N. 4	*227	218	184 1 6
	Sidmouth, Boys - - P. 4	169	83	67 15 6
			14	5 0 6
	Sidmouth, Girls and Infants - - - P. 4	230	108	84 11 6
	Woolbrook - - - 4	105	51	41 7 6
283	SILVERTON: Silverton, Endowed - 11	103	69	59 13 6
	Silverton - - - N. 11	*151	109	87 19 6
275	SLAPTON - - - Bd. 5	122	77	71 4 6
274	SOUTH BRENT - - Bd. 12	299	177	132 9 6
275	SOUTH HUISH - - Ch. 5	120	29	††33 19 6
270	SOUTH LEIGH - - Bd. 3	60	36	††38 13 6
275	SOUTH MILTON - - Ch. 5	103	51	36 4 6

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Devonshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
SOUTH MOLTON (BOROUGH):			
South Molton - - B. 3	*201	87	71 15 6
South Molton - - N. 3	411	248	228 3 0
SOUTH POOL - - - N. 5	*78	76	64 13 0
SOUTH TAWTON:			
Langdown - - - Bd. 6	48	24	×‡44 14 0
South Tawton - - Bd. 6	206	124	120 17 6
South Wonford. See HEAVITREE.			
SOWTON - - - - Ch. 11	84	32	‡39 10 0
Sparkwell. See PLYMPTON ST. MARY'S.			
SPREYTON - - - Bd. 6	75	49	42 17 6
STAVERTON:			
Landscove - - - Ch. 6	75	45	†40 0 0
Staverton - - - Ch. 6	86	32	‡39 13 0
STOCKLAND - - - 3	*200	78	62 3 0
STOCKLEIGH POMEROY Ch. 6	66	39	×‡55 6 0
STOKE CANON - N. 5	107	54	‡50 16 4
Stoke Damerel. See DEVONPORT (BOROUGH).			
STOKE FLEMING - - Bd. 5	110	110	89 16 6
STOKE GABRIEL - - Bd. 6	*145	115	93 3 6
STOKEINTEIGNHEAD - Bd. 7	80	66	50 18 6
STOKENHAM:			
Huccombe - - - Bd. 5	110	101	78 15 6
Stokenham - - - Bd. 5	*213	126	109 15 0
STOKE RIVERS - - Bd. 11	36	22	×‡42 10 0
STOODLEIGH - - - Ch. 11	90	59	†‡68 13 6
STOWFORD - - - Ch. 7	78	33	‡36 9 6
Street. See BLACKAWTON.			
SUTCOMBE - - - Bd. 5	69	49	‡52 17 6
Sutton-on-Plym. See PLYMOUTH (BOROUGH).			
SWIMBRIDGE:			
Swimbridge - - - P. 11	*173	102	70 0 0
Travellers' Rest - - P. 11	41	32	†‡44 16 0
SYDENHAM DAMEREL - N. 4	91	63	‡66 4 2
Taddiport. See LITTLE TORRINGTON.			
TALATON - - - Ch. 4	82	43	‡48 13 6
Talaford. See OTTERY ST. MARY.			
TAMERTON FOLIOTT, Dean's Charity - - 10	*295	133 32	107 7 0 14 12 0

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	Devonshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
280	TAVISTOCK:			
	Great Consol's Co's. - 4	132	34	††52 6 0
	Gulworthy - - Bd. 4	120	77	80 12 0
	Morwelham - - Bd. 4	57	21	††38 7 6
	Plymouth Road - - Bd. 4	760	384	346 7 4
	Plymouth Road, Evening	—	36	16 0 0
	Tavistock - - - N. 4	*510	283	267 6 8
285	TAWSTOCK:			
	Harracott - - - N. 10	83	39	31 0 6
	Holliwell - - - Ch. 11	128	87	76 1 6
271	TEDBURN ST. MARY - Bd. 6	120	85	79 12 9
273	TEIGNGRACE - - N. 7	65	29	×‡48 4 6
	Teignmouth. See EAST AND WEST TEIGNMOUTH, U.D.			
283	TEMPLETON - - - P. 11	42	27	×36 12 0
288	THORNBURY - - - N. 5	53	42	††55 10 0
283	THORVERTONE - - N. 11	*253	125	117 18 0
281	THROWLEIGH AND GIDLEIGH, U.D. - - Bd. 6	81	47	‡51 2 6
275	THURLESTONE - Ch. 5	77	42	‡43 14 0
	Tipton. See OTTERY ST. MARY.			
283	TIVERTON (BOROUGH):			
	Bampton Street - - Bd. 10	145	118	102 6 0
	Bolham - - - Bd. 10	161	48	40 19 0
	Chevithorne - - Bd. 10	190	76	53 1 0
	Chevithorne - - Ch.	*		
	Cove - - - - Bd. 10	84	52	41 14 0
	Elmore - - - Bd. 10	210	157	136 8 0
	Heathcote - - - B. 10	784	634 22	602 14 6 12 8 0
	Tiverton - - - N. 10	*551	285	256 17 6
	Withleigh - - - Bd. 10	57	32	27 6 0
271	TOPSHAM:			
	Countess Weir - - N. 11	*68	68	64 11 0
	Topsham - - - Bd. 11	*627	364	284 16 6
	Tor. See TORQUAY (BOROUGH).			
273	TORQUAY (BOROUGH):			
	Abbey Road - - - B. 1	595	196	176 2 0
	Abbey Road - - - R. 1	86	49	41 13 6
	Ellacombe - - - N. 1	*790	755	660 12 6
	Ellacombe, Victoria Park - - - - N. 1	*127	91	65 19 6
	§Ilsham - - - - P. 1	150	54	49 19 0
	St. John's - - - N. 1	202	128	92 14 6
	St. Luke's - - - Ch. 1	161	87	69 1 6
	Tor - - - - N. 1	553	459	416 1 0
	Torquay - - - N. 1	*439	279	239 6 6
	Trust, Trinity - - N. 1	345	177	157 2 6
	Upton - - - - N. 1	*368	268	234 8 0
	Upton Vale - - - B. 1	521	202	182 17 0
274	TOTNES (BOROUGH):			
	Bridgetown - - 12	101	64	48 10 0
	Grove - - - Bd. 12	424	201	175 10 6
	Totnes - - - Ch. 12	417	170	136 19 0
273	TRUSHAM - - - Ch. 7	45	31	×‡48 18 6

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	Devonshire—*cont.*			
284	TWITCHEN - - - N. 4	*49	37	×43 1 6
283	UFFCULME: Ashill - - - Bd. 11	80	45	33 9 0
	Bradfield - - - Ch. 10	40	39	‡38 4 0
	Uffculme - - - Bd. 11	275	191	163 9 6
274	UGBOROUGH - - - Bd. 4	215	144	122 16 0
283	UPLOWMAN - - - N. 11	*127	57	‡54 2 0
269	UPLYME: Mrs. Ethelston's - - 2	151	93	77 4 0
270	UP-OTTERY - - - Bd. 3	*120	67	‡72 8 0
	Upton. See TORQUAY (BOROUGH).			
271	UPTON PYNE - - N. 5	110	77	‡74 7 6
280	WALKHAMPTON: Lady Modiford's, End d. 7	104	77	71 4 6
284	WARKLEIGH: Warkleigh and Satterleigh - - - - N. 3	*79	36	†37 19 0
283	WASHFIELD - - - N. 11	95	32	††47 2 0
286	WEAR GIFFORD - - N. 2	*82	61	48 7 6
287	WELCOMBE - - - Bd. 7	39	34	×40 13 0
276	WEMBURY - - - Bd. 2	80	59	††78 0 2
282	WEMBWORTHY: Wembworthy and Eggesford - - - - 6	183	104	93 6 7
291	WERRINGTON - - P. 6	104	91	‡88 14 0
275	WEST ALVINGTON - Ch. 5	184	82	67 11 0
284	WEST ANSTEY - - Ch. 4	*102	39	††51 3 6
284	WEST BUCKLAND - - N. 3	*74	55	‡53 14 6
285	WEST DOWN - - Bd. 10	*155	121	83 17 0
			11	6 2 0
285	WEST LEIGH - - Bd. 1	84	54	42 2 0
271	WHIMPLE - - - N. 11	*124	105	84 4 6
	Whipton. See HEAVITREE.			
280	WHITCHURCH: Horrabridge - - *			
	Horrabridge - - Bd. 4	171	134	109 17 6
	Whitchurch - - Bd. 4	140	79	66 4 0
271	WHITESTONE: Splatts - - - 5	96	67	48 4 0
273	WIDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOORS: Lewsden - - - Bd. 7	85	46	‡46 17 0
			7	2 6 0
	Widecombe-in-the-Moor - - - Bd. 7	77	29	††44 12 6
270	WIDWORTHY - - - Ch. 3	41	33	30 15 0
283	WILLAND - - - Bd. 11	*70	64	48 12 8
286	WINKLEIGH: Hollacombe - - Bd. 2	63	45	[illegible]
	Winkleigh - - - Bd. 2	*123	106	[illegible]
284	WITHERIDGE: Witheridge - - - B. 7	135	83	[illegible]
	Witheridge - - - N. 7	*150	66	[illegible]
	Withycombe Rawleigh. See EXMOUTH, U.D.			
	WOODLEIGH - - - Ch. 4	52	26	[illegible]
271	WOODBURY: Exton Broadmeads - 1	84	58	[illegible]
	Salterton - - - Ch. 11	135	69	[illegible]
	Woodbury - - - N. 1	323	157	[illegible]
273	WOOLBOROUGH: Marsh - - - - Ch. 3	197	129	[illegible]
	Newton Abbot, Bearne's B. 3	279	274	[illegible]
	Newton Abbot, St. Joseph's - - - R. 3	96	61	[illegible]
	Newton Abbot, St. Leonard's, Infants - Ch. 3	135	140	[illegible]
	Wolborough - - N. 3	*490	404	[illegible]
	Woolbrook. See SIDMOUTH.			
287	WOOLFARDISWORTHY (BIDEFORD UNION): Buckish, St. Ann's - 4	80	35	[illegible]
	Woolfardisworthy, West - - - - Bd. 4	92	39	[illegible]
282	WOOLFARDISWORTHY, WASHFORD-PYNE, AND KENNERLEIGH, U.D.: Woolfardisworthy (Crediton) - - Bd. 6	90	67	[illegible]
309	YARCOMBE - - - N. 5	91	60	[illegible]
286	YARNSCOMBE - - Bd. 2	*60	32	[illegible]
276	YEALMPTON - - - P. 2	259	159	[illegible]
282	ZEAL MONACHORUM - Bd. 6	102	52	[illegible]
	DORSETSHIRE.			
264	ABBOTSBURY - - N. 1	206	134	[illegible]
268	AFFPUDDLE: Briantspuddle - - Ch. 5	100	71	[illegible]
	Alderholt. See CRANBORNE.			
268	ALLINGTON, E.M. - N. 10	*275	225	[illegible]
265	ALTON PANCRAS - - N. 3	*88	54	[illegible]
263	ARNE - - - N. 7	41	19	[illegible]
258	ASHMORE - - - 11	77	55	[illegible]
268	ASKERSWELL - - Ch. 4	53	35	[illegible]
265	BATCOMBE - - - N. 3	*63	34	[illegible]

	Dorsetshire—*cont.*				£ s. d.
	Beaminster:				
	Beaminster, Boys - 3	·129	66	62 1 0	
			16	7 0 0	
	Beaminster - - - N. 3	*291	160	129 5 0	
	Bere Regis:				
	Bere Heath - - - Ch. 5	53	31	23 5 0	
	Bere Regis - - - Ch. 5	282	109	86 15 0	
	Bettiscombe - - N. 3	66	29	×‡53 7 0	
	Bincombe - - - Ch. 6	*44	30	×‡30 9 0	
	Bishop's Caundle. See Caundle Bishop.				
	Blackdown. See Broadwindsor.				
	Blandford Forum (Borough):				
	Blandford - - - B.	*			
	Blandford - - - N. 4	*714	498	417 18 0	
	Blandford St. Mary's Ch. 5	91	47	†32 9 6	
	Bloxworth:				
	St. Andrew's - - Ch. 5	*64	31	24 10 0	
	Bothenhampton, E.M. Bd. 4	90	43	‡45 15 0	
	Bourton - - - N. 3	148	89	79 6 0	
	Bowood-cum-Soloway Ash. See Netherbury.				
	Bradford Abbas - P. 1	188	186	94 3 6	
	Bradford Peverell Ch. 10	76	37	‡30 14 6	
	Bradpole, E.M.:				
	Bradpole - - - Ch. 4	185	110	103 1 6	
	Pymore - - - Ch. 4	115	46	43 9 0	
	Branksea Isle. See Studland.				
	Branksome. See Poole (Borough).				
	Briantspuddle. See Affpuddle.				
	Bridport (Borough):				
	Bridport - - - N. 4	472	283	250 5 0	
	Bridport - - - R. 4	82	15	13 5 0	
	General, Boys - - 4	*262	266	243 5 0	
	General, Evening -	—	64	41 4 0	
	General, Girls and Infts. 4	300	219	220 17 6	
	Miss Gundry's, Infts. 4	184	66	56 2 9	
	Broadmayne - - N. 2	*72	60	‡65 8 6	
	Broadstone. See Canford.				
	Broadway - - - N. 6	*122	124	96 3 6	
	Broadwindsor:				
	Blackdown - - - N. 6	*87	56	†‡49 13 0	
	Broadwindsor - - N. 6	*180	79	71 2 0	
	Drimpton - - - Ch. 6	101	46	‡55 13 0	
	Buckhorn-Weston - Bd. 6	*161	96	‡78 18 10	
	Buckland Newton - Ch. 3	*107	85	78 2 6	

	Dorsetshire—*cont.*				£ s. d.
261	Buckland Ripers - Ch. 1	30	15	†17 5 4	
268	Burton Bradstock, E.M. - - - - Ch. 10	163	141	130 4 0	
262	Canford Magna:				
	Broadstone - - Ch. 7	165	110	106 14 0	
	Canford - - - Ch. 7	127	70	54 11 0	
258	Cann - - - - N. 11	*93	90	86 13 6	
265	Cattistock - - - N. 3	*138	90	‡82 17 6	
256	Caundle Bishop:				
	Bishop's Caundle - Ch. 12	100	43	35 6 0	
256	Caundle Purse - - Bd. 12	36	26	×‡43 18 0	
259	Caundle Stourton Bd. 5	76	41	†‡30 15 6	
265	Cerne Abbas - - N. 3	171	127	107 1 6	
263	Chaldon Herring - N. 12	89	40	†42 3 0	
269	Chardstock:				
	All Saints - - - N. 2	*119	70	‡68 9 0	
			16	7 16 0	
	Chardstock - - - N. 2	*215	98	76 4 0	
			14	6 4 0	
265	Charminster - - N. 10	*190	140	112 3 6	
269	Charmouth, U.D. - Bd. 2	166	92	86 4 0	
267	Cheddington - - Ch. 7	40	30	×‡30 3 0	
265	Chesilbourne - - Ch. 3	78	31	†‡42 6 0	
266	Chetnole - - - N. 1	71	43	†41 4 0	
269	Chideock:				
	Chideock - - - Bd. 4	*127	61	56 7 0	
	Chideock, Evening -	—	17	8 14 0	
	Chideock - - - R. 4	69	42	34 7 0	
259	Child Okeford - - N. 6	*202	130	113 9 0	
263	Churchknowle - - Ch. 7	98	62	65 2 0	
258	Compton Abbas - - N. 11	96	58	†‡58 14 0	
	Compton. See Nether Compton.				
263	Corfe Castle:				
	Corfe Castle - - - B.	*			
	Corfe Castle - - - N. 7	259	186	189 6 6	
	Kingston - - - N. 7	*105	69	64 11 6	
261	Corfe Mullen:				
	Lockyer's - - - N. 4	*171	124	90 3 0	
267	Corscombe - - - N. 7	*180	99	79 1 6	
	Coryates. See Portisham.				
261	Cranborne:				
	Alderholt - - - Ch. 3	148	90	63 11 6	
	Cranborne - - - Ch. 3	180	105	88 6 0	
	Three Cross - - - N. 3	72	21	16 5 0	
	Three Legged Cross Chapel - - - R. 3	84	35	33 10 0	
	Verwood - - - N. 3	166	79	63 19 6	
		120	58	58 1 6	
	Verwood - - - Ch. 3		10	6 3 0	
265	Dewlish - - - Ch. 3	127	91	100 3 0	

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	Dorsetshire—*cont.*			
265	DORCHESTER (BOROUGH):			
	Dorchester - - - N. 5	*666	579	506 12 6
			81	43 0 0
	East Fordington - Ch. 5	97	188	144 0 0
	Trinity, Infants - - N. 6	234	234	191 8 0
	West Fordington - Ch. 5	140	101	79 15 0
	Drimpton. See BROADWINDSOR.			
260	DURWESTON - - - Ch. 5	206	129	8 15 0
	East Burton. See WINFRITH NEWBURGH.			
	East Fordington. See DORCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
263	EAST LULWORTH:			
	East Lulworth - - N. 12	96	58	41 10 6
	East Lulworth - - R. 12	118	35	29 2 0
258	EAST ORCHARD - - N. 11	*67	68	†‡74 3 11
263	EAST STOKE - - - Ch. 7	91	63	49 0 0
258	EAST STOWER - - N. 11	99	63	264 15 6
261	EDMONSHAM - - Ch. 3	*62	47	†‡46 2 6
	Enmore Green. See MOTCOMBE.			
267	EVERSHOT:			
	Stickland's Free - - 7	157	101	91 17 0
261	FARNHAM - - - N. 3	*60	40	†‡50 1 0
259	FIFEHEAD MAGDALEN Bd. 11	62	36	×‡53 15 0
264	FLEET - - - - N. 1	37	27	×‡45 3 6
266	FOLKE - - - - N. 12	82	37	26 19 0
259	FONTMELL MAGNA - Ch. 11	156	94	77 18 0
265	FRAMPTON, Endowed - Ch. 3	138	49	‡49 2 6
	Gaunts. See WIMBORNE MINSTER.			
258	GILLINGHAM:			
	Gillingham, No. 1 - Bd. 11	411	284	227 19 0
	Milton - - - - N. 11	109	61	50 17 6
	Wyke - - - - Bd. 11	79	41	34 18 6
265	GODMANSTONE - - N. 3	*92	49	†‡57 18 0
	Grange. See STEEPLE.			
261	GUSSAGE, ALL SAINTS N. 3	314	43	†‡46 7 0
			9	5 2 0
261	GUSSAGE, ST. MICHAEL Ch. 3	67	41	†40 3 0
			17	9 4 0
267	HALSTOCK - - - N. 7	*101	68	45 19 6
261	HAMPRESTON:			
	Hampreston - - N. 4	139	132	114 4 0
	Middlehill - - - Ch. 3	171	100	89 15 0
	Hamworthy Manor. See POOLE (BOROUGH).			
261	HANDLEY - - - Bd. 3	210	106	81 11 6

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	Dorsetshire—*cont.*			
259	HASELBURY BRYAN - Ch. 5	164	78	73 3 0
269	HAWKCHURCH - - N. 2	*112	89	82 19 6
266	HAYDON:			
	Haydon and Goathill - N. 12	67	27	22 6 0
265	HERMITAGE AND HILLFIELD - - - - N. 3	*79	53	†54 11 0
	Herston. See SWANAGE.			
266	HILTON - - - N. 4	*157	64	42 13 0
261	HINTON MARTELL - Ch. 3	86	17	13 3 0
			9	4 4 0
259	HINTON ST. MARY - N. 5	*65	42	†33 11 0
	Holditch Manor. See THORNCOMBE.			
	Holt. See WIMBORNE MINSTER.			
266	HOLWELL - - - Ch. 12	*96	61	39 14 0
267	HOOK - - - - Ch. 7	*66	40	×‡38 19 0
261	HORTON - - - - Ch. 3	86	46	‡45 6 0
			13	9 4 0
	Houghton. See WINTERBORNE HOUGHTON.			
259	IBBERTON - - - N. 5	*64	28	×‡37 7 0
260	IWERNE COURTNAY or SHROTON:			
	Shroton - - - Ch. 5	149	96	86 3 0
258	IWERNE MINSTER - N. 11	*211	145	122 16 0
263	KIMMERIDGE - - N. 7	68	56	×‡61 0 0
	Kingston. See CORFE CASTLE.			
311	KINGTON MAGNA - N. 6	[illegible]	53	‡49 17 0
263	KINSON:			
	Heath - - - - Bd. 11	*475	330	241 1 3
	Heath, Evening - - Ch.	—	34	29 10 0
	Heatherlands - - Bd. 4	357	279	271 7 0
	Kinson - - - Bd. 11	*163	138	110 5 0
	Talbot Village, Undenominational - - 12	191	164	134 15 0
264	LANGTON HERRING - N. 1	78	58	†‡63 1 0
263	LANGTON MATRAVERS, Infants - - - N. 5	*238	123	111 16 0
266	LEIGH - - - - N. 1	*89	48	†55 6 0
266	LILLINGTON - - - Ch. 1	[illegible]	21	†‡26 3 0
265	LITTLE BREDY - - Ch. 5	63	36	×‡33 16 0
268	LITTON CHENEY:			
	Thorner's Charity - 4	101	64	56 0 0
268	LODERS - - - - Ch. 4	106	101	91 1 0
265	LONGBREDY:			
	Longbredy and Kingston Russell - - N. 5	*106	49	†‡54 7 0

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	Dorsetshire—*cont.*			
266	LONG BURTON - - Ch. 12	97	49	‡52 1 0
261	LONG CRITCHELL - Ch. 10	81	26	×33 14 0
			11	5 14 0
	Longfleet. See POOLE (BOROUGH).			
259	LYDLINCH - - - N. 5	*74	40	31 1 0
266	LYME REGIS (BOROUGH):			
	Lyme Regis - - B.	*		
	Lyme Regis - - N. 2	*532	326	287 11 6
262	LYTCHETT MATRAVERS Bd. 5	152	112	93 3 0
262	LYTCHETT MINSTER - Bd. 5	237	169	175 6 10
265	MAIDEN NEWTON:			
	Maiden Newton and Frome Vauchurch - N. 3	*273	136	123 3 0
	Mannington. See WIMBORNE MINSTER.			
259	MANSTON - - - Ch. 11	41	42	††52 12 0
267	MAPPERTON - - - Ch. 4	50	33	×‡52 1 0
265	MAPPOWDER - - N. 3	99	42	×‡59 7 0
259	MARNHULL:			
	Marnhull - - - N. 5	*220	166	132 8 6
	Marnhull - - - R. 5	40	30	23 1 0
267	MARSHWOOD - - N. 7	*81	42	††53 11 0
258	MELBURY ABBAS - N. 11	78	35	††49 10 6
267	MELBURY OSMOND:			
	Lord Ilchester's - - 10	133	57	‡56 17 6
265	MELCOMBE HORSEY - N. 3	60	42	×‡57 11 0
	Melplaish. See NETHERBURY.			
	Middlehill. See HAMPRESTON.			
260	MILBORNE ST. ANDREW - - - N. 5	160	75	‡69 17 0
	Milton. See GILLINGHAM.			
260	MILTON ABBAS - - N. 4	150	64	19 7 0
265	MINTERN MAGNA:			
	Minterne - - - N. 3	64	53	54 11 11
253	MORDEN - - - Bd. 5	152	48	37 8 0
	Morecombe Lake. See WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM.			
251	MORE CRITCHELL - Ch. 3	174	65	‡60 18 0
253	MORETON - - - Ch. 5	113	69	‡68 7 6
257	MOSTERTON - - - N. 7	*77	45	††57 7 0
				13 0
258	MOTCOMBE:			
	Enmore Green - - N. 11	110	88	82 4 0
	Motcombe - - - 11	216	98	16 14 0
			25	

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	Dorsetshire—*cont.*			
267	NETHERBURY:			
	Bowood-cum-Solway Ash - - - N. 8	172	62	54 4 0
	Melplaish - - - N. 7	*66	37	††46 15 0
	Netherbury - - - N. 8	161	92	84 17 6
266	NETHER COMPTON - N. 1	*106	78	‡73 8 0
266	OBORNE - - - Ch. 12	48	33	×‡55 11 0
264	OKEFORD FITZPAINE - N. 5	*160	95	81 0 0
264	OSMINGTON - - - N. 6	*71	34	††51 11 0
264	OWER MOIGNE - - N. 6	88	39	††50 3 0
	Parkstone. See POOLE (BOROUGH).			
261	PENTRIDGE - - - Ch. 3	51	28	×36 2 0
265	PIDDLEHINTON - - N. 5	*112	70	‡71 5 0
265	PIDDLETRENTHIDE - N. 5	147	93	79 4 6
260	PIMPERNE - - - N. 4	94	55	‡58 6 0
262	POOLE (BOROUGH):			
	Branksome St. Aldhelm's - - - 11	475	386	350 16 4
	Hamworthy Manor - 5	102	66	54 10 6
	Longfleet - - - N. 11	244	231	197 5 0
	Parkstone - - - B. 11	141	106	77 13 6
	Parkstone - - - Ch. 11	671	243	222 5 0
	Poole - - - - B. 1	641	542	474 5 0
	Poole - - - - N. 1	*797	513	448 17 6
	Poole, St. Mary's - R. 1	124	92	71 17 0
267	POORSTOCK - - - N. 7	246	101	94 0 0
264	PORTISHAM			
	Corvates - - - B. 1	60	36	‡38 1 0
	Portisham - - - Ch. 1	90	56	‡53 11 0
264	PORTLAND:			
	Easton - - - W. 6	390	224	189 0 0
	Portland - - - W. 6	*199	94	76 18 0
	Prison Officers' - - 6	461	255	222 6 6
	St. George's - - - P. 6	*372	215	186 2 0
	St. John's - - - P. 6	*453	312	231 7 6
	Powerstock. See POORSTOCK.			
264	POXWELL - - Ch. 6	32	22	×‡41 10 0
264	PRESTON - - - N. 6	146	97	77 18 0
265	PUDDLETOWN - - Ch. 5	273	136	127 2 6
265	PULHAM - - - Ch. 3	102	48	††59 13 0
268	PUNCHKNOWLE - - Ch. 4	114	73	‡78 17 6
	Pymore. See BRADPOLE.			
264	RADIPOLE, E.M. - - Ch. 6	*69	32	28 16 0
267	RAMPISHAM - - - N. 7	*98	55	54 18 0
266	RYME INTRINSICA - -	*57	31	×‡39 16 0

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	Dorsetshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
258	SHAFTESBURY (BOROUGH): Shaftesbury - - B.	•		
	Shaftesbury - - N. 11	*420	234	199 8 0
258	SHAFTESBURY, ST. JAMES, E.M. - - N. 11	*212	152	126 8 0
261	SHAPWICK - - - Ch. 4	121	63	‡74 19 6
266	SHERBORNE:			
	§Lord Digby's, Girls - N. 12	154	50	52 15 0
	Newland, Foster's, Girls and Infants - 12	167	99	76 5 0
	Sherborne - - - B. 12	238	168	146 2 6
	Sherborne - - - N. 12	*682	335	296 12 6
259	SHILLINGSTONE - - N. 6	208	107	94 12 0
268	SHIPTON GORGE - - Ch. 10	68	57	‡56 6 6
	Shroton. See IWERNE COURTNAY.			
257	SILTON - - - - N. 5	80	31	††51 13 0
267	SOUTH PERROTT - - N. 7	*79	40	††55 19 0
260	SPETISBURY:			
	Hall and Sloper's, Endowed - - - 4	242	104	83 11 0
259	STALBRIDGE:			
	Stalbridge - - - N. 5	292	163	143 14 6
	Weston - - - Ch. 5	53	26	×‡46 6 0
268	STANTON, ST. GABRIEL Ch. 10	83	32	23 5 0
263	STEEPLE:			
	Grange - - - N. 12	76	64	‡84 4 11
	Stickland. See WINTERBOURNE STICKLAND.			
265	STINSFORD:			
	Stinsford and Bockhampton - - - N. 2	*82	60	††68 13 0
	Stoborough. See WAREHAM, U.D.			
267	STOKE ABBOT - - N. 8	118	75	54 1 6
260	STOURPAINE - - - Ch. 4	*139	83	82 2 6
258	STOWER PROVOST - Bd. 11	*162	106	90 2 6
265	STRATTON - - - Bd. 3	60	61	58 7 6
263	STUDLAND:			
	Branksea Isle - - Ch. 1	82	28	×‡46 0 0
	Studland - - - Ch. 7	74	53	††59 16 0
261	STURMINSTER MARSHALL - - - - Bd. 4	144	107	88 5 0
259	STURMINSTER NEWTON:			
	Castle Bagber - - 5	46	39	×‡57 0 0
	Sturminster Newton - N. 5	*332	146	118 2 6
	Sturminster Newton - W 5	158	137	118 17 0
258	SUTTON WALDRON - N. 11	121	20	×‡42 18 0
263	SWANAGE:			
	Herston - - - Ch. 7	*187	89	73 2 0
	Swanage - - - N. 7	300	315	244 11 10
263	SWYRE - - - - Bd. 4	79	38	×‡36 6 6
265	SYDLING, ST. NICHOLAS - - - - Ch. 3	*124	89	70 17 6
268	SYMONDSBURY, E.M. - Ch. 4	224	106 35	95 4 6 18 8 6
	Talbot Village. See KINSON.			
260	TARRANT GUNVILLE - Ch. 4	101	57	‡64 16 11
260	TARRANT HINTON - N. 4	65	31	×‡51 6 6
260	TARRANT KEYNSTON N. 5	60	30	††34 14 6
260	TARRANT MONKTON - Ch. 4	64	32	††36 6 6
260	TARRANT RUSHTON:			
	Tarrant Rushton and Tarrant Rawston - Ch. 5	46	30	×36 12 6
269	THORNCOMBE:			
	Holditch Manor - N. 2	61	41	34 16 6
	Thorncombe - - Ch. 2	*149	82	70 12 6
266	THORNFORD - - - P. 1	132	73	‡73 14 6
265	TINCLETON - - - N. 3	68	26	×‡45 16 0
258	TODBERE - - - Ch. 11	58	45	×‡62 1 0
265	TOLLER PORCORUM - Ch. 4	109	72	‡77 12 0
265	TOLPUDDLE - - - 5	81	53	††54 0 0
260	TURNWORTH - - Ch. 4	45	17	×23 4 0
263	TYNEHAM - - - N. 7	53	35	×‡36 13 6
264	UPWAY - - - Ch. 6	169	109 32	98 9 0 13 4 0
	Verwood. See CRANBORNE.			
268	WALDITCH, E.M. - Ch. 4	*60	40	×‡39 0 0
309	WAMBROOK - - 5	65	36 7	††47 15 6 5 4 6
263	WAREHAM, U.D.:			
	Sandford - - - N. 7	218	75	††83 9 6
	Stoborough - - N. 7	109	58	39 17 6
	Wareham - - - Bd. 7	*332	246	242 14 6
	Wareham - - - N. 7	412	205	179 7 6
265	WARMWELL - - - Ch. 3	62	38	×‡54 6 0
264	WEST CHICKERELL - Bd. 1	164	114 17	92 2 0 11 14 0
	West Fordington. See DORCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
265	WEST KNIGHTON - Ch. 2	94	54	‡53 4 0
263	WEST LULWORTH:			
	West Lulworth - - Ch. 12	*80	60	58 5 0
	West Lulworth - - R. 12	45	12	8 17 0
	West Moors. See WEST PARLEY.			
261	WEST PARLEY.			
	West Moors - - N. 3	105	43	††43 5 0
265	WEST STAFFORD - - N. 2	60	31	††45 11 0
258	WEST STOWER - N. 11	47	25	×‡45 5

	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	Dorsetshire—cont.			
264	WEYMOUTH (BOROUGH):			
	Holy Trinity - -	N. 6	*776	733	674 17 8
	St. John's, District -	Ch. 6	*677	472	445 14 0
	Weymouth - - -	Ch. 6	*904	449	428 17 6
266	WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM:				
	Morecambe Lake -	N.	*		
	Whitchurch Canonicorum - - -	N. 10	*190	63	49 18 6
261	WIMBORNE MINSTER:				
	Gaunts - - -	N. 3	116	92	83 7 0
	Holt - - - -	N. 3	*226	85	78 12 6
				36	16 16 0
	Mannington - -	3	67	29	×‡53 3 4
	Wimborne Minster -	N. 3	*435	366	335 15 9
	Wimborne and Pamphill - - - -	N. 4	136	67	52 0 6
	Wimborne St. John's	N. 4	176	163	137 9 0
261	WIMBORNE ST. GILES'	Ch. 3	175	69	‡72 9 10
263	WINFRITH NEWBURGH:				
	East Burton - -	Ch. 12	*93	26	21 4 0
	Winfrith Newburgh -	Ch. 12	*158	126	112 0 2
				18	11 10 0
263	WINTERBORNE CAME	Ch. 3	49	19	×‡38 15 0
260	WINTERBORNE HOUGHTON:				
	Houghton - - -	Ch. 5	66	34	×‡30 15 0
260	WINTERBORNE KINGSTON - - - -	Ch. 5	145	106	96 1 6
265	WINTERBORNE MONCKTON - - - - -	N. 3	37	22	×‡48 10 0
265	WINTERBORNE ST. MARTIN - - -	N. 3	*79	50	35 10 0
265	WINTERBORNE STEEPLETON:				
	Winterbourne Steepleton and Winterbourne Abbas - -	Ch. 3	99	64	‡61 14 6
260	WINTERBORNE STICKLAND:				
	Stickland - - -	P. 4	115	98	78 11 6
				17	7 18 0
260	WINTERBORNE WHITCHURCH, Mixed - -	N. 5	*166	99	84 10 0
				28	14 2 0
260	WINTERBORNE ZELSTONE AND ALMER, U.D. - - - -	Bd. 4	54	50	†51 4 0
261	WITCHAMPTON - -	N. 3	153	107	90 10 0
261	WOODLANDS - - -	Ch. 3	114	66	44 14 6
				19	13 13 0
265	WOODSFORD - - -	Ch. 3	86	87	×‡55 12 0
263	WOOL - - - -	N. 7	*139	68	5 7 6
265	WOOTTON-GLANVILLE	N. 3	99	41	†‡43 18 0
263	WORTH MATRAVERS -	N. 5	99	39	†‡41 19 0
264	WYKE REGIS, E.M.:				
	Wyke Regis - -	N. 1	345	198	154 4 0
	Wyke Regis, Infant Branch - - -	1	99	199	81 15 0

	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	Dorsetshire—cont.				
	YETMINSTER:				
	Boyle's Endowed -	1	121	34	25 10 6
	Yetminster - -	Bd. 1	106	63	45 1 0
	Yetminster - - -	N.	*		
	DURHAM.				
	Aycliffe. See GREAT AYCLIFFE.				
	BARMSTON - - -	Bd. 2	50	36	26 1 0
	BARNARD CASTLE:				
	Barnard Castle - -	N. 4	*399	199	166 3 8
	Barnard Castle - -	W. 4	288	162	141 15 0
	St. Mary's - - -	R. 4	180	67	56 13 6
	Victoria, Infants -	B. 4	*183	146	105 17 0
	Belmont. See ST. GILES.				
	BENFIELDSIDE:				
	Benfieldside - -	Bd. 10	587	404	413 6 0
	Blackhill St. Mary's -	R. 10	431	230	163 8 0
	Derwent Street, Infants - - - -	Bd. 10	172	105	68 5 0
	Shotley Grove - -	10	146	75	65 13 6
	Bewicke. See LAMESLEY.				
	BILLINGHAM:				
	Billingham - - -	Ch. 4	*121	81	64 13 6
	Haverton Hill, St. John's - - -	Ch. 6	*389	308	252 0 6
	Port Clarence, St. Thomas - - - -	R. 1	233	156	151 5 6
	Binchester. See TUDHOE, U.D.				
	BIRTLEY. *See also* LAMESLEY:				
	Birtley - - -	Ch. 11	*490	340	281 6 0
	Birtley - - -	R. 11	344	192	129 0 0
	St. Aidan's - -	Ch. 11	195	44	33 0 0
	BISHOP-AUCKLAND AND POLLARD'S LANDS. *See also* ST. HELEN'S AUCKLAND AND COUNDON GRANGE:				
	Barrington's - -	Ch. 6	370	314	323 17 0
	Bishop-Auckland, Girls and Infants - -	N. 6	*449	332	325 17 6
	Bishop Auckland -	W. 5	*340	296	291 2 6
	Escombe - - -	Ch. 4	*338	292	283 15 0
	St. Wilfrid's - -	R. 7	486	363	296 12 0
	Walton's - - -	B. 5	197	189	266 19 0
	BISHOP-MIDDLEHAM -	Ch. 6	215	86	78 16 0
	BISHOPTON - - -	N. 3	99	63	‡62 17 0
	Bishop-Wearmouth. See SUNDERLAND (BOROUGH).				
	Blackhill. See BENFIELDSIDE.				
	BLACKWELL - - -	R. 2	119	84	×‡81 6 0
	Blaydon. See WHICKHAM.				

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	Durham—*cont.*			
554	BOLDON:			
	Boldon - - - N. 3	*149	141	120 2 0
	East - - - - Bd. 3	208	176	167 6 6
	Boldon, West - - Bd. 3	671	514	489 14 0
552	BOURNMOOR:			
	Bournmoor - - - Ch. 3	282	240	210 12 0
	New Lambton - - Ch. 3	115	124	77 10 0
542	BRAFFERTON - - N. 3	71	50	×‡68 15 0
549	BRANCEPETH. *See also* BRANDON:			
	Brancepeth - - - Ch. 2	165	63	51 18 0
	Oakenshaw - - - B. 5	383	392	255 10 0
549	BRANDON AND BYSHOTTLES:			
	Brancepeth New Colliery - - - - 2	418	353	272 12 6
	Brancepeth North, Colliery - - - 2	725	598	463 11 0
	Brandon - - - N. 2	*215	55	42 10 0
	Brandon Colliery - 2	727	695	575 11 0
	Browney Colliery - B. 2	407	308	287 5 6
548	Langley Moor St. Patrick - - - R. 1	264	173 11	123 12 6 5 14 0
548	Waterhouses - - B. 12	416	326 40	189 14 0 21 10 0
	BROOM:			
	Broom Park Colliery - 12	347	142	48 1 6
	Brooms. See IVESTON.			
	Browney Colliery. See BRANDON.			
	Burnhope Colliery. See LANCHESTER.			
	Burnopfield. See TANFIELD and WHICKHAM.			
545	BYERS GREEN - - N. 1	*386	264	249 9 9
549	CASSOP-CUM-QUARRINGTON:			
	Quarrington - - Bd. 1	255	192	151 19 0
	Tursdale - - - Bd. 1	134	110	79 4 0
550	CASTLE EDEN. *See also* MONK HESLEDON:			
	Castle Eden, Boys - N. 7	140	82	84 1 0
	Castle Eden Colliery - R. 7	194	104	74 10 0
	Castle Eden, Girls - N. 7	132	78	80 0 0
	Castleside. See HEALEYFIELD.			
	Causey Row. See TANFIELD.			
552	CHESTER-LE-STREET:			
	Burn's, Infants - - N. 2	125	113	81 18 6
	Chester-le-Street - N. 2	*757	636	572 11 6
	Craghead, Hedley Memorial - - - 4	300	257	124 16 4
	St. Cuthbert's - - R. 1	129	94	65 8 0
	South Moor Colliery - 2	198	168 23	113 6 0 12 16 0
543	CHILTON:			
	Buildings - - - Bd. 7	214	154	134 4 6
	Ferryhill - - - Bd. 7	402	270	236 14 0
	Chilton Moor. See HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.			

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	Durham—*cont.*			
555	CHOPWELL:			
	Spen Colliery - - Bd. 6	240	264	117 13 6
	Cleadon. See WHITBURN.			
542	COCKERTON - - - Ch. 11	329	175	142 17 6
546	COCKFIELD - - - Ch. 4	272	206	215 5 6
548	COLLIERLEY - - - Bd. 5	734	553 61	467 5 9 18 6 6
	Coniscliffe. See HIGH CONISCLIFFE AND LOW CONISCLIFFE-WITH-CARLBURG.			
548	CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY:			
	Consett - - - B. 10	621	571	571 5 0
	Consett, Gibson Street W. 3	331	257	210 8 6
	Consett - - - N 10	883	477	386 7 6
	Consett, St. Patrick's - R. 10	786	398	371 10 0
543	CORNFORTH, U.D.:			
	Ferry Hill - - - Bd. 5	560	543	391 2 6
546	CORNSAY:			
	Almshouses - - 7	98	60	42 0 0
	Colliery - - - B. 5	424	335 30	273 13 6 13 10 0
	New Cornsay, St. Charles - - - R. 5	290	75 28	62 13 0 15 6 6
543	COUNDON - - - N. 4	*655	529	433 6 6
545	COUNDON GRANGE:			
	Bishop Auckland, Blackboy Colliery - 4	706	521	404 1 7
543	COWPEN BEWLEY:			
	Cowpen Bewley - - N. 4	*60	29	‡18 1 6
	Port Clarence, Bell's Brothers - - - 11	247	113	111 15 6
549	COXHOE:			
	Coxhoe - - - N. 2	290	269	198 13 6
	East Hetton - - Bd. 2	406	334	229 4 0
	Quarrington Hill - Bd. 1	96	52	33 18 0
	Craghead. See CHESTER-LE-STREET.			
555	CRAWCROOK, St. Agnes R. 7	102	91	15 13 0
545 & 548	CROOK AND BILLY ROW, U.D.:			
	Crook - - - - Bd. 7	*1,071	1060	977 9 6
	Crook - - - - R. 7	436	271	253 2 0
	Helmington Row - Bd. 7	337	242 28	218 10 0 15 10 0
	Pease's West - - B. 7	445	383 61	335 12 0 36 16 0
	Stanley - - - B. 7	547	379 24	308 14 0 16 6 0
	Sunniside - - - Bd. 7	345	257	274 16 6
	Sunnybrow - - - Bd. 1	331	270	229 15 0
549	CROXDALE, U.D. - - Bd. 12	240	213	196 2 3
542	DARLINGTON (BOROUGH):			
	Albert Road - - Bd. 2	*899	789	776 10 0
	Beaumont Street, Central - - - Bd. 12	*980	771	777 18 0
	Bridge Street - - Bd.	*		
	Brunswick Street - Bd. 3	430	331	290 11 0
	Darlington - - - W. 12	*977	597	614 3 0

Tables.	Name and Denomination			Accommodation for	Average Attendance	Annual Grants. £	s.	d.	No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.
	Durham—*cont.*								
12	Darlington—*cont.*								
	Gurney, Pease Memorial	Bd.	2	394	317	255	0	6	
	Harrowgate Hill	Bd.	2	365	353	296	13	6	
	Kendrew Street	Bd.	11	511	405	377	3	6	
	§Practising	B.	1	227	163	170	8	6	
	Rise Carr	Bd.	3	*351	236	192	13	0	
	St. Augustine's	R.	3	758	550	398	9	0	
	St. Cuthbert	N.	1	*601	352	314	11	6	
	St. John's	N.	2	*729	660	577	10	0	
	St. Paul's	N.	1	*880	615	527	2	0	
	St. William	R.	3	385	252	203	6	0	
	Trinity	N.	10	*474	328	214	9	5	
10	Dawdon:								
	Seaham Cottages		10	235	120	103	15	0	
	Seaham Harbour	N.	10	*784	621	718	7	6	
	Seaham Harbour	R.	10	463	296	254	4	0	
	Seaham Harbour, Ropery Walk		10	347	323	278	5	0	
2	Denton	Ch.	5	82	66	†72	18	0	
	Deptford. See Sunderland (Borough).								
	Dunston. See Whickham.								
9	Durham (Borough):								
	Blue Coat	N.	11	702	530	493	9	0	
	Durham	W.	11	137	97	71	1	0	
	§Female and Infant Practising		11	*384	229	240	8	6	
	Framwellgate, Infants	Bd.	11	135	141	103	19	8	
	Gilesgate, Infants	Bd.	12	126	117	90	16	6	
	§Model, Boys		11	*216	124	133	13	0	
	St. Cuthbert	R.	11	230	123	106	11	0	
	St. Giles'	Ch.	11	203	140	129	16	8	
	St. Godric's	R.	11	265	192	135	6	0	
	St. Margaret's	P.	11	*484	394 / 24	319	9	0	
	St. Oswald's	N.	11	*389	384	310	12	6	
8	Eaglescliffe	N.	11	*145	102	84	15	6	
0	Easington. Charity *See also* Hetton-le-Hole	N	*d*	*236					
	Eastgate. See Stanhope.								
8	East Hartburn:								
	Hartburn	B.	11	103	72	81	9	2	
0	East Murton:								
	Murton Colliery		10	1,165	978	927	1	3	
1	East Rainton	N.	12	*185	118	95	6	6	
3	Ebchester	N.	7	137	70	60	15	0	
7	Edmondbyers	Bd.	6	57	39	×†50	18	0	
8	Edmondsley	B.	8	390	345	274	9	6	
3	Egglestone	N.	4	191	99	74	12	6	
	Eighton Banks. See Lamesley.								
5	Eldon	Ch.	4	*406	400 / 12	307	0	9	
0	Elvet, St. Oswald, E.M.:					7	4	0	
1	Bear Park	Bd.	11	461	350	295	1	6	
544	Elwick Hall	Ch.	4	64	46	†100	11	0	
	Emmaville. See Ryton.								
	Eppleton. See Hetton-le-Hole.								
545	Escomb:								
	Witton Park	N.	6	*576	446	386	13	8	
548	Esh:								
	Esh	B.	12	291	249 / 34	196	12	5	
	Esh	N.	11	53	44	15	14	0	
	Langley Park	B.	1	365	321 / 51	30	5	0	
	Laude, St. Michael	R.	11	229	157	106	4	5	
549	Newhouse, St. Mary's	R.	4	159	70	61	3	6	
548	Ushaw Moor, St. Joseph's	R.	5	220	160	140	0	0	
	Etherley. See West Auckland.								
544	Evenwood and Barony:								
	Evenwood	N.	4	*317	226	196	0	10	
545	Morley Etherley	N.	3	*111	115	77	0	6	
545	Ramshaw Colliery		4	135	118	91	12	0	
	Fatfield. See Harraton.								
	Felling. See Heworth.								
	Ferry Hill. See Tudhoe, U.D.								
543	Fishburn	Ch.	3	88	50	†157	6	0	
553	Ford	Bd.	3	*500	449	416	10	6	
546	Forest and Frith:								
	Forest of Teesdale	N.	6	*90	57	†163	15	0	
	Harwood-in-Teesdale	Ch.	6	63	24	×†48	11	0	
549	Framwellgate, St. Oswald, E.M.:								
	Braeside	Bd.	1	96	50	††87	8	0	
	Moor	Bd.	11	420	361	314	19	0	
	Frosterly. See Stanhope.								
553	Fulwell	Bd.	3	345	240	206	17	0	
546	Gainford	N.	4	*190	112	79	16	0	
556	Gateshead (Borough):								
	Alexandra Road	Bd.	6	1,405	1,082 / 22	1,224	18	6	
	Askew Road	Bd.	5	837	842 / 94	828	18	0	
	Durham Road	Bd.	5	947	1,063 / 161	1,063	19	0	
		Bd.	6	*188	179	136	5	0	
		N.		*					
		N.	11	*803	665	581	14	0	
		R.	11	1,050	964	915	1	0	
		W.	11	*751	651	605	7	0	
		Bd.	5	225	194	177	14	0	
		Bd.	5	140	135	117	15	0	
		N.	6	*174	138	153	3	0	

d Inspection dates

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	Durham—*cont.*			
555	Gateshead (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Mount Pleasant - - Bd. 5	180	168	128 0 0
	Oakwellgate - - Bd. 5	789	831	822 4 6
			45	16 14 0
	Park Road - - - R. 11	375	312	264 7 6
	Pipewell Gate - - Bd. 5	217	103	79 5 0
	Prior Street - - Bd. 5	1,341	1,198	1,148 6 3
	Redheugh - - - Bd. 5	800	923	881 16 6
			49	23 10 0
	Rochester Street - 11	449	364	371 5 0
	St. Cuthbert's - - N. 11	*1,055	866	782 8 3
	Sheriff Hill - - - Bd. 5	532	523	495 15 0
			28	9 8 0
	Sunderland Road - Bd. 5	1,161	991	998 11 0
			120	62 12 0
	Victoria - - - Bd. 5	1,020	908	928 19 0
			76	22 14 0
	‖Whitehall Road, Higher Grade - - Bd. 5	491	679	786 5 6
	Windmill Hills - - Bd. 5	621	612	573 12 0
	Wrekenton - - - Bd. 5	124	135	103 5 0
	Wrekenton - - - N.	*		
	Wrekenton St. Oswald's - - - R. 11	163	89	84 3 6
552	GREAT AND LITTLE USWORTH:			
	Usworth, Central - Bd. 2	380	292	239 9 6
	Usworth Colliery - 2	654	392	319 8 0
	Usworth Springwell, Infants - - - Bd. 1	130	57	37 1 0
542	GREAT AYCLIFFE:			
	Aycliffe - - - N. 6	250	115	96 10 0
544	GREATHAM - - - Ch. 7	*200	134	101 19 6
552	GREAT LUMLEY:			
	Lumley - - - N. 3	*194	123	109 7 6
	Lumley, Girls and Infants - - - 3	316	194	151 13 0
543	GREAT STAINTON - - N.	*		
548	GREENCROFT - - Bd. 4	486	390	362 13 0
			19	9 0 0
	Greenside. See RYTON.			
543	GRINDON:			
	Grindon - - - Ch. 6	102	42	34 18 0
	Wynward Park - - Ch. 6	66	54	×†70 15 0
	Haggerleases. See LYNESACK AND SOFTLEY.			
	Hamsteels. See LANCHESTER.			
	Hamsterley (Lanchester Union). See MEDOMSLEY.			
545	HAMSTERLEY (Auckland Union):			
	Hamsterley, Undenominational - - 6	112	84	77 10 0
552	HARRATON:			
	Fatfield - - - Ch. 3	380	312	273 0 0
541	HART - - - - Ch. 4	59	56	††67 8 0
	Hartburn. See EAST HARTBURN.			

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	Durham—*cont.*			
544	HARTLEPOOL (BOROUGH):			
	Church Close - - Bd. 9	813	694	621 7
	Crook's Charity - - 6	183	147	132 6
	Hartlepool - - - W. 6	327	283	225 7
	Middleton, St. John's Bd. 9	*250	187	164 9
	Prissick, Endowed - Ch. 4	738	459	385 1
			14	7 6
	St. Bega's - - - R. 4	477	437	389 12
	Throston - - - Bd. 9	916	915	874 5
			30	16 11
554	HARTON:			
	Green Lane - - - Ch.	120	—	—
	Harton - - - N. 12	*429	353	297 19
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 12	105	58	33 13
	Simonside - - - N. 12	160	164	132 5
	Harwood-in-Teesdale. See FOREST AND FRITH.			
550	HASWELL:			
	Haswell Colliery - - 10	706	491	395 7
	Hetton South Colliery 10	634	467	369 6
542	HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE N. 4	*202	159	139 1
	Haverton Hill. See BILLINGHAM.			
550	HAWTHORN:			
	St. Michael's - - Ch. *d*	100	—	—
548	HEALEYFIELD AND COLD ROWLEY, U.D.:			
	Castleside - - - Bd. 10	204	184	135 5
	Castleside - - - Ch.	*		
	Hebburn. See HEDWORTH, U.D.			
	Hedgefield. See RYTON.			
548	HEDLEY HOPE:			
	East Hedley Hope - B. 5	307	199	169 1
	Hedley Hill Colliery - 5	134	95	63 17
547	Tow Law - - - R. 7	510	334	267 15
554	HEDWORTH, MONKTON, AND JARROW, U.D.:			
	Ellison - - - - Ch. 3	*927	639	548 10
	Hebburn, New Town - W. 3	222	221	225 6
	Hebburn - - - R. 3	519	450	389 6
	Hebburn, St. Oswald's N. 3	328	205	170 13
	Hedworth, Dunn Street Bd. 4	1,577	1,325	1,229 3
	Hedworth Grange - Bd. 4	1,241	1,229	1,337 7
	Hedworth Grange, Higher Grade - - Bd. 4	684	261	323 13
	Hedworth, Hebburn Colliery - - - Bd. 9	788	491	465 6
	Hedworth, Hebburn Colliery - - - Bd. 4	—	510	299 6
	Hedworth, Hebburn, New Town - - Bd. 4	962	823	831 3
	Hedworth, Hebburn Quay - - - Bd. 4	1,088	824	834 17
	Hedworth, Monkton - Bd. 4	193	142	139 3
	Jarrow, St. Bede's - R. 3	1,587	1,234	1,183 8
	Jarrow, St. Peter's - N. 3	631	554	494 15
	Jarrow - - - W. 3	389	348	299 18
542	REIGHINGTON, Endowed - - - - Ch. 5	*237	135	101 11

d Inspection deferred.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Durham—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Hendon. See SUNDERLAND (BOROUGH).			
Herrington. See WEST HERRINGTON.			
HETTON-LE-HOLE:			
Easington Lane Colliery - - - - 9	714	702	615 14 0
Eppleton Colliery - 9	996	877	753 7 6
Hetton-le-Hole - - N. 3	*698	646	604 7 0
		29	13 14 0
Hetton. See MOORSLEY AND HASWELL.			
HEWORTH, E.M.:			
Bill Quay - - - Bd. 7	589	503	519 2 0
Felling - - - Bd. 7	725	791	739 1 0
Felling Shore, Infants Bd. 7	163	59	51 3 0
Felling, St. John Baptist - - - - R. 7	955	608	524 18 0
High Felling - - Bd. 7	936	862	874 14 0
High Heworth - - N.	*		
St. Mary - - - Ch. 7	176	83	69 12 0
Wardley, Infants - Bd. 7	196	123	103 14 0
Windy Nook - - Bd. 7	458	480	469 7 0
Windy Nook, St. Alban's - - - N.	*		
HIGH CONISCLIFFE:			
Coniscliffe - - - N. 4	*101	55	55 0 0
High Grange. See WITTON-LE-WEAR.			
Holmside. See LANCHESTER.			
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING:			
Chilton Moor - - N. 3	*478	407	434 17 6
Houghton-le-Spring - R. 9	365	261	207 17 6
Houghton-le-Spring - W. 3	*292	259	231 2 0
Lambton, Infants - N. 3	189	130	85 5 0
Lambton, Mixed - N. 3	302	236	188 16 0
		38	17 16 0
New Town, Infants - 3	89	64	40 0 0
St. Michael - - - N. 3	301	207	171 13 0
Howden. See NORTH BEDBURN.			
HUNSTONWORTH - - P. 6	145	40	×‡57 0 0
HUNWICK AND HELMINGTON:			
Hunwick - - - N. 3	*451	347	400 6 1
HURWORTH:			
Hurworth - - - N. 11	*207	121	139 0 0
Hurworth - - - W. 11	109	51	59 10 0
HUTTON HENRY:			
Colliery - - - 1	331	247	172 18 0
Hutton Henry - - Ch. 7	153	138	111 10 0
HYLTON			
Castletown - - - Bd. 1	339	97	89 15 0
North - - - - Bd. 1	*89	23	20 6 0
INGLETON - - - N. 4	120	86	50 12 0
IVESTON:			
Brooms - - - R. 10	449	312	245 5 10
Leadgate - - - N. 10	*551	304	236 11 6
Leadgate - - - W. 10	220	210	183 15 0
Village - - - - 5	170	113	86 2 0

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	Durham—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Jarrow. See HEDWORTH, U.D.			
550	KELLOE - - - N. 3	188	91	75 0 0
	Kibblesworth. See LAMESLEY.			
549	KIMBLESWORTH:			
	Colliery - - - - 1	433	287	245 19 0
548	KYO:			
	Annfield Plain - - Bd. 5	263	261	240 1 0
	Hare Law - - - Bd. 9	*274	172	143 17 6
	Oxhill - - - - Bd. 5	311	303	288 6 6
	West - - - - Bd. 5	179	102	92 18 0
	LAMBTON. See BOURNMOOR AND HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.			
552	LAMESLEY:			
	Bewicke Main Colliery - - - - B. 3	149	83	70 3 0
	Birtley Iron Works, Infants - - - Ch. 11	160	136	117 12 0
	Eighton Bank, Barrington - - - Ch. 12	352	249	127 1 11
	Kibblesworth - - Ch. 1	163	153	116 18 0
	Lamesley - - - N. 12	294	150	163 2 7
548	LANCHESTER:			
549	Burnhope Colliery - 9	333	222	163 12 6
			9	4 0 0
	Hamsteels - - - Ch. 11	264	238	157 16 1
	Holmside - - - N. 4	*203	209	178 6 6
548	Lanchester, Endowed P. 2	*228	186	142 17 0
	South Moor, Infant - 4	392	152	152 0 0
546	LANGLEYDALE-WITH-SHOTTON:			
	Langleydale - - N. 6	*99	53	×‡70 2 6
	Langley Moor. See BRANDON.			
	Leadgate. See IVESTON.			
	Leamside. See WEST RAINTON.			
	Lintz Colliery. See TANFIELD.			
	Littletown. See PITTINGTON.			
543	LONG NEWTON - - N. 5	*85	57	†‡64 2 0
542	LOW CONISCLIFFE - B. 4	103	39	×‡55 3 0
	Ludworth. See SHADFORTH.			
	Lumley. See GREAT LUMLEY.			
	Lynesack. See LYNESACK AND SOFTLEY.			
545	LYNESACK AND SOFTLEY:			
	Haggerleases - - 4	80	71	30 5 2

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	Durham—*cont.*			
545	Lynesack and Softley—*cont.*			
	Lynesack - - - N. 4	*269	208	138 11 1
	Lynesack and Softley - B. 4	*78	71	55 8 9
	Marley Hill. See WHICKHAM.			
548	MEDOMSLEY:			
	Hamsterley Colliery - B. 4	312	281	208 14 6
	Medomsley - - - Ch. 10	260	144	119 5 6
	Westwood - - - Bd. 9	341	334	280 19 0
	Merrington. See TUDHOE, U.D.			
	Middle Rainton. See WEST RAINTON.			
545	MIDDLESTONE:			
	Leasingthorne - - Bd. 1	240	202	199 10 8
	Moor - - - - Bd. 1	236	208	200 5 0
546	MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE - - - - Bd. 6	490	290	279 1 0
542	MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE - - Bd 12	*248	161	135 3 6
545	MIDDRIDGE - - - Ch. 4	198	154	89 6 1
550	MONK HESLEDON:			
	Castle Eden Colliery - N. 7	*796	512	448 0 0
	Monkwearmouth. See SUNDERLAND (BOROUGH).			
551	MOORSLEY:			
	North Hetton Colliery 10	372	324	186 12 6
			48	20 18 0
543	MORDON:			
	Mordon and Bradbury Ch. 3	*85	48	††61 0 0
	Morley, Etherley. See EVENWOOD AND BARONY.			
548	MUGGLESWICK:			
	Muggleswick - - Ch. 4	*60	21	×‡40 19 6
	Waskerley - - Bd. 7	112	50	×56 4 0
	Murton. See EAST MURTON.			
542	NEASHAM:			
	Neasham-in-Hurworth Ch. 11	109	74	80 14 8
	Nettlesworth. See PLAWSWORTH.			
546	NEWBIGGIN - - - 6	140	54	41 11 0
551	NEWBOTTLE:			
	Newbottle - - - Bd. 3	455	389	334 8 6
	St. Matthew's - - Bd. 3	374	375	330 12 6
545	NEWFIELD - - - N. 1	*291	162	175 3 0
	Newhouse. See ESH.			
	New Lambton. See LAMBTON.			
	New Silksworth. See SILKSWORTH.			
545	NEWTON CAP:			
	Colliery - - - Ch. 4	251	171	117 14 0

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	Durham—*cont.*			
545	NORTH BEDBURN:			
	Fir Tree - - - Bd. 6	73	64	61 1
	Howden-le-Wear - Bd. 6	348	321	301 4
	Howden - - - W.		24	11 4
543	NORTON:			
	High Street - - Bd. 6	632	493	452 1
	Oakenshaw. See BRANCEPETH.			
	Old Durham. See ST. GILES.			
	Page Bank. See STOCKLEY.			
	Pallion. See SUNDERLAND (BOROUGH).			
552	PELTON:			
	Beamish Colliery - 12	372	244	121 11
	Pelton Colliery - - 12	878	615	360 1
	Pelton - - - - N. 2	*220	140	83 11
	Perkinsville - - N. 2	536	462	368 1
	West Colliery - - Ch. 12	479	429	326 1
551	PENSHAW AND OFFERTON, U.D.:			
	New Penshaw - - Bd. 3	474	341	287 11
	Offerton, Cox Green - Bd. 3	160	92	70 11
	Shiney Row, Band Hill - - - - Bd. 3	181	116	91 1
	Perkinsville. See PELTON.			
542	PIERCE BRIDGE - - Ch. 4	60	40	34 1
549	PITTINGTON:			
	Littletown Colliery - 3	203	48	34 11
	Pittington - - - N. 1	*244	181	139 1
552	PLAWSWORTH:			
	Nettlesworth Colliery 1	157	106	81 1
	Port Clarence. See BILLINGHAM AND COWPEN-BEWLEY.			
	Rainton. See EAST RAINTON AND WEST RAINTON.			
	Ramshaw. See EVENWOOD AND BARONY.			
543	REDMARSHALL - - Ch. 10	72	33	‡‡20 1
	Rushyford. See WINDLESTONE.			
553	RYHOPE:			
	Colliery - - - 10	900	727	601 1
			75	4 11
	St. Patrick's - - R. 10	171	168	120 11
	Village - - - Ch. 10	121	120	104 1
555	RYTON:			
	Emmaville Colliery - 7	245	160	120 11
	Greenside - - - Ch. 6	236	158	112 11
	Hedgefield Colliery - Ch. 3	223	154	125 1
	Ryton - - - - Ch. 11	228	209	161 1
	Stargate - - - 7	160	163	91 11
	Sacriston. See WITTON GILBERT.			

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
Durham—*cont.*			
SADBERGH - - - Ch. 5	*95	71	†68 11 0
ST. ANDREW-AUCKLAND:			
Fyland's Bridge, Infants - - - 6	75	51	31 17 6
South Church - - B. 5	*218	219	221 9 6
South Church - - N. 6	*311	257	210 10 6
ST. GILES:			
Belmont - - - Ch. 8	*308	292	249 17 9
Old Durham, Londonderry - - - Ch. 8	229	164	119 13 0
ST. HELEN'S, AUCKLAND:			
Bishop Auckland, St. Helen's - - - B. 6	395	297 81	272 3 6 14 8 0
SATLEY - - - Ch. 7	104	44	38 17 0
SEAHAM. *See also* DAWDON:			
New Seaham, Vane's - - - Ch. 10	1,071	859	677 9 0
Seaham - - - P. 10	59	52	37 15 0
Seaton Carew. See WEST HARTLEPOOL.			
SEDGEFIELD - - - Ch. 3	305	249	215 2 0
SHADFORTH:			
Ludworth - - - N. 3	*222	185	144 12 0
Shadforth - - - N. 3	*134	64	49 13 0
SHERBURN:			
Sherburn - - - N. 11	*258	251	226 10 3
Sherburn Hill - - N. 11	*170	114	103 9 0
Sherburn Hill Colliery 11	180	146	130 13 6
Sherburn Hill Colliery, Infants - - - 11	150	117	114 1 6
SHILDON:			
New Shildon, All Saints - - - N. 5	*352	270	236 5 0
New Shildon - - B. 5	*489	371	341 19 0
Old Shildon - - - B. 5	917	797	714 4 4
Shildon - - - N. 6	*533	282	261 12 6
SHINCLIFFE - - - N. 12	*262	139	115 7 0
Shotley Grove. See BENFIELDSIDE.			
SHOTTON:			
Colliery, Undenominational - - - 7	610	378	262 12 0
SILKSWORTH:			
New Silksworth - - Ch. 10	814	592 13	545 8 0 6 10 0
Silksworth - - - Ch. 10	57	55	49 7 0
Simonside. See HARTON.			
South Church. See St. ANDREW AUCKLAND.			
SOUTH SHIELDS (BOROUGH):			
Baring Street - - Bd. 10	1,196	1,128	1,132 13 6
Barnes - - - - Bd. 9	1,497	1,264	1,204 15 0
Cone Street - - Bd. 10	1,150	969 59	903 16 0 27 16 0
East Jarrow - - Bd. 10	214	146	140 17 0

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	Durham—*cont.*			
554	South Shields (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Hudson Street - - Bd. 10	*649	532 29	511 12 6 15 0 0
	Laygate Lane - - Bd. 10	1,502	1,272 28	1,138 9 8 15 8 0
	Ocean Road - - Bd. 10	1,340	1,205 54	1,427 12 0 23 16 0
	Old Charity - - N. 11	*690	462	394 14 0
	St. Bede's - - - R. 11	933	689	547 14 0
	St. John's, Higher Grade 9	586	334	295 17 6
	St. Mark's - - - Ch. 11	*475	147	81 0 10
	St. Mary's - - - Bd. 10	*673	418	454 12 0
	St. Stephen's - - Bd. 10	*681	579	629 5 10
	Trinity - - - N. 11	*1,260	946	827 18 0
	Tyne Dock, St. Peter and St. Paul - - R. 11	217	172	163 8 0
	Union - - - - R. 11	*402	248	276 12 0
	Westoe Road - - Bd. 9	2,005	1,439	1,454 3 0
553	SOUTHWICK:			
	High - - - - Bd. 2	977	1,103 34	965 2 6 16 18 0
	Southwick - - - N. 3	*334	312	246 4 0
	Spennymoor. See TUDHOE, U.D.			
546	STAINDROP:			
	Staindrop, Infants - 4	75	59	46 15 6
	Staindrop - - - N. 4	*232	182	140 7 0
546	STAINTON-WITH-STREATHAM:			
	Stainton - - - N. 6	77	44	†155 4 0
547	STANHOPE:			
	Barrington - - Ch. 6	*464	245	214 7 6
	Crawley Side - - Ch. 6	64	47	34 5 0
	Eastgate, Mixed - - 6	93	64	†71 1 0
	Frosterly, South - Bd. 6	183	132	109 4 0
	Frosterly, North - Bd. 6	160	97	75 9 6
	Lane Head - - - Bd. 6	142	70	70 8 0
	Rookhope - - - Bd. 6	225	64	75 12 0
	St. John's Chapel - Bd. 6	192	128	123 11 6
	Stanhope - - - Bd. 6	206	139 27	116 4 6 15 0 0
	Wearhead - - - Bd. 6	205	133	111 16 6
	Westgate - - - Bd. 6	242	144	130 13 0
	Stanley. See CROOK, U.D., AND TANFIELD.			
	Stargate. See RYTON.			
555	STELLA - - - - R. 6	*178	110	76 15 6
	See also WINLATON.			
549	STOCKLEY:			
	Page Bank - - - R. 1	*437	230	196 16 0
543	STOCKTON-ON-TEES (BOROUGH):			
	Bayley Street - - Bd. 1	831	825 41	784 13 0 27 18 0
	Blue Coat Charity - 4	757	711	650 6 6
	Bowesfield Lane - Bd. 7	1,137	1,139 56	1,136 15 0 31 16 0
	Hume Street - - Bd. 11	*420	332	296 19 6
	Mill Lane - - - Bd. 2	850	781 23	776 11 0 14 18 0
	Oxbridge Lane - - Bd. 6	784	718	645 6 0
	Portrack Lane - - Bd. 1	180	134	131 11 9
	Regent Street - - Bd. 2	174	171	151 5 0
	St. Cuthbert's - - R. 9	544	217	174 16 6
	St. James' - - - Ch. 3	*277	267	235 2 9
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	1,370	1,071	936 9 0

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	Durham—*cont.*			
543	Stockton-on-Tees (Borough) —*cont.*			
	St. Thomas' - - N. 2	*397	245	210 18 6
	Tilery Road - - Bd. 6	907	869	796 14 0
			31	16 0 0
	§Trinity, Boys, Higher Grade - - - N. 2	*245	212	203 8 0
	§Trinity, Girls, Higher Grade - - - N. 2	*331	223	262 17 6
553	SUNDERLAND (BOROUGH):			
	Bishop-Wearmouth - N. 2	*1,311	1,159	1,121 11 6
	Colliery - - - Bd. 2	931	925	899 11 0
	Deptford, St. Andrew's N. 1	*583	414	346 18 6
	Diamond Hall - - Bd. 3	1,468	1,316	1,247 2 6
	Garden Street - - Bd. 1	530	534	525 10 6
	Gray - - - - N. 2	*766	743	650 2 6
	Hendon - - - Bd. 3	1,672	1,728	1,512 0 0
			63	34 8 0
	Hendon, Robinson Street - - - W. 2	277	220	194 10 5
	Hendon, St. Paul's - N. 2	*491	485	424 7 6
	Higher Grade - - Bd. 6	720	567	677 8 6
	Hylton Road - - Bd. 12	1,275	1,150	1,194 11 6
	James Williams Street Bd. 1	1,027	1,062	1,001 10 0
	King Street - - W. 2	451	418	353 7 0
	Millfields, St. Joseph's R. 1	465	405	302 5 0
	Monkwearmouth - N. 1	*656	666	582 15 0
	Monkwearmouth, St. Benet's - - - R. 2	566	519	398 11 6
	Moor - - - - Bd. 2	545	561	521 2 0
	Norfolk Street, Evening - - - - Bd.	—	130	66 10 0
	Old Bishop, Wearmouth, Infants - N.	*		
	Pallion, St. Luke's - Ch. 3	229	140	125 10 8
	St. George's - - - R. 2	198	143	107 5 0
	St. John's - - - Ch. 1	657	404	328 8 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 1	462	336	285 14 0
	St. Patrick's - - R. 2	521	490	388 8 6
	Simpson Street - - Bd. 2	1,274	1,302	1,310 0 6
	Stansfield Street - - Bd. 12	1,350	1,338	1,378 13 0
			98	47 8 0
	Sunderland - - - B.	*		
	Thomas Street - - Bd. 11	1,606	1,338	1,241 12 10
			32	16 18 0
	Trimdon Street - W. 1	147	150	113 10 0
	Valley Road - Bd. 10	1,713	1,321	1,342 19 0
548 & 549	TANFIELD:			
	Burnopfield - - - Bd.	138	—	—
	Burnopfield - - - N. 4	*340	180	148 16 0
	Causey Row - - Bd. 5	190	116	117 16 2
	East Stanley - - Bd. 5	296	247	201 5 0
			20	9 16 0
	Flint Hill - - - N. 5	*259	237	207 7 6
	Lea - - - - Bd. 5	175	106	75 12 10
	Lintz - - - - Bd. 5	255	274	257 6 4
	Pickering Nook - - Bd. 5	207	202	189 1 11
	Stanley - - - N. 5	*522	325	264 5 6
	Stanley - - - R. 5	317	193	148 10 6
	Tanfield - - - N. 4	*179	128	105 12 0
	West Stanley - - Bd. 5	255	272	150 15 0
547	THORNLEY:			
	Thornley - - - Bd. 7	606	375	306 15 6
	Thornley - - - N. 7	*75	40	32 18 0
	Thornley - - - R. 7	224	94	72 1 6
	Tow Law. See HEDLEY HOPE AND WOLSINGHAM.			

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	Durham—*cont.*			
548	TRIMDON:			
	Colliery, Boys - - 10	188	163	74 1
	Colliery, Girls and Infants - - - - 10	353	278	146 1
	Grange Colliery - - 10	393	386	172 1
	Trimdon - - - P. 10	120	69	27 1
549	TUDHOE, U.D.:			
550	Binchester Colliery - 4	350	242	124 1
549	Colliery - - - Bd. 12	560	392	220 1
	East Howle - - Bd. 11	315	250	210 1
543	Ferry Hill - - - N. 5	*247	173	121 1
549	Grange - - - Bd. 1	617	304	220 1
	Iron Works - - - W. 12	224	176	142 1
545	Merrington - - - N. 1	*153	67	41 1
549	St. Charles' - - - R. 11	513	314	220 1
	Spennymoor - - Bd. 12	741	613	381 1
545	Spennymoor, Mount Pleasant - - - W. 12	226	226	120 1
	Spennymoor - - N. 12	*391	341	221 1
545	Tudhoe - - - N. 11	*527	494	321 1
553	TUNSTALL:			
	New, St. Leonard's - R. 10	196	172	161 1
	Ushaw Moor. See ESH.			
	Usworth. See GREAT AND LITTLE USWORTH.			
553	WALDRIDGE:			
	Colliery, Undenominational - - - - 1	234	223	221 1
552	WASHINGTON:			
	St. Joseph's - - - R. 2	276	173	105 1
	Washington - - P. 2	*220	225	178 1
	Washington - - W. 2	187	136	109 1
	Washington Hall - 2	122	69	55 1
	Waterhouses. See BRANDON.			
	Wearmouth. See SUNDERLAND (BOROUGH).			
545	WEST AUCKLAND:			
	Etherley, Infants - Ch. 6	120	54	6 1
	Etherley - - - N. 6	*230	230	130 1
	St. Helen's - - - Ch. 6	*336	305	65 1
544	WEST HARTLEPOOL (BOROUGH):			
	All Saints' - - - Bd. 9	*516	468	61 1
	Exchange - - - Bd. 9	575	533	130 1
			169	47 1
	Lynnfield - - - Bd. 1	1,119	1,018	271 1
	Oxford Street - - Bd. 1	630	571	155 1
	Public - - - - 9	*736	519	46 1
	St. Aidan's - - - N. 6	377	278	203 1
	St. Joseph - - - R. 5	745	621	167 1
	St. Paul's - - - Bd. 9	250	226	126 1
	Seaton Carew - - N. 6	*235	161	76 1

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Durham—*cont.*			£ s. d.
West Hartlepool (Borough)—*cont.*			
Upper Grade - - Bd. 9	851	702	752 6 6
Ward Jackson - - Bd. 9	1,201	1,012	910 7 6
West Hartlepool - - W. 6	704	656	647 7 0
		28	12 0 0
WEST HERRINGTON:			
St. Cuthbert's - - N. 3	755	602	495 19 0
WEST RAINTON:			
Leamside - - Ch. 11	304	230	178 19 6
Middle Rainton - Ch. 12	91	84	59 6 6
West Rainton - - Ch. 12	*567	449	342 3 0
WHICKHAM:			
Burnopfield - - R. 10	276	133	148 12 3
Dunston - - Bd. 12	377	366	294 15 0
Dunston - - Ch. 11	171	135	106 7 6
Dunston, St. Philip's - R. 6	263	226	190 16 6
Marley Hill - - Bd. 7	341	235	210 9 0
Marley Hill Colliery, Boys - - - N. 6	200	199	166 2 6
Swalwell - - - Bd. 12	619	471	391 2 6
Whickham - - - P. 11	356	186	163 4 0
WHITBURN:			
Cleadon - - - Ch. 6	47	24	17 8 0
Marsden Colliery - Ch. 6	445	262	217 4 0
Whitburn - - - N. 6	*256	193	177 4 0
WHITTON, U.D. - - Bd. 10	275	226	113 3 11
WHORLTON - - - N. 4	110	71	†‡79 19 6
WILLINGTON:			
Willington - - - Bd. 3	536	568	544 12 0
Willington - - - N. 1	*279	167	134 17 0
Willington - - - R. 1	358	246	196 2 6
WINDLESTONE:			
Rushyford - - - Ch. 7	126	39	34 2 6
WINGATE:			
Grange - - - Bd. 7	330	324	272 5 0
Wheatley Hill - - Bd. 7	600	157	115 12 6
Wingate - - - Bd. 7	338	214	197 19 0
		43	18 12 0
Wingate - - - R. 1	177	147	97 16 6
WINLATON:			
Blaydon - - - Bd. 6	716	475	433 2 0
Blaydon - - - R. 6	228	210	160 5 6
Stella, St. Cuthbert's - N. 6	408	312	240 15 0
Victoria, Garesfield - R. 7	187	199	165 12 0
Winlaton - - - Bd. 7	519	395	371 8 6
Winlaton - - - Ch. 7	226	177	148 6 0
WINSTON - - - Ch. 4	95	66	66 6 0
WITTON GILBERT:			
Sacriston - - - N. 3	*368	351	290 9 6
Sacriston, St. Bede's - R. 3	300	245	191 6 6
Witton Gilbert - - N. 1	*205	182	133 16 6
WITTON-LE-WEAR:			
High Grange, North Bitchburn Coal Company's - - - 6	395	300	304 1 0
		23	13 18 0
Witton-le-Wear - - Bd. 6	205	146	124 7 0
Witton Park. See ESCOMBE.			
WOLSINGHAM:			
Tow Law - - N. 7	*396	208	148 1 6

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	Durham—*cont.*			£ s. d.
547	Wolsingham—*cont.*			
	Tow Law - - - W. 7	*402	356	294 5 6
	Wolsingham - - N. 6	*374	209	171 19 0
	Wolsingham - - W. 6	233	134	99 4 6
543	WOLVISTON, U.D.:			
	Wolviston - - - Bd. 3	122	90	72 12 0
	Wolviston - - - N.	*		
545	WOODLAND:			
	Colliery - - - - 4	204	174	101 19 2
	Wreckenton. See GATESHEAD (BOROUGH).			
	Wynyard Park. See GRINDON.			
	ESSEX.			
197	ABBERTON - - - Ch. 2	49	46	†43 11 0
188	ABBOTTS RODING:			
	Abbess Roding - - N. 2	65	49	††61 13 6
	Abridge. See LAMBOURNE.			
	Aldborough Hatch. See ILFORD.			
197	ALDHAM - - - N. 3	*73	61	‡57 1 0
203	ALPHAMSTONE - - Bd. 2	48	32	×‡53 12 0
196	ALRESFORD - - - Ch. 10	61	56	†45 11 6
195	ARDLEIGH - - - N. 7	*232	172	138 14 0
201	ARKESDEN - - - N. 11	*89	50	†46 6 0
201	ASHDON:			
	Ashdon - - - Bd. 10	175	143	126 6 0
	Ashdon - - - N.	*		
202	ASHEN - - - - Bd. 3	45	29	††43 5 6
193	ASHINGDON:			
	Ashingdon and South Fambridge - - N. 6	*40	29	×‡46 11 6
190	AVELEY - - - - N. 4	*238	174	152 4 0
200	AYTHORPE ROOTHING N. 5	48	26	×†45 12 0
200	BARDFIELD SALING - Bd. 5	52	25	†28 5 0
189	BARKING:			
	Barking - - - Ch. 3	*1,047	838	768 4 4
	Barking - - - R. 3	215	185	134 4 6
	Barking - - - W. 3	356	256	‡10 16 0
	Gascoigne Road - - Bd. 3	1,409	1,280	1,282 11 4
	Barking Road. See WEST HAM (BOROUGH).			
	Barkingside. See ILFORD.			
188	BEAUCHAMP ROOTHING Bd. 10	72	39	†30 4 0
195	BEAUMONT CUM-MOZE: Beaumont - - - Ch. 10	79	41	38 19 0

					£ s. d.
	Essex—*cont.*				
203	Belchamp-Otten - N. 4	*81	29	†‡43 4 6	
203	Belchamp, St. Paul's N. 1	158	120	101 1 0	
203	Belchamp-Walter - N. 4	*148	95	77 12 0	
	Bentley. See South Weald.				
131	Berden - - - - N. 4	*88	56	158 19 0	
197	Birch - - - - N. 5	225	153	136 4 6	
			32	12 18 0	
131	Birchanger - - N. 4	117	70	68 8 0	
202	Birdbrook:				
	Birdbrook - - - Bd. 3	70	64	40 14 6	
	Birdbrook - - - N.	*			
188	Blackmore - - - Bd. 2	106	89	83 16 6	
199	Black Notley - - Ch. 11	98	93	67 11 6	
190	Bocking:				
	Bocking - - - Bd. 11	487	205	205 14 0	
	Church Street - - N. 11	*241	121	104 12 6	
	High Garrett - - Bd. 11	326	67	67 8 10	
192	Boreham:				
	Boreham - - - N. 5	125	79	57 14 0	
	Butler's Charity - - 5	61	46	36 18 0	
203	Borley, U.D. - - Bd. 1	67	54	59 2 8	
191	Bower's Gifford:				
	Bower's Gifford and Pitsea - - - N. 7	*87	50	×57 15 0	
197	Boxted - - - - N. 2	*90	66	47 7 0	
195	Bradfield - - - N. 7	106	105	79 4 0	
194	Bradwell-near-the-Sea:				
	Endowed - - - 6	241	141	109 10 6	
199	Bradwell-next-Coggeshall - - - Ch. 12	68	55	68 15 0	
199	Braintree:				
	Braintree - - - N. 11	*634	479	419 2 6	
	Manor Street - Bd. 11	551	371	368 9 6	
191	Brentwood:				
	Brentwood - - - N. 11	*580	505	474 19 2	
	St. Helen's - - - R. 11	330	150	133 1 0	
195	Brightlingsea:				
	Brightlingsea - - N. 3	*422	376	329 0 0	
	Brightlingsea - - W. 3	*356	283	246 15 0	
198	Broomfield:				
	Broomfield - - - B.	*			
	Broomfield - - - N. 1	198	148	126 16 0	
200	Broxted - - - N. 5	129	101	88 6 0	
	Buckhurst Hill. See Chigwell.				
203	Bulmer - - - - P. 4	157	107	91 8 6	
190	Bulphan - - - P. 11	74	46	††56 0 0	
194	Burnham, Charity - 6	466	376	290 2 2	

					£ s. d.
	Essex—*cont.*				
	Bush End. See Hatfield, Broad Oak.				
193	Canewdon, Endowed - 7	122	91		73 0
	Canning Town. See West Ham (Borough).				
193	Canvey Island - - N. 7	69	65		†52 1.
196	Castle Hedingham:				
	Castle Hedingham - Ch. 4	219	115		92 1
	Castle Hedingham, Independent - - 4	283	77		6 1
	Chadwell Heath. See Dagenham.				
190	Chadwell, St. Mary:				
	Chadwell - - - N. 4	*75	52		4 1
	Church Road - - Bd. 4	424	303		29 0
	Manor Way - - Bd.	223	—		—
	Tilbury Dock Road - R. 4	189	108		8 1
197	Chapel - - - - N. 2	*73	35		6 0
192	Chelmsford (Borough):				
	Chelmsford, Boys - B. 1	*246	196		32 5
	Chelmsford, Girls and Infants - - - B. 1	420	303		36 1
	Chelmsford - - - R. 1	120	63		6 3
	Moulsham, St. John's N. 1	*409	350		34 1
	Rainsford, St. Peter's N. 1	139	74		5 0
	Victoria - - - N. 1	*714	461		48 1
192	Chignal, U.D. - - Bd. 5	*97	74		6 2
187	Chigwell:				
	Buckhurst Hill - - Bd. 10	*354	196		26 10
	Buckhurst Hill, Infants Bd. 10	164	96		8 3
	Buckhurst Hill, St. John's, Girls - - N. 10	*323	272		28 3
	Chigwell, Boys - - Bd. 10	153	70		7 3
	Chigwell, Girls - - N. 10	126	97		8 4
	Chigwell Row, Mixed Bd. 10	*165	73		6 2
191	Childerditch - - N. 3	*40	30		1 1
187	Chingford.				
	Chingford, Infants - N. 10	105	57		4 3
	Chingford - - - N. 10	*275	188		16 1
	Chipping Hill. See Witham.				
188	Chipping Ongar, Trust 10	172	130		10 7
	Chishall. See Great Chishall.				
201	Chrishall - - - N. 11	130	83		7 3
	Clacton-on-Sea. See Great Clacton.				
201	Clavering:				
	Clavering - - - B. 3	*140	42		3 0
	Clavering - - - N. 3	*150	58		4 3
	Coggeshall. See Great Coggeshall.				
196	Colchester (Borough):				
	Central - - - N. 3	*391	343		33 3
	Colchester - - - W. 3	572	537		37 10

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Essex—*cont.*					
Colchester (Borough)—*cont.*					
East Street - - Bd. 3	130	97	76	2	6
Greenstead - - N. 3	190	91	69	16	6
Hythe - - - W. 2	213	196	157	11	0
Kendall Road - - N. 2	352	269	224	15	0
Lexden - - - N. 3	154	147	115	6	0
Magdalen Street - N. 3	150	157	155	17	6
Myland, St. Michael's Ch. 2	*168	158	131	9	0
Old Heath - - - Ch. 10	101	56	34	17	6
Osborne Street - - Bd. 3	150	131	102	5	0
Parson's Heath - - N. 3	92	87	67	13	0
Priory Street - - Bd. 2	491	379	283	5	0
Priory Street - - B. 10	103	100	76	1	6
St. James's, Infants - N. 3	210	107	77	11	6
St. John's - - - Ch. 2	*93	57	44	3	0
St. Leonard's - - N. 2	*226	193	147	16	6
St. Martin's, Infants - Bd. 2	67	63	39	7	6
St. Mary at the Walls, Infants - - - 2	131	129	93	10	6
St. Paul's - - - N. 2	188	145	110	15	0
Stanway, All Saints' - Ch. 2	88	93	72	5	4
Stanwell Street - - Bd. 3	239	166	115	11	3
Cold Norton - - N.	*				
Colne Engaine - N. 4	*91	85	70	2	6
		13	6	6	0
Copford:					
Copford - - - N. 2	*118	75	55	7	0
Eight Ash Green - Ch. 3	107	72	43	5	6
Corringham - - Ch. 7	88	24	†257	19	0
Cranham - - - N. 11	142	66	†74	13	0
		11	5	2	0
Cray's Hill. See Ramsden-Crays.					
Creeksea - - - 6	46	31	×44	17	0
Creek's Mouth. See Barking.					
Cressing - - - Ch. 11	133	102	70	0	0
Dagenham:					
Becontree Heath - Bd. 11	281	234	199	10	0
Chadwell Heath, Ford's Endowed - 11	122	101	93	1	0
Chadwell Heath, Infants - - - - Bd. 11	100	103	84	19	6
Ford's Endowed - - 10	307	161	123	9	0
Hainault - - - Bd. 10	122	82	94	0	0
Hainault Forest - - N. 11	*145	122	116	14	0
Village Church Lane - Bd. 10	*107	109	79	0	6
Danbury - - - N. 5	235	89	71	5	0
Debden - - - Ch. 11	146	113	111	15	6
Dedham:					
Dedham, Boys - - 3	76	51	53	5	6
Dedham Heath, Infants - - - - Ch. 3	*67	39	28	10	0
Dedham - - - N. 3	235	145	123	17	6
Dengie - - - - N. 6	*58	41	†254	17	6
Doddinghurst, Rector's 5	69	34	†39	15	0
Dovercourt. See Harwich (Borough).					

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	Essex—*cont.*					
191	Downham - - - Ch. 5	67	44	†‡51	16	0
191	Dunton - - - Bd. 11	51	20	×29	13	0
198	Earl's Colne:					
	Coggeshall Road - Ch. 4	79	43	31	8	0
	Earl's Colne - - Ch. 4	230	233	189	9	6
197	East Donyland - - N. 3	*281	226	167	19	0
186	East Ham:					
	Beckton - - - Bd. 4	168	53	53	11	0
	East Ham - - - Bd. 4	903	757	742	5	0
	Manor Park - - Bd. 10	890	318	293	17	6
	New Beckton - - Bd. 4	1,092	621	597	18	6
	Plashet Lane - - Bd. 3	1,575	1,471	1,396	8	11
	Shrewsbury Road - Bd. 5	985	1,023	1,015	16	0
	Silvertown - - - B. 4	404	325	313	15	0
192	East Hanningfield - N. 5	83	54	64	0	0
191	East Horndon - - N. 11	*121	61	44	1	0
197	East Mersea - - N. 11	*60	38	†‡50	4	0
	East Thurrock. See Little Thurrock.					
190	East Tilbury - - Ch. 7	89	78	51	18	6
185	Eastwood - - - Bd. 6	72	45	39	5	0
201	Elmdon - - - N. 11	*115	58	‡59	18	0
196	Elmstead - - - Ch. 10	124	96	73	17	6
			7	2	12	0
181	Elsenham - - - P. 4	81	73	49	18	6
187	Epping:					
	Epping - - - B.	*				
	Epping and Theydon Garnon - - - N. 10	*538	344	309	18	6
199	Fairsted - - - N. 1	61	42	†40	9	0
181	Farnham - - - Ch. 4	151	78	‡75	18	0
189	Faulkbourn - - N. 11	47	27	×‡45	3	6
199	Feering - - - N. 1	*121	71	69	1	0
199	Felstead and Rayne, U.D.:					
200	Felstead - - - Bd. 12	226	149	119	5	0
199	Rayne - - - - Bd. 12	212	160	140	0	0
199	Finchingfield:					
	Finchingfield, Congregational - - - 11	173	57	44	6	0
	Finchingfield - - N. 11	*257	183	103	10	0
	St. John's, Cornish Hall End - - N. 11	*148	75	56	16	0
197	Fingringhoe - - N. 10	111	61	50	4	0
190	Fobbing - - P. 7	98	90	101	13	0
	Ford End. See Great Waltham.					
181	Fordham - - N. 6	154	98	78	11	6

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	Essex—*cont.*			
	Forest Gate. See West Ham (Borough).			
193	Foulness - - - Ch. 6	140	79	57 17 0
203	Foxearth - - - N. 4	107	64	52 14 0
195	Frating - - - N. 10	89	60	†172 12 0
192	Fryerning - - - N.	*		
188	Fyfield: Dr. Walker's Charity 2	140	90	‡77 9 6
	Galleywood. See Great Baddow.			
203	Gestingthorpe - - N. 4	114	77	66 15 0
194	Goldhanger - - N. 6	123	91	79 1 0
192	Good Easter - - Bd. 5	*102	94	70 14 0
198	Gosfield: Gosfield Hall - - 4	140	89	95 6 0
190	Grays Thurrock: Arthur Street - - Bd. 4	1,040	933	790 8 0
	Grays Thurrock - - N. 4	*429	329	276 3 6
	Grays Thurrock - - R. 4	468	140	115 17 0
	Quarry Hill - - Bd. 4	973	921	903 15 0
188	Great and Little Stambridge, U.D.: Stambridge - - - Bd. 6	81	84	58 14 6
	Wallasea Island - - Bd. 6	36	11	×‡33 5 6
192	Great Baddow: Galleywood - - - N. 5	178	96	68 17 0
	Great Baddow - - N. 5	*282	206	200 5 6
200	Great Bardfield - Bd. 5	183	144	113 13 0
195	Great Bentley: Angiers Green, Infants Ch. 10	46	31	13 2 6
	Great Bentley - - N. 10	*154	62	52 13 0
	Great Bentley - - W. 10	406	103	85 6 6
194	Great Braxted - - Ch. 1	74	49	‡45 13 0
195	Great Bromley - - N. 7	143	88	62 10 0
191	Great Burstead - Bd. 11	*300	[illegible]	178 3 0
200	Great Canfield - P. 5	84	31	‡28 4 8
201	Great Chesterford - N. 5	*231	185	155 10 6
192	Great Chishall: Great and Little Chishall - - - - N. 4	115	82	38 13 0
195	Great Clacton, U.D.: Clacton-on-Sea - - W. 10	218	213	196 5 6
	Great Clacton - - N. 10	*282	186	113 17 0
199	Great Coggeshall: Coggeshall, Congregational - - - 1	*410	169	120 5 6
	Coggeshall - - - N. 1	*654	365	319 7 6
[illegible]	Great Dunmow: Great Dunmow - - R. 5	*236	193	164 18 6
	Great Dunmow - - Ch. 5	*468	181	182 4 0
200	Great Easton: Great Easton and Tilty - - - - N. 5	229	120	100 2 0

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	Essex—*cont.*			
181	Great Hallingbury Ch. 4	231	86	62 11 9
203	Great Henny: Great and Little Henny - - - N. 4	*98	50	38 6
195	Great Holland - N. 8	98	81	67 1
197	Great Horkesley - Ch. 2	153	140	122 10
	Great Ilford. See Ilford.			
191	Great Leighs, U.D.: Great Leighs - - Bd. 4	100	75	61 1
	Great Leighs - - N. 4	*106	47	38 4
198	Great Maplestead - N. 4	90	46	‡33 15
195	Great Oakley: Great Oakley - - N. 7	*177	87	63 12
	Great Oakley - - W. 7	90	56	46 11
187	Great Parndon - - N. 2	*115	85	63 4
189	Great Saling: Saling - - - - N. 11	*79	64	‡46 15
201	Great Sampford, U.D. Bd. 3	120	110	95 19
197	Great Tey - - - N. 2	*151	109	79 16
194	Great Totham - - Bd. 6	144	123	110 7
192	Great Waltham: Ford End - - - Ch. 5	130	126	110 6
	Great Waltham - - N. 5	*240	200	181 6
189	Great Warley: Christ Church - - N. 11	*267	233	220 1
	Great Warley, Mixed - N. 11	*67	67	61 6
197	Great Wigborough N. 12	64	55	39 9
198	Great Yeldham - N. 4	*104	96	84 6
	Greenstead. See Colchester.			
	Greenstead Green. See Halstead.			
193	Hadleigh - - - Ch. 7	*210	96	69 12
190	Hadstock - - - Ch. 3	*101	82 / 34	236 18 / 12 12
	Hainault Forest. See Dagenham.			
198	Halstead: Greenstead Green, St. James' - - - Ch. 7	110	86	70 1
	Halstead - - - R. 4	*421	320	290 4
	Lower, Trinity - - Ch. 4	*93	55	37 11
	St. Andrew's - - N. 4	*513	273	238 1
	Trinity - - - N. 4	*276	270	235 4
187	Harlow: Churchgate - - Ch. 10	387	194	166 1
	Harlow Common - Ch. 10	61	39	30 4
	Potter Street - - N.	*		
195	Harwich (Borough): Central - - - 3	240	130	99 4
	Corporation - - R. 3	126	140	101 17
	Dovercourt - - - N. 3	126	113	86 14
	Harwich - - - N. 3	426	475	415 12
	Lower Dovercourt - N 3	120	122	106 6

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Essex—*cont.*			
HATFIELD BROAD OAK:			
Bush End, St. John - N. 5	*70	38	†‡33 2 0
Hatfield, Broad Oak - Ch. 6	*183	132	124 18 6
Hatfield Heath - - B. 5	126	66	49 10 6
Hatfield Heath - - N. 5	138	73	51 8 0
HATFIELD PEVEREL - N. 1	262	155	113 0 6
HAVERHILL, U.D. See also SUFFOLK:			
Sturmere - - - Bd. 3	93	58	53 12 0
HAVERING - ATTE - BOWER - - - N. 12	*112	80	‡72 18 6
HAWKWELL - - - N. 6	*60	53	†49 15 6
HELION-BUMPSTEAD - N. 3	*139	87	61 9 6
HEMPSTEAD - - - Ch. 11	*117	78	56 15 0
HENHAM, U.D.:			
Henham and Chickney Bd. 4	169	134	105 6 0
Henny. See GREAT HENNY.			
HEYBRIDGE:			
Heybridge - - - Ch. 6	85	73	63 17 6
Iron Works - - - 6	598	192	185 9 0
HEYDON - - - N. 6	*75	30	†‡44 2 0
High Beech. See WALTHAM ABBEY.			
HIGH EASTER - - N. 5	*201	41	24 18 6
HIGH LAVER:			
High Laver - - - N. 10	*110	100	67 12 6
Magdalen Laver - - Ch. 2	60	44	×50 5 0
HIGH ONGAR.			
High Ongar - - Bd. 2	*176	102	73 10 6
Paslow Wood Common - - Bd. 2	50	40	28 18 0
HIGH ROOTHING - Ch. 5	109	68	‡5 1 6
HOCKLEY - - - Bd. 7	*97	66	54 8 0
HORNCHURCH:			
Harold Wood - - Bd. 10	111	46	35 8 0
Hornchurch - - Bd. 1	*318	224	198 10 6
Mrs. S. Skeale - - Bd. 1	63	44	27 10 0
HORNDON - ON - THE - HILL - - - - N. 4	*115	81	56 4 6
HUTTON - - - N. 10	116	55	‡48 17 6
Hythe. See COLCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
ILFORD:			
Aldborough Hatch - N. 3	*131	121	93 4 0
Barkingside, Beehive - 3	152	78	63 11 0
Barkingside, Mossford Lodge, Industrial - 3	757	606	550 5 0
Barkingside - - N. 3	*418	262	229 5 0
Great Ilford, Infants - Ch. 3	159	145	89 7 6
Great Ilford - - N. 3	672	404	343 6 6
Ilford, Baptist - - 10	276	222	176 11 0
INGATESTONE AND FRYERNING - - P. 5	*273	155	146 7 0
INGRAVE - - - N. 11	*87	48	34 18 0
KELVEDON:			
Kelvedon - - - M. 1	113	89	58 1 6
Kelvedon - - - N. 1	*178	131	108 3 6
KELVEDON HATCH - Bd. 2	91	72	53 18 0
KIRBY-LE-SOKEN - N. 8	*168	127	113 7 0
LAINDON, U.D. - - Bd. 7	80	41	39 13 0
LAINDON HILLS - - N. 7	52	23	×‡41 14 0
LAMARSH - - - N. 2	*63	31	×37 9 0
LAMBOURNE, U.D.:			
Abridge - - - M.	*		
Lambourne - - - Bd. 2	155	130	103 6 0
Stapleford Abbots - M. 2	99	45	†‡57 11 0
LANGENHOE - - M. 2	45	35	†‡46 13 0
LANGHAM - - - Bd. 2	*159	107	81 4 6
LANGLEY - - - Ch. 11	*72	63	49 15 0
LATCHINGDON:			
Latchingdon - cum - Snoreham - - - N. 6	106	71	57 10 6
LAWFORD - - - N. 7	*115	76	65 13 6
LAYER-DE-LA-HAY - M. 3	*139	96	77 9 6
LAYER MARNEY - - N. 3	50	22	33 15 0
LEADEN ROOTHING:			
Leaden Roding - - N. 5	33	33	×‡50 11 0
LEIGH:			
Leigh - - - - Mdl. 6	*376	233	241 17 6
Leigh, Infants - - N. 6	136	91	69 5 0
Mrs. Herschell's, Infants - - - 6	156	106	69 5 0
Leyden. See COLCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
LINDSELL			
Lindsell - - - Bd. 5	92	34	†‡47 1 0
Lindsell - - - N.	*		
LITTLE BADDOW:			
Little Baddow - - M. 5	89	32	26 16 0
Little Baddow - - N. 5	66	42	34 8 0
LITTLE BARDFIELD - Ch. 5	256	53	†49 0 0
LITTLE BENTLEY - - N. 10	*69	28	†‡43 10 0
LITTLE BRAXTED - N. 7	40	23	×‡40 10 0
LITTLE BROMLEY - Ch. 7	67	32	30 6 0
LITTLE BURSTEAD - Ch. 11	67	32	†‡35 12 0
LITTLEBURY: Endowed - N. 3	158	101	1 0
Littlebury, Streethall, Evening - -		14	7 6
		31	1 0

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	Essex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
200	LITTLE CANFIELD - Ch. 5	50	43	††33 3 0
195	LITTLE CLACTON - - P. 8	151	87	63 0 6
200	LITTLE DUNMOW - Bd. 5	74	32	††47 7 0
200	LITTLE EASTON - - Ch. 5	87	55	‡56 11 6
181	LITTLE HALLINGBURY N. 4	*126	86	68 10 0
186	LITTLE ILFORD - - Bd. 4	*900	660	635 9 11
198	LITTLE MAPLESTEAD - Bd. 4	72	36	††49 11 0
195	LITTLE OAKLEY - - N. 7	51	37	‡39 8 6
190	LITTLE THURROCK: East Thurrock - - N. 4	*102	112	96 3 0
194	LITTLE TOTHAM - - 6	65	49	‡44 8 6
192	LITTLE WALTHAM - Ch. 5	134	112	80 16 6
197	LITTLE WIGBOROUGH - N.	*		
198	LITTLE YELDHAM - N. 4	*54	38	††42 16 0
187	LOUGHTON: Staples Road - - Bd. 10	540	294	278 11 11
	York Hill - - - Bd. 10	*342	178	182 9 0
186	LOW LEYTON: Church Road - - Bd. 10	1,082	917	884 8 6
	Harrow Green - - Bd. 10	1,150	1,135	1,139 6 6
	Leytonstone, Kirkdale Road - - - - Bd. 10	1,110	905	913 18 0
	Mayville Road - - Bd. 10	1,362	1,217 / 57	1,188 1 0 / 32 18 0
	Newport Road - - Bd. 10	1,100	1,074	1,091 19 6
	Ozler Charity and N. - 10	510	500	498 14 6
	Magdalen Laver. See HIGH LAVER.			
194	MALDON (BOROUGH): Maldon - - - B. 6	341	308	274 4 9
	Maldon - - - N. 6	*414	277	262 18 4
	St. Mary's - - - N. 6	125	108	83 0 0
195	MANNINGTREE - - N. 7 *See also* MISTLEY.	184	135	128 15 0
181	MANUDEN - - - Bd. 4	153	124	106 14 0
200	MARGARET RODTHING N 5	63	41	×44 9 0
192	MARGARETTING - - Ch. 5	121	83	59 11 0
197	MARKS TEY - - - N. 4	*118	102	83 5 0
187	MATCHING - - - Ch. 2	123	98	71 17 0
194	MAYLAND AND ALTHORNE, U.D. - Bd. 6	114	66	‡67 11 0
197	MESSING - - - Ch. 12	131	46	‡52 9 0
203	MIDDLETON - - - P. 1	67	34	×‡51 3 0
195	MISTLEY: Horsley Cross - - Ch. 7	65	32	×‡49 18 0
	Manningtree - - W. 7	*157	114	109 2 0
	Norman - - - N. 7	149	137	130 16 6
188	MORETON - - - P. 10	123	69	‡51 14 10
197	MOUNT BURES - - N. 5	60	40	‡38 2
191	MOUNTNESSING - - N. 5	180	115	‡ 1
190	MUCKING - - - P. 4	69	31	‡ 1
194	MUNDON - - - Bd. 7	54	40	‡38
	Myland. See COLCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
188	NAVESTOCK - - - N. 2	*147	80	‡
187	NAZEING: Nazeing - - - Bd. 2	120	67	‡
	Nazeing - - - Ch. 2	71	55	‡
187	NETTESWELL - - Ch. 10	99	53	‡
191	NEVENDON - - - N. 5	38	19	‡
201	NEWPORT - - - Bd. 11	*182	123	‡
191	NORTH BENFLEET - N. 7	*54	40	×‡
194	NORTH FAMBRIDGE - Bd. 6	27	22	×‡
190	NORTH OCKENDON - Ch. 11	103	59	‡
187	NORTH WEALD BASSETT - - - - Ch. 2	160	131	‡
	Oakley. See UGLEY.			
190	ORSETT - - - - N. 4	*311	223	‡
193	PAGLESHAM - - - N. 6	*116	80 / 13	‡ / ‡
199	PANFIELD - - - Bd. 11	51	31	‡
	Parson's Heath. See COLCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
199	PATTISWICK - - - N. 11	*117	46	‡
198	PEBMARSH - - - Ch. 4	86	54	‡
197	PELDON - - - - N. 12	91	74	‡
203	PENTLOW - - - N. 1	62	53	‡
	Plaistow. See WEST HAM (BOROUGH).			
192	PLESHEY - - - N. 5	53	49	‡
	Prittlewell. See SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (BOROUGH).			
194	PURLEIGH: Dr. Hawkin's - - Ch. 6	48	25	‡
	Purleigh - - - P. 6	157	60	‡
	Radley Green. See WRITTLE.			
201	RADWINTER - - - N. 11	*205	149	‡
189	RAINHAM - - - P. 4	261	257	‡

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Essex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
RAMSDEN BELLHOUSE Ch. 5	85	52	‡51 14 0
RAMSDEN CRAYS:			
Cray's Hill - - - N. 7	56	40	††56 2 0
RAMSEY:			
Parkeston - - - Bd. 7	377	313	290 13 0
Ramsey - - - Bd. 7	122	87	73 10 6
RAWRETH - - - N. 7	*66	58	‡52 4 0
RAYLEIGH:			
Rayleigh, Boys - - Bd. 7	111	71	57 5 0
Rayleigh, Girls - - Bd. 7	156	115	91 12 6
RETTENDON - - - Bd. 6	142	93	78 1 0
RICKLING - - - N. 11	*127	88	65 6 6
RIDGWELL - - - N. 4	112	95	67 18 0
RIVENHALL - - - Ch. 1	*134	55	39 17 0
ROCHFORD - - - Bd. 7	334	302	280 6 0
ROMFORD:			
Albert Road - - Bd. 12	507	448	425 5 8
Albion Street Bd. 12	234	184	140 19 0
Factory - - - Ch. 12	156	118	85 15 6
Noak Hill, St. Thomas N. 12	*105	50	‡52 8 0
Romford - - - R. 12	71	56	39 3 0
St. Andrew's - - N. 12	*234	227	188 18 0
St. Edward's - - N. 12	*605	542	474 5 6
ROXWELL - - - N. 2	202	113	96 5 0
ROYDON - - - Bd. 2	172	82	63 2 6
RUNWELL - - - P. 6	52	40	††49 4 0
SAFFRON WALDEN (BOROUGH):			
§Practising - - - 7	145	35	28 17 6
Saffron Walden, Boys B. 7	*265	178	182 9 0
Saffron Walden, Girls and Infants - - B. 7	323	259	251 6 6
Saffron Walden - - N. 12	*510	31	296 11 0
Seward's End - - Ch. 3	152	68	50 11 0
ST. LAWRENCE:			
St. Lawrence, Newland 6	48	12	×23 7
ST. OSYTH - - - N. 10	*288	160	116 1 6
SALCOTT:			
Salcott and Virley - N. 12	69	51	††57 0 0
Saling. See GREAT SALING.			
SANDON - - - - N. 5	77	64	‡70 18 0
Seward's End. See SAFFRON WALDEN (BOROUGH).			
SHALFORD - - - Ch. 11	138	80	72 5 0
SHEERING - - - N. 2	153	86	62 12 6
SHELLOW-BOWELLS:			
Willingale Doe - - N. 2	*153	101	93 16 6
Willingale - - N.			
SHENFIELD - - Ch. 11	250	161	146 11 3

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	Essex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Shoeburyness. See SOUTH SHOEBURY.			
198	SIBLE HEDINGHAM - N. 4	*225	183	150 6 6
	Silvertown. See EAST HAM AND WEST HAM (BOROUGH).			
193	SOUTH BENFLEET - N. 7	*116	112	87 1 0
193	SOUTHCHURCH - - N. 6	*76	53	58 10 0
193	SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (BOROUGH):			
	Brewery Road - - Bd. 6	563	334	274 5 0
	London Road - - Bd. 6	946	852	745 10 0
	Prittlewell - - - Ch. 6	258	227	187 12 0
	Southend - - - N. 6	213	107	72 2 6
192	SOUTH HANNINGFIELD N. 5	*46	37	††46 18 0
194	SOUTHMINSTER - - N. 6	*254	179	163 6 0
190	SOUTH OCKENDON - N. 4	320	204	181 4 0
193	SOUTH SHOEBURY:			
	Shoeburyness - - Bd. 6	219	193	144 15 0
	Shoeburyness - - Ch. 6	175	169	144 9 0
191	SOUTH WEALD:			
	Bentley District - Ch. 11	111	117	99 12 0
	South Weald - - Ch. 11	129	96	81 2 0
	South Weald, Crescent Road - - Ch. 11	113	113	102 6 0
192	SPRINGFIELD - - N. 1	*349	271	239 6 6
198	STAMBOURNE - - N. 4	*94	53	38 0
	Stambridge. See GREAT AND LITTLE STAMBRIDGE, U.D.			
190	STANFORD-LE-HOPE - N. 4	*213	197	144 13 0
188	STANFORD RIVERS - Ch. 12	*187	128	116 18 0
131	STANSTEAD MOUNTFITCHETT:			
	Stanstead - - - B. 4	*140	98	79 7 6
	Stanstead Mountfitchett - - - N. 4	*267	211	191 16 6
197	STANWAY - - - N. 3	122	92	75 12 6
	See also COLCHESTER (BOROUGH.)			
188	STAPLEFORD TAWNEY Ch. 2	60	17	×‡36 11 0
200	STEBBING - - - Bd. 12	281	150	132 18 0
194	STEEPLE - - - Bd. 6	118	72	‡62 18 6
202	STEEPLE BUMPSTEAD:			
	Steeple Bumpstead - B. 3	142	83	65 7 8
	Steeple Bumpstead - N. 3	*182	69	54 16 6
199	STISTED - - Ch. 11	169	84	80 3 0
192	STOCK:			
	St. Joseph - - - R. 1	110	84	77 0 8
	Stock and Buttsbury - N. 3	63	58	51 13 0
	Stock and Buttsbury - N. 3	*150	77	64 5 0

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	Essex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
188	STONDON MASSEY - N. 1	60	39	†‡48 9 0
194	STOW MARIES - - N. 6	*67	37	×41 18 0
	Stratford. See WEST HAM (BOROUGH).			
193	SUTTON:			
	Sutton and Shopland N. 6	*58	40	×‡56 11 0
200	TAKELEY:			
	Mole Hill Green - N. 5	64	53	38 8 0
	Takeley - - - N. 5	139	106	100 7 6
195	TENDRING:			
	Tendring - - - N. 10	*129	59	52 0 0
	Tendring - - - W. 10	70	51	36 15 0
199	TERLING - - - N. 1	142	89	87 11 0
			17	9 10 0
200	THAXTED - - - Bd. 5	386	215	206 14 0
187	THEYDON BOIS - - N. 2	*112	69	50 17 0
187	THEYDON GARNON - Ch. 2	178	122	112 18 6
188	THEYDON MOUNT - Ch. 10	56	26	×‡45 13 0
195	THORPE-LE-SOKEN, Rolph - - - Ch. 7	220	179	163 1 0
195	THORRINGTON - - Ch. 10	128	72	63 3 0
193	THUNDERSLEY - - N. 7	101	73	54 13 6
198	TILBURY - - - N. 4	*80	40	×‡54 1 0
	Tilbury Dock. See CHADWELL, ST. MARY.			
194	TILLINGHAM - - N. 6	*225	177	150 14 6
	Tiptree. See TOLLESHUNT KNIGHTS.			
194	TOLLESBURY:			
	Tollesbury - - - B. 6	149	128	89 4 6
	Tollesbury - - - N. 6	*161	135	95 1 0
194	TOLLESHUNT D'ARCY - P. 6	141	127	106 14 0
194	TOLLESHUNT KNIGHTS:			
	Tiptree - - - - N. 7	*238	155	123 15 0
194	TOLLESHUNT MAJOR - Bd. 6	81	65	52 3 2
198	TOPPESFIELD - - N. 4	*200	125	92 1 10
203	TWINSTEAD - - - Ch. 4	69	28	×36 0 0
131	UGLEY:			
	Oakley - - - N. 4	*87	54	‡50 6 6
194	ULTING - - - Ch. 11	50	34	×‡53 0 0
189	UPMINSTER - - - Bd. 3	*293	189	149 8 6
191	VANGE - - - - Bd. 7	93	96	†83 19 0
	Victoria Docks. See WEST HAM (BOROUGH).			
193	WAKERING, U.D.:			
	Barling - - - Bd. 6	154	123	105 8 0
	Great - - - - N.	*		
	High Street - - Bd. 6	465	366	320 2 0

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	Essex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
197	WAKES COLNE - - N. 2	98	60	47 13 0
129	WALTHAM ABBEY:			
	Copt Hall - - - Bd. 5	115	112	94 13 0
	High Beech - - N. 5	*102	58	50 16 0
	Sewardstone - - Bd. 5	111	98	90 17 0
	Waltham - - - Bd. 5	*941	710	613 5 0
186	WALTHAMSTOW:			
	Blackhorse Lane, Girls Bd. 7	115	102	111 7 0
	Chapel End, Infants - Bd. 7	*125	44	37 5 0
	Gamuel Road - - Bd. 6	1,255	1,117	1,122 9 0
	Higham Hill - - Bd. 6	1,060	671	678 15 0
	Markhouse Road - Bd. 6	1,128	1,083	1,092 3 0
	Marsh Street - - Bd. 6	1,199	1,155	1,171 8 0
			97	97 6 0
	Maynard Road - - Bd. 6	1,355	1,255	1,297 4 0
			99	61 6 0
	Pretoria Avenue - Bd. 7	1,198	1,258	1,287 7 0
			80	82 0 0
	St. George's - - R. 7	187	63	59 3 0
	St. Saviour's - - N. 7	649	551	536 9 0
	Shern Hall Street - Bd. 6	*356	347	363 15 0
	Walthamstow - - N. 5	1,092	782	945 0 0
195	WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE N. 5	*296	238	187 3 0
186	WANSTEAD:			
	Canhall Lane - - Bd. 7	1,847	2,023	1,981 13 0
	Downsell Road - - Bd. 7	1,293	1,241	1,234 2 0
	Wanstead - - - N. 7	*785	528	513 6 0
195	WEELEY - - - N. 10	*135	114	93 14 0
201	WENDEN LOFTS - - 11	81	32	43 5 0
201	WENDENS AMBO - - Bd. 6	74	53	44 19 0
189	WENNINGTON - - Bd. 4	63	49	39 4 0
197	WEST BERGHOLT:			
	West Bergholt - - B. 2	134	93	70 4 0
	West Bergholt - - N. 2	169	76	58 12 0
186	WEST HAM (BOROUGH):			
	Abbey - - - - Bd. 1	1,664	1,639	1,699 3 0
	Barking Road, St. Margaret, and All Saints - - - R. 3	567	544	476 0 0
	Beckton Road - - Bd. 2	1,543	1,505	1,455 2 0
	Canning Town - - Bd. 3	807	636	604 5 0
	Canning Town, Barking Road - - - W. 3	376	208	161 5 0
	Carpenter's Road - Bd. 12	*1,244	1,120	1,092 15 0
			42	36 1 0
	Channelsea - - - Bd. 4	407	363	331 12 0
	Church Institute, Evening - - -	—	48	13 15 0
	Clarkson Street - - Bd. 11	960	951	852 10 0
	Custom House - - Bd. 11	967	1,149	1,124 15 0
			66	52 4 0
	Denmark Street - - Bd. 11	1,272	1,257	1,228 6 0
			76	53 12 0
	Forest Gate - - N. 11	*325	81	63 16 0
	Forest Gate, Essex Street - - - Bd. 2	382	291	263 3 0
	Forest Gate, Odessa Road - - - - Bd. 1	1,312	1,344	1,315 17 0
			32	21 0 0
	Forest Gate, St. James' N. 12	*488	368	331 0 0
	Godwin Road - - Bd. 12	1,351	1,223	1,213 2 0
	Grange Road - - Bd. 10	1,312	1,184	1,069 3 0
	Hall's Ville - - - Bd. 5	863	997	899 5 0
	Maryland Point - - Bd. 1	1,337	1,317	1,218 15 0
			43	26 6 0

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Essex—*cont.*			
West Ham (Borough)—*cont.*			
Model, Boys and Infants - - - 2	*570	499	493 12 0
Park - - - - Bd. 10	1,366	1,274	1,267 10 0
		30	15 6 0
Plaistow, Balaam Street - - - - Bd. 5	693	626	638 10 0
Plaistow, Holy Trinity Ch. 3	*761	671	645 15 6
Plaistow - - - - N. 2	*560	525	516 15 6
Plaistow, North Street Bd. 5	1,114	1,171	1,145 18 6
		89	62 8 0
Plaistow, St. Andrew's N. 2	*618	580	573 4 6
Plaistow, Stock Street Bd. 10	1,316	1,225	1,203 1 0
		61	33 14 0
Regent's Lane - - Bd. 3	942	994	973 4 0
Salway Place - - Bd. 4	903	822	754 4 0
		30	17 14 0
Silvertown - - - Bd. 4	920	889	517 7 6
		49	30 14 0
Silvertown - - - N. 3	468	168	144 16 0
South Hall's Ville - Bd. 11	1,271	1,349	1,288 14 0
Stratford, Bridge Road Bd. 2	*1,370	896	969 5 3
Stratford, Chapel Street, Free Ragged N. 4	136	124	101 6 0
Stratford, Christ Church - - - - Bd.	*		
Stratford, Colegrave Road - - - Bd. 12	1,122	1,065	1,054 2 6
Stratford, High Street Bd. 4	557	550	515 16 6
Stratford, St. Francis - R. 5	511	333	335 7 6
Stratford, St. John's - N. 2	*831	502	439 5 0
Stratford, St. Patrick's, Infants - - - - R. 5	204	59	53 3 0
Stratford, St. Paul's - N. 2	*1,059	927	906 8 10
Upton Cross - - Bd. 1	1,105	1,122	1,114 0 0
Upton, Elmhurst Road Bd. 10	1,361	822	1,231 18 3
Upton Lane, St. Ursula - - - - R. 5	295	240	210 0 0
Upton, St. Antony's, Boys - - - - R. 5	157	109	100 16 6
Victoria Docks St. Luke's - - Ch. 3	*1,124	978	855 15 0
West Ham and Stratford, Boys - - - Bd.	*		
West Ham, Girls - 2	296	250	280 0 0
West Silvertown - Bd. 11	487	481	429 6 0
WEST HANNINGFIELD N. 5	77	45	††35 0 0
WEST MERSEA:			
West Mersea, Congregational - - - 3	62	69	48 15 0
West Mersea - - N. 3	*138	105	83 0 6
WEST THURROCK:			
Purfleet - - - Bd. 7	128	118	96 13 0
West Thurrock - - Bd. 7	512	353	322 16 6
WEST TILBURY - - Bd. 4	60	69	51 16 6
WETHERSFIELD:			
St. Mary's - - - N. 11	130	98	80 16 0
Wethersfield - - N. 11	*198	125	103 10 6
WHITE COLNE - - N. 7	70	59	‡61 18 0
WHITE NOTLEY - - Ch. 11	93	89	63 13 6
WHITE RODDING - Bd. 5	81	65	‡68 8 6
WICKEN BONANT:			
Wicken - - - Ch. 7	*51	37	20 16 6

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	Essex—*cont.*			
191	WICKFORD - - - Ch. 4	69	54	39 1 0
194	WICKHAM BISHOP - N. 1	87	62	‡55 7 0
203	WICKHAM, ST. PAUL'S Ch. 4	84	58	‡38 0 0
201	WIDDINGTON - - N. 11	106	67	‡62 17 0
	Willingale. See SHELLOW-BOWELLS.			
201	WIMBISH - - - Bd. 3	158	78	66 18 0
199	WITHAM:			
	Chipping Hill, Infants Ch. 1	132	59	44 5 0
	Witham - - - - B. 1	*221	113	93 17 6
	Witham - - - - N. 1	*363	282	a246 15 0
			283	234 8 6
197	WIVENHOE - - - Bd: 11	*667	387	307 4 0
195	WIX:			
	Wix - - - - - N. 7	*85	76	52 11 6
	Wix - - - - - W. 7	79	53	16 11 3
186	WOODFORD:			
	Bridge - - - - Bd. 7	*171	205	181 18 0
	Church Fields - - 7	1,064	787	756 3 6
	Green - - - - Bd. 7	*750	473	445 9 0
192	WOODHAM FERRIS - N. 4	*163	105	92 12 0
194	WOODHAM MORTIMER Ch. 7	97	59	††67 1 6
194	WOODHAM WALTER - 6	*102	51	37 1 0
197	WORMINGFORD - - N. 7	90	77	49 19 0
195	WRABNESS - - - N. 7	*76	56	††59 12 6
192	WRITTLE:			
	Highwood - - - Bd. 2	*133	79	59 8 6
	Radley Green - - N. 2	*71	44	‡42 1 0
	Writtle - - - Bd. 2	400	259	202 3 6

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

325	ABINGHALL:			
	Abbenhall - - - Ch. 6	58	35	†38 17 0
322	ACTON TURVILLE - Ch. 3	72	33	††45 9 0
396	ADMINGTON - - - Ch. 1	45	13	×16 5 8
334	ALDERTON - - - Ch. 1	106	33	†30 6 6
332	ALDSWORTH - - Ch. 6	88	74	50 10 0
323	ALKINGTON:			
	Wick - - - - N. 4	*96	21	×30 13 6
323	ALMONDSBURY:			
	Almondsbury - - N. 6	*189	120	100 10 0
	Patchway - - - N. 6	*97	67	54 10 0
	Pilning - - - N. 4	123	102	94 5 0

a Grant for 1891.

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	Gloucester—*cont.*			
323	ALVESTON:			
	Alveston - - - N. 5	*183	99	73 15 6
			16	6 0 0
	Earthcott, Infants - 4	54	20	†‡34 10 0
330	ALVINGTON - - - 7	94	61	‡60 0 0
	Amberley. See MINCHIN-HAMPTON.			
331	AMPNEY-CRUCIS:			
	Endowed - - - N. 2	154	67	‡76 10 6
331	AMPNEY, ST. PETER:			
	Ampney, St. Peter and St. Mary - - - N. 7	*74	58	×‡33 0 0
	Apperley. See DEERHURST.			
328	ARLINGHAM:			
	Arlingham, Infants - Ch. 5	*68	41	29 14 6
	Arlingham - - - N. 5	*100	37	34 2 0
336	ASHCHURCH - - - Bd. 12	*194	93	70 16 0
327	ASHLEWORTH - - N. 2	*121	78	‡60 11 0
331	ASHTON-UNDER-HILL - Bd. 4	*65	37	23 8 5
332	ASTON BLANK - - 6	89	49	†‡37 5 4
331	ASTON-SUB-EDGE - Ch. 4	53	28	×‡36 0 0
323	AUST - - - - - 4	40	19	×26 17 6
329	AVENING - - - N. 5	*226	143	127 12 0
	Avonmouth. See SHIREHAMPTON.			
325	AWRE:			
	Awre - - - - N. 6	*93	[illegible]	†‡47 13 6
	Blakeney - - - B. 6	183	102	85 6 0
	Blakeney - - - N. 6	245	100	97 5 0
330	AYLBURTON - - - Ch. 5	[illegible]	107	85 14 6
335	BADGEWORTH:			
	Badgeworth - - N. 2	*84	28	20 3 0
	Bentham - - - N. 2	44	[illegible]	29 12 0
331	BADGINGTON:			
	Bagendon - - - N. 7	*49	31	×37 10 0
	Badminton. See GREAT BADMINTON.			
331	BARNSLEY - - - Ch. 7	65	40	†‡35 3 0
[illegible]	BARNWOOD - - - N. 2	*92	67	59 18 6
327	BARTON ST. MARY, U.D.:			
	Tuffley - - - - Bd. 2	82	64	59 0 6
331	BAUNTON - - - Ch. 2	64	26	×‡32 14 5
334	BECKFORD - - - Ch. 1	101	60	55 12 0
	Bentham. See BADGEWORTH.			
323	BERKELEY:			
	Berkeley - - - Ch. 4	474	329	296 12 0

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	Gloucester—*cont.*			
323	Berkeley—*cont.*			
	Berkeley, Free - - 4	68	18	12 15 0
	Stone and Woodford - N. 5	*140	111	96 14 0
330	BEVERSTONE - - Ch. 5	[illegible]	35	×[illegible]
332	BIBURY - - - - N. 6	*[illegible]	93	83 12 0
	Birdlip. See COWLEY.			
334	BISHOP'S CLEEVE, U.D. Bd. 1	*169	101	79 15 0
	Bishopston. See HORFIELD.			
329	BISLEY:			
	Bisley - - - - N. 7	171	107	105 0 0
	Bussage - - - N. 10	*105	62	49 5 0
	Chalford - - - B. 10	254	222	205 3 0
	Chalford - - - N. 10	*288	126	113 13 6
	Eastcombe - - - B. 10	188	62	49 11 0
	Eastcombe - - - N. 10	122	46	40 5 0
	France Lynch, St. John the Baptist - N. 10	153	106	81 4 6
	Oakridge - - - P. 10	*150	111	105 0 0
318	BITTON:			
	Bitton - - - - N. 2	158	95	67 9 0
	Oldland Common - Bd. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	122 18 6
	Upton - - - - Bd. 2	84	66	62 5 0
325	BLAISDON - - - N. 6	*49	30	×[illegible]
	Blakeney. See AWRE and FOREST OF DEAN, U.D.			
333	BLEDINGTON - - Bd. 2	112	86	101 5 0
335	BODDINGTON, U.D. - Bd. 5	*165	81	67 16 0
326	BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL - - - - N. 1	99	77	56 3 6
335	BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER - - - Bd. 3	*261	155	146 4 6
330	BOXWELL-WITH-LEIGHTERTON - - - Ch. 5	69	53	52 3 0
	Bream. See FOREST OF DEAN, U.D.			
331	BRIMPSFIELD - - N. 4	*54		
	Brimscombe. See MINCHIN-HAMPTON.			
319, 320 & 341	BRISTOL (BOROUGH):			
	Albion - - - - Ch. 1	97		
	Anglesea Place - - Bd. 7	563		
	Ashton Gate - - Bd. 1	1,363		
	Baptist Mills - - W. 6	420		
	Barleyfields - - Bd. 11	639		
	Barton Hill - - Bd. 11	1,134		
	Bedminster - - - B. 1	*757		
	Bedminster Bridge - Bd. 1	157		
	Bedminster - - - N. 1	1,141		
	Bedminster, St. Luke's N. 1	1,223		
	Bedminster, St. Luke's Institute - - - 1	194		
	Bedminster, St. Paul's P. 1	*1,006		

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Gloucester—*cont.*			
Bristol (Borough)—*cont.*			
Blackfriars - - - Bd. 6	415	261	221 13 0
Castle - - - - Bd. 6	1,230	972	967 6 6
		85	34 12 0
Clement Street - - Bd. 4	*253	264	224 8 0
Clifton, Berkeley Place, Infants - - N. 3	*303	197	166 15 0
Clifton, Christ Church N. 7	465	474	447 15 6
Clifton, Holy Trinity, Infants - - - N. 7	170	171	128 5 0
Clifton, Hotwells - N. 7	427	194	176 6 0
Clifton - - - - N. 3	1,149	618	560 0 0
Clifton, Park Place - R. 7	549	237	191 5 0
Deighton Street - - R. 4	*278	184	160 8 0
Durdham-Down, St. John's - - - N. 7	*464	279	261 1 0
East Street - - - Bd. 1	105	92	90 8 0
Easton Road - - Bd. 11	608	567	533 2 6
Emmanuel - - - Ch. 11	437	334	287 10 6
Hannah More - - N. 10	*1,172	1,030	901 5 0
Holy Cross - - - R. 10	198	151	107 8 0
Hotwells - - - Bd. 7	*563	522	460 18 0
		23	14 14 0
Kingsdown, St. Matthew's - - - - N. 6	*462	253	220 3 6
§Kingsdown - - W. 6	297	284	286 13 0
Langton Street - - W. 1	297	217	199 0 6
Lewins Mead - - B. 6	*203	98	73 10 0
Marlborough Hill - N. 4	185	185	137 1 0
Maze Street - - Bd. 11	392	259	257 0 0
Mina Road - - - Bd. 5	848	690	649 19 6
		72	34 8 0
Montpelier, St. Andrew's - - - N. 4	*219	160	112 19 0
Moorfields - - - N. 12	195	137	112 6 6
Newfoundland Road - Bd. 4	1,191	1,184	1,233 5 6
		86	48 14 0
North Street - - W. 4	*743	579	567 10 0
Redcliffe, Barnard's Place, Infants - - Ch. 10		247	183 157 9 0
Redcliffe Hill, Blue, Girls - - - - Ch. 10		52	33 30 10 6
Redcliffe, Pile Street - Ch. 10		72	40 30 0 0
Redcliffe, St. Mary, Endowed, Boys - N. 10		632	590 630 10 0
Redcliffe, St. Mary - N. 10		*392	330 314 5 0
Redcliffe, St. Mary, Infants - - - N. 10		303	292 240 18 0
Red Cross Street - B.		*	
River Street - - Bd. 6		440	341 260 4 6
Rosemary St., The Friends, Girls - - B. 6		547	247 216 2 6
St. Augustine - - N. 6		*532	348 278 15 6
St. Barnabas' - - N. 4		*679	682 629 19 6
St. Bartholomew's - N.		116	— —
St. Gabriel's - - Ch. 10		*838	770 658 10 6
St. George's, Brandon Hill, Evening - - Bd.		—	51 23 0 0
St. George's, Brandon Hill - - - - - N. 6		516	451 378 15 0
St. James and St. Paul's Benevolent Society's N. 4		*885	627 588 3 5
St. John Baptist's - P. 6		*119	110 87 18 0
St. Jude's - - - N. 5		*616	351 288 0 6
St. Luke's, Barton Hill, Infants - - - N. 11		172	171 125 13 4
St. Mary on Quay - R. 4		169	85 65 17 6
St. Matthias' on Weir N. 6		*317	215 160 14 0
St. Michael's - - N. 6		*442	304 260 15 6
St. Nicholas and St. Leonard's - - N. 10		*442	318 305 6 6
St. Nicholas', Pennywell Road - - R. 10		431	273 227 0 6

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	Gloucester—*cont.*			
319, &c.	Bristol (Borough)—*cont.*			
	St. Paul's - - - P. 4	418	290	279 10 6
	St. Peter's - - - N. 6	*239	123	93 18 6
	St. Philip's - - - Bd. 11	671	616	592 0 6
			28	13 2 0
	St. Philip's and St. Jacob - - - Ch. 11	*611	357	290 3 0
	St. Saviour's, Woolcot Park, Infants - - Ch. 6	260	95	80 15 0
	St. Silas, Evening - Bd.	—	39	19 18 0
	St. Silas' - - - N. 11	*780	615	465 10 6
	St. Simon's - - - N. 5	*660	601	490 12 6
	Sussex Street - - Bd. 11	433	421	367 7 0
	Temple Church, Colston's - - - 10	*479	422	384 1 6
	Temple Church, Infants - - - - 10	263	196	148 0 0
	Trenchard Street, Infants - - - - R. 4	421	100	77 0 0
	Windmill Hill - - Bd. 2	1,290	1,279	1,295 10 0
			126	64 12 0
333	BROADWELL - - - Ch. 3	*85	77	58 17 0
327	BROCKWORTH - - N. 2	*87	62	†54 13 0
326	BROMSBERROW - - N. 4	*78	64	††73 13 0
328	BROOKTHORPE: Brookthorpe, Whaddon and Harescomb - N. 5	*101	46	34 19 0
334	BUCKLAND: Laverton - - - Ch. 1	109	41	†55 18 0
	Buckover. See THORNBURY.			
	Bussage. See BISLEY.			
	Cainscross. See STONEHOUSE.			
324	CAM: Cam - - - - N. 2	*234	91	90 11 6
	Hopton, Endowed - Ch. 2	96	78	69 6 0
	Lower Cam, Infant - N. 2	132	69	51 15 0
	Cambridge. See SLYMBRIDGE.			
	Campden. See CHIPPING CAMPDEN.			
	Chalford. See BISLEY.			
323	CHARFIELD - - - N. 2	101	41	37 18 6
335	CHARLTON KINGS: Church of the Holy Apostles - - - Ch. 5	201	111	113 1 6
	Coltham Fields - Ch. 5	118	63	45 13 6
	Lyefields - - - Bd. 5	*494	311	295 16 6
	Chase in Tidenham. See TIDENHAM.			
332	CHEDWORTH - - - N. 6	*147	102	89 19 6
335	CHELTENHAM (BOROUGH): All Saints' - - - Ch. 11	*602	342	302 0 0
	Baker Street - - - R. 10	284	221	193 7 6
	Cheltenham, Boys - - R. 10	*351	185	192 6 6
	Cheltenham, Girls - - R. 10	233	167	146 2 6
	Christ Church, Higher Grade - - - N. 10	495	366	415 18 0
	Great Norwood Street - N. 10	*300	115	99 11 0

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	Gloucester—*cont.*			
335	Cheltenham (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Highbury - - - B. 11	*385	234	205 6 0
	Naunton, Infants - N. 12	176	79	68 3 0
	Parish Church, Boys - N. 10	*394	307	338 1 6
	Parish Church, Girls and Infants - - N. 10	*532	402	399 12 4
	Practising, Boys - - N. 10	*276	195	202 17 6
	Ragged Industrial - 11	*246	188	158 4 6
	St Gregory the Great R. 11	*372	171	138 11 0
	St. James' - - - N. 11	447	260	235 2 0
	St. John's - - - N. 11	*555	336	316 6 0
	St. Luke's, Bath Road N. 12	463	224	229 17 0
	St. Mark's, Boys - N. 10	187	87	89 3 6
	St. Mark's, Girls - N. 10	131	70	71 10 0
	St. Mark's, Hatherley Lane - - - - Ch. 10	167	100	92 0 6
	St. Mark's, Infants - N. 10	140	81	68 17 0
	St. Paul's, Girls - - 10	*167	118	103 5 0
	St. Paul's, Infants - N. 10	*228	130	113 15 0
	St. Peter's, Boys - - Ch. 11	259	186	182 7 0
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 11	415	316	271 7 6
	Trinity - - - - N. 11	576	267	241 12 0
330	CHERINGTON - - Ch. 5	55	40	×47 1 0
361	CHILDS WICKHAM - N. 4	*106	58	‡65 0 10
398	CHIPPING CAMPDEN:			
	Campden - - - N. 1	*366	176	161 7 0
324	Chipping - - - N.	*		
398	Chipping Campden - R. 6	133	87	74 7 6
322	CHIPPING SODBURY - N. 3	*184	148	116 1 0
325	CHURCHAM AND BULLEY, U.D. - - - Bd. 6	*149	54	52 11 4
327	CHURCHDOWN - - Bd. 2	*158	97	86 11 0
333	CHURCH ICCOMB:			
	Iccomb - - - - N. 2	*42	16	×‡36 16 0
331	CIRENCESTER:			
	Cirencester, Endowed Ch. 2	542	427	409 1 0
	Lewis Lane - - - Bd. 2	524	492	503 12 6
	Watermoor, Trinity - N. 2	*280	225	194 17 6
333	CLAPTON - - - B.	29	—	—
	Clearwell. See NEWLAND.			
396	CLIFFORD CHAMBERS - Ch. 1	124	61	‡63 6 0
	Clifton. See BRISTOL (BOROUGH).			
324	COALEY - - - - N. 2	126	86	75 3 0
	Coal Pit Heath. See WESTERLEIGH.			
331	COATES - - - - N. 7	*95	58	‡60 0 2
	Coberley. See CUBBERLEY.			
322	COLD-ASHTON - - N. 3	113	34	24 11 0
	Coleford. See FOREST OF DEAN, U.D., AND NEWLAND.			
331	COLESBORNE - - - N. 4	65	40	†‡49 1 0
332	COLN ROGERS:			
	Coln St. Denis and Coln Rogers - - Ch. 6	54	33	×‡52 1 0
332	COLN ST. ALDWIN'S - N. 6	*128	59	‡66 14 6
	Gloucester—*cont.*			
	Coln St. Denis. See COLN ROGERS.			
332	COMPTON ABDALE - N. 6	56	33	×‡36
333	CONDICOTE - - - N. 3	*48	27	×‡30
326	CORSE - - - - N. 4	*103	49	‡53
335	COWLEY:			
	Birdlip - - - - Ch. 5	48	30	×‡33
	Cowley - - - - N. 5	40	22	×‡24
329	CRANHAM - - - N. 7	*64	44	‡48
323	CROMHALL, ABBOTS AND CROMHALL LYGON:			
	Cromhall - - - N. 5	111	52	60
335	CUBBERLEY:			
	Coberley - - - Ch. 5	*75	54	‡59
331	DAGLINWORTH - - Ch. 2	54	61	‡67
	Dean Forest. See FOREST OF DEAN, U.D.			
336	DEERHURST:			
	Apperley - - - N. 5	63	39	‡43
	Deerhurst - - - N. 5	*107	63	69
334	DIDBROOK - - - Ch. 1	81	33	‡36
330	DIDMARTON - - - Ch. 5	80	53	‡58
322	DIRHAM AND HINTON:			
	Dyrham - - - Ch. 3	108	67	74
332	DOWDESWELL - - Ch. 6	75	39	‡43
331	DOWN AMPNEY - - Ch. 7	106	46	‡51
	Downend. See MANGOTSFIELD.			
327	DOWN HATHERLEY - N. 2	45	38	‡42
322	DOYNTON - - - N. 3	90	55	61
334	DUMBLETON - - - N. 3	152	89	‡98
331	DUNTISBORNE ABBOT'S - - - - N. 7	*87	34	‡38
	Durdham Down. See BRISTOL (BOROUGH).			
324	DURSLEY:			
	Dursley, Infants - - Ch. 2	82	70	81
	Dursley, Boys and Girls - - - - N. 2	308	171	171
	Dursley - - - W. 2	158	90	91
326	DYMOCK:			
	Dymock - - - - 4	279	124	139
	Hatfield - - - N. 4	154	67	75
	Dyrham. See DIRHAM AND HINTON.			
	Eastcombe. See BISLEY.			
328	EASTINGTON - - - N. 5	*376	166 19	185 6
332	EASTLEACH MARTIN:			
	Eastleach - - - Ch. 6	*125	74	×‡83
	Eastville. See STAPLETON.			
	Ebley. See STONEHOUSE.			
398	EBRINGTON - - - Ch. 7	107	73 29	81 11

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	Gloucester—*cont.*			
	Edge. See PAINSWICK.			
31	EDGEWORTH - - - Ch. 7	60	33	×‡53 16 0
31	ELKSTONE - - - N. 4	56	19	×28 13 0
27	ELMORE - - - - N. 2	197	68	48 10 0
36	ELMSTONE HARDWICKE, U.D. - - Bd. 5	70	31	22 10 0
31	ENGLISH BICKNOR - N. 5	*116	66	‡70 17 0
31	FAIRFORD:			
	Fairford, Infants - Ch. 6	*100	77	59 15 0
	Farmor's, Endowed - Ch. 6	*206	168	174 7 0
	Falfield. See THORNBURY.			
32	FARMINGTON - - Ch. 6	67	29	††48 7 0
21	FILTON - - - - Bd. 10	106	68	57 1 9
	Fishponds. See STAPLETON.			
25	FLAXLEY - - - N. 6	101	59	‡57 10 6
	Flaxley Meend. See FOREST OF DEAN, U.D.			
25 & 31	FOREST OF DEAN, U.D.:			
	Bilson - - - - Bd. 3	713	774	746 5 0
	Blakeney Woodside - Ch. 4	*119	66	41 5 6
	Bream - - - - N. 5	*277	225	204 7 0
	Christ Church - - N. 5	*274	253	251 7 6
	Cinderford, St. John's Bd.	*		
	Coleford Lane End - N. 5	*240	270	218 14 6
	Ellwood - - - Bd. 3	270	206	194 9 0
	Flaxley Meend - - Ch.	*		
	Joys Green - - - Bd. 7	277	265	227 3 0
	Lydbrook - - - Ch. 6	*262	190	144 4 6
	Parkend - - - Bd. 6	162	116	105 18 0
	Pillowell - - - Bd. 7	393	335	325 18 6
	Plump Hill - - - Bd. 6	222	151	129 9 0
	Ruardean Hill - - Bd. 6	186	200	156 2 0
	St. Paul's Oldcroft, and Slade, Middle - N.	*		
	St. Paul (Park End) - N.	*		
	St. White's - - - Bd. 3	420	503	493 5 0
	Soudley, Mixed - - Bd. 6	156	101	90 7 6
	Steam Mills - - Bd. 5	416	246	242 14 6
	Trinity - - - N. 4	*288	230	229 15 0
	Viney Hill, All Saints' N. 4	170	149	118 1 6
36	FORTHAMPTON - - N. 1	100	33	‡26 5 6
	Foxcote. See WITHINGTON.			
	Framilode. See FRETHERNE-WITH-SAUL.			
23	FRAMPTON COTTERELL:			
	Frampton Cotterell - B. 3	*214	156	138 16 0
	Frampton Cotterell - N. 3	*210	133	117 6 0
29	FRAMPTON-ON-SEVERN N. 5	*111	110	96 16 6
	France Lynch. See BISLEY.			
21	*Frenchay.* See WINTERBOURNE.			
26	FRETHERNE-WITH-SAUL:			
	Framilode - - - N. 5	*206	4	32 18 0

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	Gloucester—*cont.*			
328	Fretherne-with-Saul—*cont.*			
	Fretherne - - - N.	*		
	Saul - - - - B. 5	265	94	96 3 4
	Saul - - - - N. 5	126	77	73 5 8
325	FROCESTER - - - Ch. 5	81	29	††46 14 0
327	GLOUCESTER (BOROUGH):			
	Christ Church - - N. 12	134	106	93 14 0
	Deacon Street, Boys - 12	*221	153	132 13 6
	Gloucester - - - B. 12	*626	426	415 19 7
	Gloucester - - - N. 11	284	253	272 2 0
	Gloucester - - - B. 11	120	68	64 6 6
	Gloucester - - - W. 11	398	312	295 13 9
	Ryecroft - - - W. 11	449	413	404 11 10
	St. Catherine - - N. 11	*295	198	173 5 0
	St. James' - - - N. 11	*465	457 16	382 7 6 10 10 0
	St. John's - - - N.	*		
	St. Luke's - - - N. 11	*779	743	650 2 6
	St. Mark's - - - N. 12	*608	415	263 2 6
	St. Mary-de-Lode - N. 12	110	97	84 17 6
	St. Michael - - - N. 12	*285	170	152 13 10
	St. Nicholas - - N. 12	*399	295	258 2 6
	Tredworth - - - Bd. 11	892	719 59	671 17 2 31 2 0
	Widden Street - - Bd. 11	842	758	645 15 0
334	GOTHERINGTON - - Bd. 2	101	74	‡71 0 0
332	GREAT BADMINTON:			
	Badminton - - - N. 3	140	97	76 16 6
333	GREAT BARRINGTON Ch. 2	201	95	69 3 0
333	GREAT RISSINGTON:			
	Great Rissington - Bd. 2	*82	62	‡57 0 0
	Great Rissington, Evening - - -	—	11	5 10 0
335	GREAT SHURDINGTON:			
	Shurdington - - N. 2	97	54	40 12 0
	Guiting Power. See LOWER GUITING.			
	Hafield. See DYMOCK.			
	Hallen. See HENBURY.			
332	HAMPNETT:			
	Hampnett-cum-Stowell 6	48	24	††39 5 0
313	HANHAM:			
	Hanham - - - N. 10	*494	290	244 6 0
	Hanham - - - W. 2	461	421	329 9 6
326	HARDWICKE - - - P. 5	75	65	‡68 18 6
	HARESCOMB. See BROOKTHORPE.			
328	HARESFIELD - - - Ch. 5	94	58	‡52 18 0
326	HARTPURY - - - N. 2	*110	124	96 6 6
336	HASFIELD - - - P. 4	55	34	††46 4 0
331	HATHEROP, Memorial Ch. 6	90	70	††70 14 0
322	HAWKESBURY:			
	Hawkesbury - - N. 3	*210	146	107 16 0
	Hillesley - - - N. 5	*156	61	64 7 0

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	Gloucester—*cont.*							
322	Hawkesbury—*cont.* Treshain	- - -	Ch. 5	56				
334	HAWLING	- - -	Ch. 2	56				
332	HAZLETON	- - -	N. 6	67				
327	HEMPSTEAD	- - -	N. 2	63				
321	HENBURY: Hallen Henbury, Infants	- - - -	N. 10	88	57	26	16	6
	Henbury, Endowed, Boys	- - - -	10	223	113	107	7	0
	Henbury, Girls and Infants	- - -	N. 10	194	182	190	3	6
	Highnam. See OVER HIGHNAM.							
323	HILL, Mixed	- -	N. 2	57	54	†168	11	0
	Hillesley. See HAWKESBURY.							
323	HINTON: Sharpness, Undenominational	- - -	4	191	140	107	19	6
321	HINTON-ON-THE-GREEN		Ch. 4	95	83	×†39	15	5
321	HORFIELD: Bishopston, Girls Infants	- - -	Ch. 6	288	294	257	5	0
	Edmond's Trust	-	N. 6	*424	348	287	3	0
	Horfield	- - -	B. 6	217	223	240	17	6
	Horfield	- - -	N.	*				
329	HORSLEY	- - -	Ch. 1	*221	144	124	7	6
322	HORTON	- - -	Ch. 3	*101	42	†44	15	6
327	HUCCLECOTE	- -	Bd. 2	76	45	37	4	0
325	HUNTLEY	- - -	Ch. 6	199	111	100	7	9
	Iccomb. See CHURCH ICCOMB.							
322	IRON ACTON	- -	N. 3	*189	169	85	9	0
326	KEMERTON: Kemerton	- - -	N. 1	*94	64	47	6	6
	St. Benet's	- - -	B. 1	*85	13	6	14	0
					38	29	11	0
326	KEMPLEY	- - -	N. 4	79	50	†157	9	0
321	KEMPSFORD: Kempsford	- - -	Ch. 6	118	71	†75	15	0
	Whelford	- - -	Ch. 6	56	37	†20	3	6
325	*King's Charlton.* See CHARLTON KING'S.							
	KINGSCOTE. See NEWINGTON BAGPATH.							
	Kingsdown. See BRISTOL (BOROUGH).							
329	KING'S STANLEY: King's Stanley	- -	B. 3	223	123	91	0	0
	King's Stanley	- -	N. 3	190	94	87	5	6
	Selsley	- - -	Ch. 3	194	111	109	2	0
318	KINGSWOOD. *See also* OLDLAND: Kingswood	- - -	Bd. 2	163	145	127	18	0
	Lockhampton	- -	N. *d*	*163	—	—		
	St. Philip's	- -	N. 12	516	398	377	12	
336	LEIGH	- - -	N. 6	*98	38	36	1	
329	LEONARD STANLEY	-	N. 3	144	109	96	3	
325	LITTLE DEAN	- -	N. 4	*219	191	168	1	
333	LITTLE RISSINGTON	-	N. 2	*96	29	†28	4	
332	LITTLE SODBURY	-	N. 3	*59	32	×†26	11	
323	LITTLETON-ON-SEVERN		N. 1	49	39	×†22	1	
333	LONGBOROUGH	- -	Ch. 3	148	98	92	3	
325	LONGHOPE: Hope Hill	- - -	B. 6	75	74	52	9	
	Longhope	- - -	Ch. 6	146	46	37	1	
328	LONGNEY	- - -	N. 3	*98	66	†38	3	
	Lower Easton. See ST. GEORGE.							
334	LOWER GUITING: Guiting Power	- -	N. 3	140	78	74	4	
333	LOWER SLAUGHTER	-	Ch. 3	65	45	†32	7	
333	LOWER SWELL	- -	N. 3	100	53	45	5	
	Lydbrook. See FOREST OF DEAN, U.D.							
330	LYDNEY: Lydney	- - -	Ch. 6	*308	235	176	4	
	Primrose Hill	- -	Ch. 5	145	117	90	7	
327	MAISEMORE	- - -	B. 2	*87	33	24	3	
331	MAISEY HAMPTON	-	N. 7	*162	89	†56	1	
318	MANGOTSFIELD:							
329	Downend	- - -	N. 5	*744	643	508	2	
318	Mangotsfield	- -	N. 5	369	251	159	19	
322	MARSHFIELD: Marshfield	- - -	B. 3	121	40	31	1	
	Marshfield	- - -	N. 3	196	120	107	1	
326	MARSTON SICCA	- -	N. 2	*112	49	†47	9	
327	MATSON	- - -	N. 1	88	49	31	15	
308	MICKLETON, U.D.	-	[illegible]	159	81	73	11	
329	MINCHINHAMPTON: Amberley	- - -	P. 5	220	129	125	12	
	Brimscombe	- -	N. 5	150	138	45	4	
	Minchinhampton	-	P. 5	411	273	257	1	
					21	11	6	
325	MINSTERWORTH	- -	N. 6	98	69	53	1	

d Inspection deferred.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Gloucester—*cont.*			£ s. d.
MISERDEN - - - N. 7	*72	56	‡56 11 0
MITCHELLDEAN:			
Endowed, Free - - 4	194	138	109 9 6
MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH:			
Moreton-in-the-Marsh B. 1	196	53	41 19 6
Moreton-in-the-Marsh Ch. 1	551	222	200 2 6
NAILSWORTH:			
Nailsworth - - - B. 1	*143	114	116 17 0
Nailsworth - - - N. 1	*252	126	113 8 6
NAUNTON - - - Bd. 3	*94	89	72 10 0
NEWENT:			
Clifford's Mesne - Bd. 4	64	32	27 4 0
Gorsley - - - Bd. 4	*232	69	52 15 6
Picklenash - - Bd. 4	*302	222	207 14 0
NEWINGTON BAGPATH: Kingscote, Bagpath, Newington and Lasborough - - - Ch. 2	*120	56	‡56 6 0
NEWLAND:			
Clearwell - - - N. 5	*158	102	79 15 0
Coleford, St. John's - N. 5	*319	253	221 7 6
Newland - - - N.	*		
Redbrook - - - N. 5	138	102	84 4 0
Scowles, Mixed - - 5	145	121	98 10 0
NEWNHAM - - - N. 7	*252	184	158 10 0
NORTH CERNEY - - N. 7	*117	80	60 2 6
NORTHLEACH - - N. 6	*182	131	121 13 6
NORTH NIBLEY:			
North Nibley - - Ch. 2	77	38	29 9 0
North Nibley, Girls - Ch. 2	158	68	45 1 0
NORTHWICK-WITH-REDWICK: Northwick-in-Henbury, Endowed - - - 4	98	45	×49 18 0
NORTON - - - N. 2	*110	42	32 8 0
NYMPHSFIELD - - Ch. 5	115	39	†‡50 5 0
Oakridge. See BISLEY.			
ODDINGTON - - - N. 3	*92	67	46 19 6
Oldbury-on-Severn. See THORNBURY.			
OLDLAND:			
Cadbury Heath - - Bd. 1	327	130	97 19 0
Kingswood - - - Bd. 1	824	547	454 17 6
Kingswood - - - W. 1	507	501	445 7 6
Moravian Road - - Bd. 1	136	81	42 3 9
Oldland - - - N. 10	*217	156	117 9 0
OLD SODBURY - - N. 3	*113	74	57 3 6
OLVESTON:			
Olveston and Elberton N. 1	*232	173	142 1 6
OVER HIGHNAM AND LINTON:			
Highnam - - - N 2	102	56	‡38 12 4
OXENHALL - - - N 4	64	44	×‡59 5 0
OXENTON:			
Oxenton and Woolston 4	47	27	×‡46 1 6

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	Gloucester—*cont.*			£ s. d.
329	PAINSWICK:			
	Edge - - - - N. 3	*85	33	24 0 0
	Painswick - - - Bd. 3	*390	300	262 10 0
	Sheepscombe - - Bd. 3	110	53	42 9 6
	Stroudend - - - Bd. 3	*186	183	176 2 7
	The Slade - - - Bd. 3	*87	63	48 17 0
	Parkfield. See PUCKLECHURCH.			
326	PAUNTLEY - - - N. 4	63	40	×‡54 2 0
331	PEBWORTH - - - P. 4	130	88	56 4 8
329	PITCHCOMBE - - 3	42	32	††46 15 0
331	POULTON - - - N. 6	*92	69	55 13 6
335	PRESTBURY - - - N. 5	*181	120	104 12 6
331	PRESTON - - - Ch. 7	48	29	†31 1 0
396	PRESTON-ON-STOUR - 7	180	84	84 0 0
322	PUCKLECHURCH:			
	Parkfield - - - B. 3	157	89	64 8 0
	Pucklechurch - - N. 3	*180	99	77 6 6
327	QUEDGELEY - - N. 2	144	96	95 3 6
331	QUENINGTON - - Ch. 6	*103	58	37 13 0
398	QUINTON - - - Ch. 1	109	79	67 5 0
329	RANDWICK - - - N. 3	*166	153	144 4 0
323	RANGEWORTHY - - Ch. 2	92	75	†67 17 0
	Redbrook. See NEWLAND.			
331	RENDCOMB:			
	Village - - - - 4	56	43	†43 8 0
	Risington Wyck. See WICK RISSINGTON.			
323	ROCKHAMPTON - - P. 2	59	28	×‡48 2 0
329	RODBOROUGH:			
	Butter Row - - Bd. 3	196	140	135 15 6
	King's Court - - Bd. 3	*174	110	108 2 6
	Rodborough, Endowed Ch. 3	260	146	144 17 0
331	RODMARTON - - - N. 7	84	57	‡55 15 6
338	RUARDEAN - - - N. 6	*248	142	119 14 0
580	ST. BRIAVEL'S AND HEWELSFIELD, U.D.:			
	Brockweir - - - Bd. 7	56	58	49 7 0
	St. Briavel's - - P. 7	*201	113	103 7 6
381	SAINTBURY - - - Ch. 4	47	21	×‡32 2 5
321	ST. GEORGE:			
	Avon Vale - - - Bd. 11	750	749	662 7 6
	Crew's Hole - - Bd. 3	*251	202	163 12 6
	Easton - - - - Bd. 5	857	839	736 4 2
	Lower Easton, St. Mark's - - - N. 5	*468	410	339 2 0
	Russell Town - - Bd. 12	*746	798	698 5 0
	St. George - - - N. 11	*399	203	177 9 6
	Summerhill - - Bd. 11	*604	597	460 12 2
	Two-Mile Hill, St. Michael's - - - N. 11	*333	311	224 8 6

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	Gloucester—*cont.*			£ s. d.
321	St. George—*cont.* Whitehall - - - Bd. 11	820	771	674 12 6
327	SANDHURST - - - N. 2	*104	55	‡61 0 0
331	SAPPERTON - - - Ch. 7	98	53	‡55 12 6
	Saul. See FRETHERNE-WITH-SAUL.			
	Scowles. See NEWLAND.			
	Selsley. See KING'S STANLEY.			
332	SEVENHAMPTON - - N. 6	*115	70	71 15 0
	Sharpness. See HINTON.			
332	SHERBORNE: Lord Sherborne's - Ch. 2	167	72	62 4 6
332	SHIPTON - - - P. 6	56	47	38 11 0
330	SHIPTON MOYNE - - N. 5	*126	59	‡64 4 6
321	SHIREHAMPTON: Avonmouth - - - N. 7	294	268	231 10 0
	Shirehampton - - N. 7	*322	271	236 1 0
	Shurdington. See GREAT SHURDINGTON.			
331	SIDDINGTON - - - N. 7	117	91	71 18 0
318	SISTON: Siston - - - - N. 10	*81	46	34 3 0
	Warmley - - - N. 10	223	170	130 11 6
	Slaughter. See LOWER AND UPPER SLAUGHTER.			
324	SLIMBRIDGE: Cambridge, Unsectarian - - - 5	63	66	55 15 0
	Slymbridge - - - N. 5	91	48	35 3 0
334	SNOWSHILL - - - N. 1	*62	36	††49 0 0
334	SOUTHAM AND BROCKHAMPTON - - - Bd. 1	53	43	††51 3 0
331	SOUTH CERNEY - - N. 7	157	111	99 7 0
332	SOUTHROP - - - Ch. 6	98	43	††54 10 6
328	STANDISH - - - N. 5	88	54	‡65 7 0
334	STANTON - - - N. 1	*59	40	††50 4 0
334	STANWAY - - - Ch. 1	66	44	††66 2 0
321	STAPLETON: Eastville - - - N. 6	538	754	659 15 0
			27	7 18 0
	Fishponds, Chester Park - - - - Ch. 9	216	161	125 19 0
	Fishponds, Dr. Bell's - 9	*415	260	251 10 3
	Fishponds, Evening -	—	45	13 2 0
	Fishponds (Gloucester), Bristol and Oxford Practising - 10	506	291	257 10 0
	Stapleton - - - Ch. 10	248	134	111 12 0

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	Gloucester—*cont.*			£ s. d.
581	STAUNTON - - - N. 5	63	29	[illegible]
324	STINCHCOMBE - - N. 2	128	85	[illegible]
	Stoke Bishop. See WESTBURY-ON-TRYM.			
321	STOKE GIFFORD - - Ch. 3	83	50	[illegible]
336	STOKE ORCHARD, U.D.: Stoke Orchard - - Bd. 2	81	36	[illegible]
	Stoke Orchard - - N.	*		
	Stone and Woodford. See BERKELEY.			
329	STONEHOUSE: Cainscross - - - N. 10	*389	199	[illegible]
	Ebley - - - - B. 10	*346	146	[illegible]
	Stonehouse - - - N. 3	*396	239	[illegible]
333	STOW-ON-THE-WOLD AND MAUGERSBURY, U.D.: Stow-on-the-Wold - Bd. 3	*313	208	[illegible]
331	STRATTON - - - Ch. 2	*158	130	[illegible]
329	STROUD: Badbrook - - - Bd. 10	*274	163	[illegible]
	Castle Street - - Bd. 10	*387	320	[illegible]
	Church Street - - Bd. 10	243	214	[illegible]
	Parliament Street - Bd. 10	205	197	[illegible]
	Parliament Street - Ch.	*		
	Thrupp - - - Bd. 10	*289	180	[illegible]
	Whiteshill, Boys - Bd. 10	112	94	[illegible]
	Whiteshill, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 10	*204	136	[illegible]
326	TAYNTON - - - P. 2	63	36	[illegible]
334	TEMPLE-GUITING - N. 3	*117	56	[illegible]
330	TETBURY - - - N. 5	*631	514	[illegible]
336	TEWKESBURY (BOROUGH): Tewkesbury - - B. 12	*364	282	[illegible]
	Tewkesbury - - N. 12	*515	254	[illegible]
	Trinity - - - N. 12	449	268	[illegible]
323	THORNBURY: Buckover - - - N. 2	49	46	[illegible]
	Falfield - - - Ch. 2	123	50	[illegible]
	Oldbury-on-Severn - N. 5	*146	107	[illegible]
	Thornbury - - - B. 2	321	190	[illegible]
			20	[illegible]
	Thornbury - - - N. 2	*269	116	[illegible]
326	TIBBERTON - - - B. 2	113	54	[illegible]
396	TIDENHAM:			
580	Chase-in-Tidenham - Ch. 7	90	51	[illegible]
396	Tidenham - - - N. 7	111	98	[illegible]
580	Tutshill - - - Ch. 7	145	75	[illegible]
336	TIRLEY - - - - N. 4	*90	58	[illegible]
334	TODDINGTON - - Ch. 1	67	46	[illegible]
144	TODENHAM - - - N. 6	99	58	[illegible]
322	TORMARTON - - - N. 3	*98	68	[illegible]

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Gloucester—*cont.*			£ s. d.
TORTWORTH - - - B. 2	270	148	149 18 0
Tresham. See HAWKESBURY.			
TUFFLEY: See BARTON ST. MARY, U.D.			
TURKDEAN - - - N. 6	66	18	††34 1 0
Tutshill. See TIDENHAM.			
TWIGWORTH - - - N. 2	*96	53	55 8 6
TWINING - - - Bd. 12	156	101	78 12 0
Two Mile Hill. See ST. GEORGE.			
TYTHERINGTON - - Bd. 2	96	95	71 15 0
ULEY - - - - N. 2	*229	134	120 15 0
UPLEADON - - - N. 4	66	48	×57 0 0
UPPER SLAUGHTER - Ch. 3	67	40	††53 0 0
UPTON ST. LEONARD - N. 1	278	127	115 9 0
Viney Hill. See FOREST OF DEAN, U.D.			
Walmore Hill. See WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN.			
WAPLEY - WITH - CODRINGTON - - - Ch. 3	88	19	†23 17 0
Warmley. See SISTON.			
Watermoor. See CIRENCESTER.			
WELFORD, U.D. *See also* WARWICKSHIRE: Dorsington - - - Bd. 2	48	25	19 8 0
WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN: Walmore Hill - - W. 6	150	114	103 14 6
Westbury-on-Severn - N. 6	*229	140	110 15 6
WESTBURY-ON-TRYM, E.M.: Edmund Trust - - N. 10	136	87	82 9 6
Stoke Bishop - - N. 7	198	176	164 19 0
Westbury - on - Trym, Girls - - - - N. 10	*163	77	75 10 5
Westbury - on - Trym, Infants and 1st Standard - - - - N. 10	*199	160	134 9 6
WESTCOTE - - - N. 2	*51	35	††47 1 0
WESTERLEIGH: Coal Pit Heath - - 3	289	145	135 13 0
Westerleigh - - N. 3	*92	58	42 2 0
WESTONBIRT-CUM-LASBOROUGH - - - Ch. 5	94	48	×‡63 10 0
WESTON-SUB-EDGE - N. 4	96	53	‡68 15 6
WHADDON. See BROOKTHORPE.			
Whelford. See KEMPSFORD.			
Whiteshill. See WINTERBOURNE.			

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	Gloucester—*cont.*			£ s. d.
328	WHITMINSTER, Endowed - - - - Ch. 5	*110	86	81 8 6
332	WHITTINGTON: Lightbourne Charity - 6	97	43	32 5 6
322	WICK AND ABSON - Ch. 3	204	138	120 15 0
	Wick. See ALKINGTON.			
322	WICKWAR: Wickwar - - - Ch. 2	134	80	77 13 2
	Wickwar, Infants - N. 2	60	47	34 1 6
333	WICK RISSINGTON: Rissington Wyck - N. 3	66	49	†‡69 0 0
381	WILLERSHY - - - N. 4	52	48	‡32 6 11
334	WINCHCOMB, U.D.: Gretton - - - Bd. 3	130	84	64 8 6
	Winchcomb, Boys - Bd. 5	164	104	98 4 0
	Winchcomb, Infants - Bd. 5	170	140	102 10 0
	Winchcomb - - N. 5	142	82	71 15 0
332	WINDRUSH - - - Ch. 2	89	36	†36 19 0
332	WINSON - - - - 6	53	21	×‡40 3 0
331	WINSTONE - - - N. 7	*43	37	×‡52 14 6
321	WINTERBOURNE: Down, All Saints' - N. 3	182	115	88 15 6
	Frenchay - - - N. 3	204	115	91 6 0
329	Whiteshill - - - B. 3	192	128 8	99 5 0 5 2 0
321	Winterbourne - - N. 3	*257	171	135 1 0
332	WITHINGTON: Foxcote - - - N. 6	30	10	5 3 0
	Withington - - - N. 6	*112	31	††43 16 0
329	WOODCHESTER: St. Dominic - - - R. 1	186	58	45 11 0
	Woodchester, Endowed 1	242	126	109 14 6
580	WOOLLASTON - - Bd. 7	*172	134	121 9 0
324	WOOTTON-UNDER-EDGE: Blue Coat - - - Ch. 2	150	88	74 18 0
	Wootton-under-Edge - B. 2	*320	224	183 7 6
	Wootton-under-Edge - N. 2	205	132	117 11 0
332	YANWORTH - - - N. 6	48	40	×44 1 0
322	YATE: Yate - - - - B. 3	221	150	134 17 0
	Yate - - - - N. 3	*132	70	52 5 0
	HAMPSHIRE.			
110	ABBOT'S ANN - - P. 11	270	102	76 5 0
33	ALDERSHOT: Aldershot - - - N. 12	*163	136	106 6 0
	East End - - - Bd. 12	476	491	428 1 0
	North Town - - Bd. 12	107	53	33 2 6
	St. Joseph's - - - R. 12	227	145	126 11 6
	West End - - - Bd. 12	809	833	751 4 6

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	Gloucester—*cont.*			£ s. d.
321	St. George—*cont.* Whitehall - - - Bd. 11	820	771	674 12 6
327	SANDHURST - - - N. 2	*104	55	‡61 0 0
331	SAPPERTON - - - Ch. 7	98	53	‡55 12 6
	Saul. See FRETHERNE-WITH-SAUL.			
	Scowles. See NEWLAND.			
	Selsley. See KING'S STANLEY.			
332	SEVENHAMPTON - - N. 6	*115	70	71 15 0
	Sharpness. See HINTON.			
332	SHERBORNE: Lord Sherborne's - Ch. 2	167	72	62 4 6
332	SHIPTON - - - P. 6	56	47	38 11 0
330	SHIPTON MOYNE - - N. 5	*126	59	‡64 4 6
321	SHIREHAMPTON: Avonmouth - - - N. 7	294	268	231 10 0
	Shirehampton - - N. 7	*322	271	236 1 0
	Shurdington. See GREAT SHURDINGTON.			
331	SIDDINGTON - - - N. 7	117	91	71 18 0
318	SISTON: Siston - - - - N. 10	*81	46	34 3 0
	Warmley - - - N. 10	223	170	130 11 6
	Slaughter. See LOWER AND UPPER SLAUGHTER.			
324	SLIMBRIDGE: Cambridge, Unsectarian - - - 5	68	66	55 15 0
	Slymbridge - - - N. 5	91	48	35 3 0
334	SNOWSHILL - - - N. 1	*62	36	††49 0 0
334	SOUTHAM AND BROCKHAMPTON - - - Bd. 1	53	43	†‡51 3 0
331	SOUTH CERNEY - - N. 7	157	111	99 7 0
332	SOUTHROP - - - Ch. 6	98	43	†‡54 10 6
328	STANDISH - - - N. 5	88	54	‡65 7 0
334	STANTON - - - N. 1	*59	40	†‡50 4 0
334	STANWAY - - - Ch. 1	66	44	†‡66 2 0
321	STAPLETON: Eastville - - - N. 6	538	754	659 15 0
			27	7 18 0
	Fishponds, Chester Park - - - - Ch. 9	216	161	125 19 0
	Fishponds, Dr. Bell's - 9	*413	260	251 10 3
	Fishponds, Evening -	—	45	13 2 0
	Fishponds (Gloucester), Bristol and Oxford Practising - 10	506	291	257 10 0
	Stapleton - - - Ch. 10	248	134	111 12 0

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	Gloucester—*cont.*			£ s. d.
581	STAUNTON - - - N. 5	62	29	×48 6 9
324	STINCHCOMBE - - N. 2	128	85	66 9 6
	Stoke Bishop. See WESTBURY-ON-TRYM.			
321	STOKE GIFFORD - - Ch. 3	83	50	36 1 0
336	STOKE ORCHARD, U.D.: Stoke Orchard - - Bd. 2. Stoke Orchard - - N.	81 *	36	†‡46 16 0
	Stone and Woodford. See BERKELEY.			
329	STONEHOUSE: Cainscross - - - N. 10	*380	199	128 15 0
	Ebley - - - - B. 10	*348	146	120 3 6
	Stonehouse - - - N. 3	*336	239	225 12 0
333	STOW-ON-THE-WOLD AND MAUGERSBURY, U.D.: Stow-on-the-Wold - Bd. 3	*313	206	167 6 0
331	STRATTON - - - Ch. 2	*158	130	123 4 0
329	STROUD: Badbrook - - - Bd. 10	*274	163	139 17 0
	Castle Street - - Bd. 10	*387	320	256 0 0
	Church Street - - Bd. 10	243	214	224 7 0
	Parliament Street - Bd. 10	205	197	188 17 6
	Parliament Street - Ch.	*		
	Thrupp - - - Bd. 10	*239	180	162 6 0
	Whiteshill, Boys - Bd. 10	112	94	98 12 0
	Whiteshill, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 10	*204	138	115 9 0
326	TAYNTON - - - P. 2	63	36	†49 13 0
334	TEMPLE-GUITING - N. 3	*117	56	56 0 0
330	TETBURY - - - N. 5	*621	514	477 0 0
336	TEWKESBURY (BOROUGH): Tewkesbury - - B. 12	*364	282	233 13 0
	Tewkesbury - - N. 12	*515	254	225 2 0
	Trinity - - - - N. 12	449	268	226 5 0
323	THORNBURY: Buckover - - - N. 2	49	48	37 11 0
	Falfield - - - Ch. 2	123	50	38 12 0
	Oldbury-on-Severn - N. 5	*146	107	79 15 0
	Thornbury - - - B. 2	321	190	145 6 0
			20	8 15 0
	Thornbury - - - N. 2	*289	116	86 5 0
326	TIBBERTON - - - B. 2	112	54	55 4 0
398	TIDENHAM:			
580	Chase-in-Tidenham - Ch. 7	60	51	†36 1 0
398	Tidenham - - - N. 7	111	98	98 6 0
580	Tutshill - - - Ch. 7	145	78	68 5 0
336	TIRLEY - - - - N. 4	*90	58	50 15 0
334	TODDINGTON - - Ch. 1	67	46	†‡54 10 0
144	TODENHAM - - - N. 6	99	56	†56 15 0
322	TORMARTON - - - N. 3	*98	68	†60 1 0

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Hants—*cont.*			£ s. d.
BRAMDEAN - - - Ch. 11	84	48	†44 16 0
BRAMLEY - - - P. 7	117	88	73 18 0
BRAMSHAW. *See also* WILTSHIRE:			
Bramshaw, Boys - N. 7	112	62	62 0 0
Fritham - - - Ch.	*		
BRAMSHOTT:			
Bramshott - - - N. 7	138	75	71 6 0
Conford - - - N. 7	108	55	44 9 6
Liphook - - - N. 7	141	74	62 7 6
Woolmer Fir Grove - R. 4	89	59	46 15 6
Bransgore. See CHRISTCHURCH, E.M.			
BREAMORE - - - Ch. 4	208	137	103 0 0
BRIXTON - - - N. 5	*212	97	75 8 6
BROCKENHURST - - N. 2	*234	141	104 15 0
		10	6 6 0
BROOK:			
Hulverstone - - Ch. 5	103	77	‡66 12 6
BROUGHTON:			
Broughton - - - N.	*		
Broughton-cum-Bossington - - - N. 7	190	115	82 13 6
BROWN CANDOVER - N. 12	98	64	‡79 4 0
BURGHCLERE - - Ch. 7	138	114	91 15 6
BURITON - - - N. 4	157	136	107 2 0
BURLEY - - - Ch. 3	146	71	56 15 6
BURSLEDON - - - N. 10	*120	110	94 12 6
Burton. See CHRISTCHURCH, E.M.			
CALBOURNE:			
Calbourne - - - N. 5	*160	98	76 9 0
Lock's Green - - Ch. 5	90	66	‡61 0 0
CARISBROOKE, U.D.:			
Carisbrooke - - Bd. 5	*272	169	139 3 0
Carisbrooke, Infants - N. 5	81	86	62 7 0
Chillerton and Gatcombe - - - Bd. 5	162	70	‡69 9 6
CATHERINGTON:			
Catherington - - N. 4	*93	82	63 18 0
Horndean - - - Ch. 4	*147	92	76 11 6
CHALE - - - - P. 5	121	109	89 1 6
CHALTON - - - Ch. 4	53	33	×‡53 2 6
Chandler's Ford. See NORTH STONEHAM.			
Charlton. See ANDOVER (BOROUGH).			
CHAWTON - - - N. 1	149	102	92 13 6
CHERITON:			
Cheriton - - - Bd. 12	81	98	78 1 6
Lane End - - - Bd. 12	45	36	×‡58 2 0

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Hants—*cont.*			£ s. d.
110	CHILBOLTON - - - N. 10	*109	52	41 14 0
	CHILWORTH. See NORTH BADDESLEY.			
93	CHRISTCHURCH (BOROUGH):			
	Christchurch, Congregational - - - 10	342	225	178 5 6
	Christchurch - - N. 10	*540	294	236 16 0
	Highcliffe - - - Ch. 5	247	126	104 16 6
			14	7 14 0
93	CHRISTCHURCH, E.M.:			
	Bransgore - - - N. 5	*143	97	85 9 0
	Burton - - - N. 10	152	90	71 16 6
	East Parley - - N. 10	116	38	×‡55 9 0
	Hinton Admiral - - 5	70	54	54 0 0
	Mudeford, Infants - 10	84	37	27 15 0
	Pokesdown - - - N. 10	279	278	226 1 6
	Thorney Hill (Christchurch) - - - N. 5	81	64	†‡43 9 9
	Church Crookham. See CRONDALL.			
108	CHURCH OAKLEY - N. 2	121	88	66 11 0
103	CLANFIELD - - - Bd. 4	63	53	†‡54 12 6
	Clanville. See PENTON GRAFTON.			
108	CLIDDESDEN, U.D. - Bd. 2	126	65	47 3 0
	Colbury. See ELING.			
	Colden Common. See OWLESBURY.			
104	COLEMORE:			
	Colmer and Pryor's Dean - - - N. 4	56	17	×‡37 13 6
101	COMPTON - - - N.	*		
	Conford. See BRAMSHOTT.			
107	COVE AND HAWLEY, U.D.:			
	Cove and Hawley - Bd. 3	273	203	194 10 0
	Hawley - - - Ch. 3	288	196	200 0 6
	Cowes. See NORTHWOOD AND WHIPPINGHAM.			
	Crampmoor. See ROMSEY EXTRA.			
101	CRAWLEY - - - P. 3	*98	61	‡55 19 6
	Crofton, See TITCHFIELD.			
107	CRONDALL:			
	Church Crookham - N. 3	*220	170	139 0 0
	Crondall - - - Bd. 3	*327	229	210 17 6
	Ewshott, Mixed - - N. 3	47	32	27 13 0
	Fleet - - - Ch. 3	249	170	140 12 6
111	CRUX EASTON:			
	Crux Easton and Woodcott - - - N. 4	69	25	×‡45 0 6
			58	18 ×‡38 4 0
103	DEANE, Infants - - N. 3		76	36 27 0 0
96	DIBDEN - - - N. 6			

106	ALTON:					
	All Saints' - - -	Ch. 1	61	57	35 12 6	
	Alton - - - -	B. 1	316	220	188 15 0	
	Alton - - - -	N. 1	*419	361	353 4 6	
89	ALVERSTOKE:					
	Alverstoke - - -	N. 3	*489	465	406 17 6	
	Elson - - - -	N. 3	*224	197	172 7 6	
	Forton, St. John's -	Ch. 3	*753	720	695 0 0	
	Gosport, St. Mary's -	R. 3	120	76	63 4 0	
	Gosport, St. Matthew's	N. 3	*523	479	419 2 6	
				28	15 16 0	
	Gosport, Trinity - -	Ch. 3	*453	324	279 19 0	
	Gosport - - -	W. 3	229	179	153 13 0	
	New Town - - -	N. 3	*357	321	280 17 6	
	Alverstone. See BRADING.					
	AMPFIELD. See HURSLEY.					
110	AMPORT - - - -	Ch. 11	141	85	68 2 0	
110	ANDOVER (BOROUGH):					
	Andover - - -	B. 10	*313	302	264 5 0	
				67	45 2 0	
	Andover - - -	N. 10	*323	299	285 9 6	
	Charlton - - -	Ch. 10	65	55	44 7 6	
	Hatherden District -	11	82	49	†157 0 0	
	Miss Gale's, Infants -	10	77	41	29 14 6	
	Smannell and Enham	N. 11	128	81	65 10 4	
110	APPLESHAW - - -	Ch. 10	64	51	†61 0 6	
91	ARRETON:					
	Arreton - - -	N. 5	*139	90	69 3 0	
	Rookley - - -	N. 5	129	98	‡93 2 6	
	Wootton Bridge - -	Ch. 5	*207	129	102 18 0	
109	ASHE - - - -	P. 11	45	27	×‡47 3 0	
	Ashley. See MILTON.					
111	ASHMANSWORTH - -	N. 7	*44	26	×33 4 0	
	Bartley. See ELING.					
110	BARTON STACEY - -	Ch. 11	133	78	‡74 2 0	
108	BASING - - - -	N. 2	229	152	112 1 6	
				13	5 0 0	
108	BASINGSTOKE (BOROUGH):					
	Basingstoke - -	Bd. 2	1,300	853	821 6 6	
	Holy Ghost - - -	R. 2	59	41	34 14 6	
	Sarum Hill - - -	Bd.	*			
111	BAUGHURST - - -	N. 7	*123	108	92 6 0	
98	BEAULIEU:					
	Beaulieu - - -	N. 7	356	131	125 0 6	
				13	9 2 0	
	Park - - - -	N. 7	96	77	×71 7 6	
				7	5 8 0	
105	BEAUWORTH - -	Ch. 11	53	20	×29 9 0	
87	BEDHAMPTON:					
	Bedhampton - -	Bd. 7	155	128	98 15 6	
	St. Joseph's - - -	R. 7	70	34	28 9 0	
	Bembridge. See BRADING.					

91	BINSTEAD - - -	N. 4	*171	131		
106	BINSTED:					
	Binsted - - -	N. 1	*222	166		
	Rowledge - - -	N. 1	*193	133		
105	BISHOPSTOKE:					
	Bishopstoke - -	Bd. 3	*178	136		
101	Fair Oak - - -	N. 3	130	119		
106	BISHOP'S SUTTON -	N. 12	*121	89		
102	BISHOP'S WALTHAM:					
	Bishop's Waltham -	Bd. 6	223	192		
	Bishop's Waltham, Infants - -	Bd. 6	130	61		
	Curdridge - - -	Bd. 6	*124	72		
	Bisterne. See RINGWOOD.					
	Bitterne. See SOUTH STONEHAM.					
	Blackmoor. See SELBORNE.					
103	BLENDWORTH - -	N. 4	*77	52		
93	BOLDRE					
	Boldre - - - -	Ch. 2	175	136		
	Boldre Lane - -	Ch. 2	51	39		
	East Boldre - -	N. 2	*130	47		
	South Baddesley -	Ch. 2	169	95		
91	BONCHURCH - - -	N. 5	131	96		
	Boscombe. See BOURNEMOUTH (BOROUGH).					
96	BOTLEY:					
	Botley - - - -	N. 10	*1			
	Hedge End, St. John's	N. 10	*2			
93	BOURNEMOUTH (BOROUGH):					
	Boscombe - - -	B. 11	5			
	Bournemouth - -	B. 11	4			
	St. Andrew's, Infants	N. 12	1			
	St. Clement - - -	N. 11	5			
	St. Margaret's Orchard Street, Infants	11				
	St. Michael - - -	Ch. 11	4			
	§St. Peter's - - -	N. 11	5			
	Sisters of Bethany Orphanage and Indl.	11	11			
	Springbourne, Mrs. Balston's, Infants -	10	2			
	Trinity - - -	N. 11	4			
	Westbourne - -	B. 11	1			
91	BRADING:					
	Alverstone, Girls and Infants - - -	5				
	Bembridge - - -	Ch. 5				
	Brading - - -	N. 4	*1			
	Gatton and Lake -	Bd. 4				
	St. Helen's - - -	N. 4	*1			
	Sandown - - -	N. 4	*2			
	The Mall - - -	Bd. 4	*2			

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Hants—*cont.*			
BRAMDEAN - - - Ch. 11	84	48	†44 16 0
BRAMLEY - - - P. 7	117	86	73 16 9
BRAMSHAW. *See also* WILTSHIRE:			
Bramshaw, Boys - N. 7	118	62	62 0 0
Fritham - - - Ch.	*		
BRAMSHOTT:			
Bramshott - - - N. 7	138	75	71 6 0
Conford - - - N. 7	103	55	44 9 6
Liphook - - - N. 7	141	74	62 7 6
Woolmer Fir Grove - R. 4	89	89	46 15 6
Bransgore. See CHRISTCHURCH, E.M.			
BREAMORE - - - Ch. 4	203	157	105 0 0
BRIXTON - - - N. 6	*212	97	75 8 6
BROCKENHURST - - N. 2	*234 {	141	104 15 0
		10	6 6 0
BROOK:			
Hulverstone - - Ch. 6	103	77	†66 13 6
BROUGHTON:			
Broughton - - - N.	*		
Broughton-cum-Bossington - - - N. 7	190	115	82 13 6
BROWN CANDOVER - N. 12	98	64	†79 4 0
BURGHCLERE - - Ch. 7	138	114	91 15 6
BURITON - - - N. 4	157	136	107 2 0
BURLEY - - - Ch. 3	146	71	56 15 6
BURSLEDON - - - N. 10	*120	110	94 12 6
Burton. See CHRISTCHURCH, E.M.			
CALBOURNE:			
Calbourne - - - N. 5	*100	98	76 9 0
Lock's Green - - Ch. 5	90	66	†61 0 0
CARISBROOKE, U.D.:			
Carisbrooke - - Bd. 5	*272	169	130 5 0
Carisbrooke, Infants - N. 5	81	86	62 7 0
Chillerton and Gatcombe - - - Bd. 5	102	70	†89 9 6
CATHERINGTON:			
Catherington - - N. 4	*93	82	63 18 0
Horndean - - - Ch. 4	*147	92	70 11 6
CHALE - - - - P. 6	121	109	69 1 6
CHALTON - - - Ch. 4	83	85	×†53 2 6
Chandler's Ford. See NORTH STONEHAM.			
Charlton. See ANDOVER (BOROUGH).			
CHAWTON - - - N. 1	140	102	82 13 6
CHERITON:			
Cheriton - - - Bd. 12	81	96	78 1 6
Lane End - - - Bd. 12	45	36	×†58 2 6

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	Hants—*cont.*			
110	CHILBOLTON - - - N. 10	*109	52	41 14 0
	CHILWORTH. See NORTH BADDESLEY.			
93	CHRISTCHURCH (BOROUGH):			
	Christchurch, Congregational - - - 10	342	225	178 5 0
	Christchurch - - N. 10	*540	294	266 16 0
	Highcliffe - - - Ch. 5	247 {	126	104 16 6
			14	7 14 0
98	CHRISTCHURCH, E.M.:			
	Bransgore - - - N. 5	*142	97	85 9 0
	Burton - - - N. 10	152	90	71 16 6
	East Parley - - N. 10	116	38	×†55 9 0
	Hinton Admiral - - 5	70	54	54 0 0
	Mudeford, Infants - 10	84	37	27 15 0
	Pokesdown - - - N. 10	279	278	226 1 6
	Thorney Hill (Christchurch) - - - N. 5	81	64	†142 9 9
	Church Crookham. See CRONDALL.			
108	CHURCH OAKLEY - N. 2	181	88	66 11 0
103	CLANFIELD - - - Bd. 4	63	63	††54 12 6
	Clanville. See PENTON GRAFTON.			
109	CLIDDESDEN, U.D. - Bd. 2	126	65	47 3 0
	Colbury. See ELING.			
	Colden Common. See OWSLEBURY.			
104	COLEMORE:			
	Colmer and Pryor's Dean - - - N. 4	56	17	×†37 13 6
101	COMPTON - - - N.	*		
	Conford. See BRAMSHOTT.			
107	COVE AND HAWLEY, U.D.:			
	Cove and Hawley - Bd. 3	273	203	194 10 0
	Hawley - - - Ch. 3	238	196	200 0 6
	Cosser. See NORTHWOOD AND WHIPPINGHAM.			
	Crampmoor. See ROMSEY EXTRA.			
	CRAWLEY - - - P. 3	*98	61	155 19 6
	Crofton, See TITCHFIELD.			
	CRONDALL:			
	Church Crookham - N. 3	*220	170	139 0 0
	Crondall - - - Bd. 3	*327	220	210 17 6
	Ewshott, Mixed - - N. 3	47	32	27 13 0
	Fleet - - - - Ch. 3	290	170	149 12 6
111	CRUX EASTON:			
	Crux Easton and Woodcott - -		60	45 [illegible]
			50	38 ×28 4 0
105	DEANE, Infants - - N. 5		70	56 77 0 0
96	DIDDEN - - - N.			

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	Hants—*cont.*			£ s. d.
33	DOCKENFIELD: Frensham, Batt's Corner, Infants - 4	72	33	29 10 3
102	DROXFORD: Droxford - - - N. 6	106	57	‡53 5 0
	Shedfield - - - N. 6	*227	178	139 14 0
	Swanmore - - - N. 6	*235	149	116 5 6
109	DUMMER-WITH-KEMPSHOT: Dummer - - - N. 2	*85	74	60 4 4
102	DURLEY - - - N. 6	*113	80	‡67 11 0
99	EAST AND WEST WELLOW, U.D. - - - Bd. 7	174	111	88 19 0
99	EAST DEAN - - - N. 7	*68	31	×‡43 7 0
104	EAST MEON: East Meon - - - N. 4	*197	134	121 10 0
	Langrish - - - Ch. 4	112	71	‡56 10 0
101	EASTON - - - - N. 3	113	61	‡58 12 0
	East Parley. See CHRISTCHURCH, E.M.			
101	EAST STRATTON - - N. 3	134	63	63 0 6
106	EAST TISTED - - N. 1	73	55	×‡68 10 6
100	EAST TYTHERLEY, Endowed - - - - 7	94	81 13	68 3 0 6 18 0
111	EAST WOODHAY: East Woodhay - - N. 7	*135	97	76 3 10
	Woolton Hill - - N. 7	*134	125	194 7 6
106	EAST WORLDHAM - Ch. 1	63	56	†53 12 0
96	ELING: Bartley - - - N.	37	29	21 0 0
	Colbury - - - Ch. 6	120	103	74 16 6
	Eling - - - - N. 6	*288	175 34	137 10 0 14 18 0
	Longdown - - - N. 6	*105	46	39 3 0
	Marchwood - - - Ch. 6	126	110	87 7 6
	Netley, St. Matthew's N. 6	*140	121	97 15 0
	North Elmg - - N. 6	*242	182	×†143 8 6
	North Elmg, Cadnam, Infants - - - N. 6	62	32	20 0 0
	Totton - - - - B.	*128		
94	ELLINGHAM - - - N. 2	56	44	†‡30 13 0
	Elson. See ALVERSTOKE.			
	Emery Down. See LYNDHURST.			
104	EMPSHOTT - - - N. 4	*69	44	×‡61 6 0
107	EVERSLEY - - - N. 3	127	99	69 13 0
	Ewshott. See CRONDALL.			
96	EXBURY - - - N. 7	67	49	†46 15 6
102	EXTON: Exton and Corhampton - - - - N. 6	92	66	‡79 14 0
110	FACCOMBE - - - Ch. 11	72	15	×‡36 19 6

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	Hants—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Fair Oak. See BISHOPSTOKE.			
90	FAREHAM: Crocker Hill - -	*		
	Fareham - - - B.	*		
	Fareham, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 1	272	211	175 15 6
	Fareham, Infants - N. 1	*150		
	Fareham - - - N. 1	*440	363	467 15 6
	Funtley - - - Bd. 5	156	113	90 15 6
87	FARLINGTON, U.D.: Purbrook - - - N. 7	106	49	37 16 1
	Waterloo - - - Bd. 7	160	138	107 1 6
107	FARNBOROUGH: Farnborough - - Ch. 3	*254	139 11	113 5 1 5 6 4
	Farnborough - - R. 3	128	77	54 1 6
	South Farnborough - W. 3	343	279	220 13 1
106	FARRINGDON - - N. 1	141	67	273 0 1
96	FAWLEY: Fawley - - - Bd. 6	237	190	145 4 1
	Hardley - - - Bd. 6	76	36	31 3 1
	Hythe - - - - Bd. 6	173	161	128 0 1
	Fleet. See CRONDALL.			
95	FORDINGBRIDGE: Fordingbridge - - B. 4	186	122	96 19 1
	Fordingbridge - - N. 4	*363	176	140 3 1
	Godshill - - - Ch. 4	162	43	35 9 1
	Hyde - - - - N. 4	195	150	124 16 1
	Forton. See ALVERSTOKE.			
	Fratton. See PORTSMOUTH (BOROUGH).			
	Freemantle. See MILLBROOK.			
	Frensham. See DOCKENFIELD.			
91	FRESHWATER: Freshwater - - - N. 5	*464	329	259 6
	Freshwater - - - R. 5	145	62	45 6
	Totland Bay, Christ Church - - - N. 5	180	92	69 15
104	FROXFIELD, Endowed - 4	127	76	‡62 4
106	FROYLE - - - - Ch. 1	217	98	82 3
110	FYFIELD - - - P. 11	84	13	×‡35 1
91	GODSHILL. *See also* FORDINGBRIDGE: Godshill - - - P. 5	159	56	39 15
110	GOODWORTH CLATFORD Ch. 10	113	55	70 6
	Gosport. See ALVERSTOKE.			
110	GRATELEY - - - Bd. 10	*70	50	†42 2
104	GREATHAM - - - N. 4	75	43	†32 3
	Greyshott. See HEADLEY.			
	Gurnard. See NORTHWOOD.			

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Hants—*cont.*			£ s. d.
HALE - - - - Ch. 4	69	55	†‡34 2 6
HAMBLEDON:			
Anthill Common - Bd. 6	147	144	110 0 6
Hambledon - - Bd. 6	*186	155	123 9 0
HAMBLE-LE-RICE - N. 10	*	79	29 17 8
		16	9 2 0
HANNINGTON - - N. 7	*81	43	†‡54 10 6
HARBRIDGE - - - N. 2	99	46	†‡62 8 0
HARTLEY MAUDITT - P. 1	51	29	×‡41 19 0
HARTLEY WESTPALL - Ch. 2	81	59	45 18 0
HARTLEY WINTNEY:			
Hartley Wintney - Ch. 3	*334	186	139 11 6
Hartley Wintney, Infants - - - - Ch. 3	106	73	45 12 6
Hatherden. See ANDOVER (BOROUGH).			
HAVANT:			
Havant and Bedhampton - - - - N. 7	*493	429	354 12 6
Havant - - - B.	*		
Redhill, St. John's - N. 7	*189	131	103 11 6
Havenstreet. See RYDE, U.D.			
HAWKLEY - - - Ch. 4	121	96	60 9 6
Hawley. See COVE AND HAWLEY, U.D.			
Hayling. See SOUTH HAYLING.			
HEADBOURNE WORTHY Ch. 3	36	36	†‡33 7 0
HEADLEY:			
Greyshott - - - N. 1	100	65	‡65 2 0
Headley - - - N. 1	*248	156	143 4 6
Headley - - - N.	*		
Headley (Kingsclere Woodlands). See KINGSCLERE.			
HECKFIELD - - - 3	94	57	47 4 0
HERRIARD - - - Ch. 5	101	58	‡62 0 0
HIGHCLERE - - - Ch. 7	95	62	‡81 19 0
Highcliffe. See CHRISTCHURCH (BOROUGH).			
Hinton Admiral. See CHRISTCHURCH, E.M.			
HINTON AMPNER - - N. 11	74	50	36 2 6
HOLDENHURST, E.M.:			
Holdenhurst - - N. 10	*94	53	42 8 0
Moordown - - - N. 10	657	337	311 0 0
Southbourne-on-Sea, St. Catherine's - N. 1	125	58	44 18 6
Throop - - - - B. 10	141	81	69 0 6
Winton - - - B. 10	254	225	184 1 9
Winton, St. Luke's, Infants - - - Ch. 12	92	96	81 12 6

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	Hants—*cont.*			£ s. d.
106	HOLYBOURNE:			
	Andrew's, Endowed - 1	204	103	74 18 0
	Hook-with-Warnash. See TITCHFIELD.			
92	HORDLE - - - N. 2	*206	65	45 7 4
	Horndean. See CATHERINGTON.			
100	HOUGHTON - - - N. 7	83	50	‡52 15 0
96	HOUND:			
	Butlocks Heath - - Bd. 10	243	163	125 17 6
	Butlocks Heath, Evening - - - -	—	9	3 4 0
	Netley, Infants - - Bd. 10	111	63	45 13 6
	Scholing, Boys - - Bd. 10	219	223	200 16 2
	Scholing, Boys, Evening - - - -	—	41	21 18 0
	Woolston - - - B. 10	167	49	40 7 0
	Hound Green. See MATTINGLEY.			
	Hulcerstone. See BROOK.			
101	HURSLEY:			
	Ampfield - - - N. 3	120	57	‡66 17 6
	Hursley, Boys - - Ch. 3	144	32	23 8 0
	Hursley, Girls - - N. 3	159	77	56 2 6
109	HURSTBOURNE PRIORS:			
	Earl of Portsmouth's - 11	145	71	‡44 1 0
110	HURSTBOURNE TARRANT:			
	Hurstbourne Tarrant N. 11	*112	90	71 6 6
	Upton - - - - N. 11	53	27	×‡18 0 6
	Hyde. See FORDINGBRIDGE.			
	Hythe. See FAWLEY.			
94	IBSLEY - - - - N. 2	91	59	†‡78 5 0
103	IDSWORTH - - - N. 4	53	70	‡67 15 0
101	ITCHEN ABBAS - - Bd. 3	51	31	†‡44 18 6
111	ITCHINGSWELL:			
	Sydmonton and Ecchinswell - - - Ch. 7	113	74	‡78 9 0
105	ITCHIN STOKE - - Ch. 12	110	59	†‡51 1 6
105	KILMISTON - - - N. 11	50	30	×‡39 19 6
110	KIMPTON - - - P. 11	49	39	†‡33 15 0
111	KINGSCLERE:			
	Headley (Kingsclere Woodlands) - - N. 7	*107	56	44 17 0
	Kingsclere, Boys - Ch. 7	*163	119	92 8 6
	Kingsclere, Girls - N. 7	95	73	63 17 6
	Woodlands - - - Ch. 7	*87	76	54 19 0
108	KINGSLEY - - - N. 1	*100	71	55 0 6

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	Hants—*cont.*			£ s. d.
109	KING'S SOMBORNE: King's Somborne - N. 7	*237	153	124 6 6
	Up Somborne with Little Somborne - N. 7	58	32	†33 1 0
	Kingston (Ringwood Union). See RINGWOOD.			
88	KINGSTON (ISLE OF WIGHT UNION): Kingston Cross, School of Industry - -	*		
101	KINGSWORTHY - - N. 3	*133	83	60 11 0
	Landport. See PORTSMOUTH (BOROUGH).			
	Langrish. See EAST MEON.			
106	LASHAM - - - - Ch. 1	57	30	×‡51 5 0
109	LAVERSTOKE - - Ch. 11	102	75	66 5 6
100	LECKFORD - - - Bd. 7	60	39	††50 6 0
110	LINKENHOLT - - Ch. 11	33	23	×‡42 5 6
	Liphook. See BRAMSHOT.			
104	LISS - - - - Bd. 4	*302	240	227 13 0
111	LITCHFIELD - - - Ch. 7	33	33	×‡49 12 6
101	LITTLETON - - - Ch. 3	43	25	×‡44 7 0
99	LOCKERLEY, Endowed Ch. 7	153	97	79 15 6
			6	3 4 0
	Lock's Green. See CALBOURNE.			
	Longdown. See ELING.			
110	LONGPARISH - - N. 11	139	101	68 15 0
100	LONGSTOCK - - - N. 7	97	50	‡48 8 0
107	LONG SUTTON - - N. 3	*96	50	†51 5 0
92	LYMINGTON (BOROUGH): Lymington - - - B. 2	257	116	84 19 6
	Lymington - - - N. 2	*765	444	424 12 6
	Lymington - - - R. 2	71	25	20 0 0
96	LYNDHURST: Emery Down - - N. 7	*152	82	59 13 6
	Lyndhurst - - - N. 7	*346	201	166 13 6
108	MAPLEDURWELL - - N. 2	*71	35	×‡51 6 6
	Marchwood. See ELING.			
101	MARTYR-WORTHY - N. 3	*45	32	††44 1 0
107	MATTINGLY-WITH-HAZELEY: Hound Green - - N. 3	107	53	38 5 0
106	MEDSTEAD - - - N. 1	*115	62	‡61 0 0
	Melchet Court. See SHERFIELD ENGLISH.			
102	MEONSTOKE - - - N. 6	*102	64	‡55 10 10
101	MICHELDEVER: Micheldever - - Ch. 3	*211	107	83 13 0
	Station - - - Ch.	*		

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	Hants—*cont.*			£ s. d.
99	MICHELMERSH: Awbridge - - - Bd. 6	76	92	69 17 0
	Braishfield - - - Bd. 6	94	68	79 5 0
	Michelmersh - - Bd. 6	79	80	82 17 0
98	MILBROOK: Freemantle - - - Ch. 11	*806	764	699 11 0
	Millbrook - - - Ch. 11	326	195	164 7 0
	Redbridge - - - Ch. 11	214	105	94 0 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 7	286	243	209 7 0
	Shirley - - - N. 7	644	603	532 0 0
	Shirley Warren - - Ch. 7	112	78	46 13 0
92	MILFORD: Milford - - - N. 2	*150	128	106 10 0
	Pennington - - - P 2	255	162	111 16 0
92	MILTON: Ashley United - - 2	118	79	‡72 16 5
	Milton - - - - N. 5	*240	83	69 19 0
	Wootton - - - N. 2	94	91	×82 12 0
96	MINSTEAD - - - N. 7	148	96	85 4 0
	Monk Sherborne and Pamber. See WOOTTON AND TADLEY, U.D.			
	Moordown. See HOLDENHURST, E.M.			
	Moor Green. See SOUTH STONEHAM.			
108	MORTIMER WESTEND - Ch. 2	118	61	‡58 16 0
99	MOTTISFONT - - N. 7	120	93	86 7 0
	Mudeford. See CHRISTCHURCH, E.M.			
100	NETHER WALLOP - N. 7	*124	71	55 14 0
	Netley. See ELING.			
105	NEW ALRESFORD: Alresford - - - B.	*		
	New Alresford - - Bd. 12	*319	257	196 15 0
91	NEWCHURCH: Newchurch - - Bd. 5	163	119	105 10 0
	Wroxall - - - Bd. 4	223	182	125 3 0
108	NEWNHAM, U.D.: Hook - - - - Bd. 2	*150	133	108 17 0
91	NEWPORT (BOROUGH): Barton - - - Bd. 3	*442	361	309 12 0
	Newport - - - Bd. 3	722	653	565 11 0
	Newport - - - Bd.	*		
	Newport - - - N. 3	*721	516	457 7 0
106	NEWTON VALENCE - Bd. 1	48	36	††46 15 0
112	NEWTOWN (NEWBURY UNION): Newtown - - - Ch. 3	60	36	††47 7 0
	Newtown (Droxford Union) See SOBERTON.			
91	NITON: Niton - - - - B. 5	121	94	78 1 0
	Niton - - - - N. 5	*100	55	6 5 0

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	Hants—*cont.*			
81	NORTH BADDESLEY:			
	Chilworth and Baddesley - - - N. 3	110	63	‡39 10 0
	Bownhams - - - N. 3	110	81	66 0 6
86	NORTHINGTON:			
	Alresford Grange - N 12	100	61	‡60 5 0
86	NORTH STONEHAM:			
	Chandler's Ford - - Ch. 11	90	106	×85 3 0
	North Stoneham - N. 11	190	127	106 17 0
88	NORTH WALTHAM - N. 2	*131	71	65 1 6
91	NORTHWOOD, E.M.:			
	Garnard - - N. 3	90	60	46 15 0
	Northwood - - N. 6	234	161	126 19 6
	West Cowes - - E.	*		
	West Cowes, Cross Street - - - N. 3	661	477	415 17 6
	West Cowes - - N. 3	*496	486	427 0 0
9	NURSLING - - - Ch. 7	149	118	96 5 6
	Oakfield. See ST. HELEN'S, E.M.			
7	ODIHAM:			
	Bury Field - - Bd. 3	*248	231	193 15 0
	London Road - - Bd. 3	191	131	134 5 6
5	OLD ALRESFORD - - N. 12	101	48	‡42 15 0
1	OTTERBOURNE:			
	Allbrook - - - N. 3	114	71	53 5 0
	Otterbourne - - N. 3	*235	143	113 5 6
3	OVERTON - - - N. 10	*207	105	166 13 6
3	OVER WALLOP - - Bd. 7	127	89	79 3 0
1	OWLESBURY:			
	Colden Common - - N. 3	*153	96	70 2 0
	Owlesbury - - - Bd. 3	*117	68	54 11 6
	Pamber Heath. See WOOTTON AND TADLEY, U.D.			
	Park. See BEAULIEU.			
	Pennington. See MILFORD.			
3	PENTON GRAFTON:			
	Weyhill - - - Ch. 11	*66	43	‡44 2 6
	PENTON MEWSEY:			
	Penton - - - Ch. 11	98	4	††39 1 0
	PETERSFIELD, U.D.:			
	College Street - - Bd. 4	167	82	75 17 0
	Petersfield - - Bd. 4	*389	257	237 17 6
	Sheet - - - - Ch. 4	69	34	31 5 0
	Poksedown. See CHRISTCHURCH, R.M.			
	POPHAM:			
	Woodmancot and Popham - - - - N. 2	56	50	×51 9 0
	PORCHESTER - - Bd. 6	134	126	117 4 0
	Portsea. See PORTSMOUTH (BOROUGH)			
	PORTSMOUTH (BOROUGH):			
	Broad Street, Infants - Bd. 1	88	26	16 13 0

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	Hants—*cont.*			
88	Portsmouth (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Buckland, Binstead Road- - - - Bd. 11	915	900	793 16 0
	Buckland, Wellington Place - - - Bd. 11	733	776	679 0 0
	Fratton - - - N.	*		
	Fratton, Penhale Road Bd. 1	1,034	1,229	1,075 7 6
	Kingston, St. Mary's Road - - - Bd. 1	997	1,004	910 19 7
	Landport, Alfred Road, St. John's - - R. 10	740	380	357 6 0
	Landport, Arundel Street - - - Bd. 1	1,110	1,072	978 31 0
	Landport, Church Street - - - Bd. 11	1,195	1,224	1,071 0 0
	Landport, Commercial Road, Higher - - Bd. 11	297	300	307 10 0
	Landport, Conway Street - - - Bd. 12	719	651	613 18 7
	Landport, Flying Bull Lane - - - Bd. 11	796	961	840 17 6
	Landport, St. Luke's - N. 10	722	692	630 15 6
	Landport, Swan Street Bd. 2	750	557	519 6 0
	Milton - - - - Bd. 2	388	358	300 1 0
	Portsea Beneficial Society's - - 10	*497	238	216 1 9
	Portsea Circus - - Ch. 10	605	590	532 10 0
	Portsea, Fratton Street - - - Bd. 1	1,182	1,302	1,139 5 0
	Portsea, Free Ragged - N. 12	*265	115	94 17 6
	Portsea, Kent Street - Bd. 2	526	412	331 4 6
	Portsea, New Road - Bd. 12	1,047	1157	1,012 7 6
	Portsea, St. Agatha's - N. 10	*503	446	375 4 10
	Portsea, St. John's - N. 10	*588	513	448 17 6
	Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan - 12	526	185	181 7 6
	Royal Victoria, Infants St. Andrew's Home - 12	72	37	32 17 8
	Southsea, Albert Road Bd. 2	734	824	753 5 0
	Southsea, Bramble Road - - - - Bd. 2	930	1,259	1,100 15 0
	Southsea, Cottage Grove - - - Bd. 2	1,005	1,104	966 0 0
	Southsea, Omega Street - - - Bd. 9	923	931	855 4 6
	Southsea, St. Jude's - N. 10	*367	315	287 13 0
	Southsea, St. Paul's - N.	*		
	Stamshaw - - - Bd. 11	855	881	846 5 1
	Town - - - - Bd. 1	*750	686	633 10 3
106	PRESTON CANDOVER - N. 2	129	76	‡77 2 4
104	PRIVETT - - - N. 4	106	83	††87 5 6
	Purbrook. See FARLINGTON, U.D.			
110	QUARLEY - - - P 11	50	22	×‡43 16 0
	Redbridge. See MILLBROOK.			
	Ridge. See ROMSEY EXTRA.			
94	RINGWOOD:			
97	Bisterne - - - Ch. 12	88	39	††49 2 0
94	Ringwood - - - B 2	288	144	106 11 6
	Ringwood - - - N. 2	*544	390	317 3 6
95	ROCKBOURNE - - N. 4	100	59 / 15	‡57 13 6 / 5 4 6
99	ROMSEY EXTRA. *See also* ROMSEY (BOROUGH):			
	Crampmoor - - - N. 6	63	42	26 6 6
	Ridge - - - - Ch. 6	97	53	††49 12 0

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	Hants—*cont.*			
99	ROMSEY BOROUGH:			
	Romsey - - - B. 7	*359	320	259 18 0
	Romsey (Boy's Department in Romsey Extra) - - - N. 7	*519	395	321 12 6
	Rookley. See ARRETON.			
105	ROPLEY - - - Ch. 12	169	121	99 1 6
107	ROTHERWICK - - Ch. 3	83	69	‡61 2 6
	Rowledge. See BINSTED.			
	Rownhams. See NORTH BADDESLEY.			
91	RYDE, U.D.:			
	Ashey - - - - Bd. 2	75	42	×‡56 8 0
	Bettesworth Road - Bd. 2	570	295	248 15 0
	Havenstreet - - N. 2	89	80	†‡82 9 6
	Ryde - - - - N. 2	*612	299	239 16 0
	St. John's Road - - Bd. 2	*752	519	441 15 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	98	37	27 11 6
	Trinity - - - N. 2	318	210	178 17 6
	St. Helen's. See BRADING.			
91	ST HELENS, E.M.:			
	Oakfield, St. John's N. 2	*442	389	357 9 8
	Sea View, St. Peter's - Ch. 4	141	54	39 11 0
109	ST. MARY BOURNE - Bd. 19	*235	138	110 11 0
98	ST. MARY EXTRA:			
	Pear Tree Green - Bd. 10	*237	186	151 2 0
	Scholing, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 10	*348	345	265 9 6
	Woolston, Boys - Bd. 10	350	297	264 17 6
	Woolston, Evening -	—	27	11 16 0
	Woolston, St. Mark's, Girls and Infants - Bd. 10	*441	335	285 15 6
	Sandown. See BRADING.			
	Sarisbury. See TITCHFIELD.			
	Sea View. See St. HELEN'S, E.M.			
106	SELBORNE:			
	Blackmoor - - - Ch. 1	240	124	108 9 6
	Selborne - - - N. 1	*124	80	70 10 0
106	SHALDEN - - - Ch. 1	64	29	×‡45 19 0
91	SHALFLEET - - - Ch. 5	*145	86	67 8 0
91	SHANKLIN - - - P. 4	*450	329	263 1 6
	Shedfield. See DROXFORD.			
	Sheet. See PETERSFIELD, U.D.			
108	SHERBORNE, ST. JOHN'S Ch. 2	140	106	86 14 0
99	SHERFIELD-ENGLISH:			
	Melchet Court - - N. 7	121	65	52 2 6
	Sherfield-English - N.	*		
102	SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON:			
	Endowed - - - 2	123	119	112 13 0
			19	10 6 0

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	Hants—*cont.*			
110	SHIPTON:			
	Shipton Belinger - - Ch. 11	52	34	27 8 0
	Shirley. See MILBROOK.			
91	SHORWELL - - - Ch. 5	163	94	76 [illegible]
108	SILCHESTER - - - Ch. 2	87	76	59 15 0
	Smannell and Enham. See ANDOVER (BOROUGH).			
102	SOBERTON:			
	Newtown - - - N. 6	*114	69	46 [illegible]
	Soberton - - - N. 6	120	61	48 16 0
93	SOPLEY:			
	Sopley - - - - B. 5	125	92	72 0 0
	Sopley - - - - N. 5	117	53	37 10 0
97 & 98	SOUTHAMPTON (BOROUGH):			
	Ascupart, Infants - Bd. 12	303	257	194 15 0
	Bevois Town - - Bd. 1	719	717	646 0 0
	Central District - - Bd. 12	898	887	709 11 0
	Charlotte Place - - N.	*		
	Eastern District - - Bd. 1	941	846	671 10 0
	Graham Street, Infants Bd. 12	166	153	99 9 0
	Holy Rood - - - N. 11	*281	220	171 15 0
	Houndwell - - Bd.	*		
	New Town, St. Luke's District - - - N. 9	566	390	331 6 0
	Northam - - - Bd. 12	*1,037	963	832 6 0
	Royal British - - Bd. 1	*633	514	439 5 0
	St. Deny's - - - Bd. 12	837	747	639 13 0
	St. Edmund's - - R. 11	210	153	91 0 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 11	331	190	135 16 0
	St. Mary's (Crabniton District), Industrial N. 9	*174	140	86 0 0
	St. Mary's, Crow's Nest, Evening - - - Ch.	—	50	30 10 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 9	*761	543	380 15 0
			50	37 12 0
	St. Michael's - - N. 9	*337	148	109 5 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 11	*363	199	154 7 0
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 9	149	109	87 12 0
	Southern District - Bd. 1	778	702	633 5 0
	South Stoneham, Highfield - - - N. 11	*280	217	200 11 0
	¶Trinity - - - N. 9	*626	765	650 0 0
	York Buildings - - Bd. 12	*747	553	488 5 0
	South Baddesley. See BOLDRE.			
	Southbourne-on-Sea. See HOLDENHURST, E.M.			
	Southsea. See PORTSMOUTH (BOROUGH).			
87	SOUTH HAYLING:			
	Hayling - - - Ch. 7	*229	180	145 10 0
98	SOUTH STONEHAM, E.M. *See also* SOUTHAMPTON (BOROUGH):			
	Bitterne, Infants - Ch. *d*	113	—	—
	Bitterne - - - N. 10	*275	267	223 15 0
	Eastleigh - - - Bd. 11	394	639	507 4 0
	Moor Green, Infants - 10	70	32	26 6 0
	West End, St. James' District - - - N. 10	*193	190	151 6 0
252	SOUTH TEDWORTH:			
	North and South Tedworth - - - Ch. 6	88	79	69 7 0

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	Hants—*cont.*			£ s. d.
97	SOUTH WARNBOROUGH P.	65	—	—
91	SPARSHOLT - - - N. 3	*83	59	‡55 17 0
	Springbourne. See BOURNEMOUTH (BOROUGH).			
94	STEEP - - - - N. 4	*130	82	70 13 0
90	STOCKBRIDGE - - Bd. 6	240	149	117 3 0
91	STOKE, CHARITY - - Ch. 3	34	17	×‡39 1 0
93	STRATFIELDSAYE - - P. 2	178	88	70 4 0
	Swanmore. See DROXFORD.			
93	SWAY - - - - N. 2	*162	118	85 3 0
	Sydmonton and Ecchinswell. See ITCHINGSWELL.			
90	TANGLEY - - - Ch. 11	40	31	×‡48 4 6
	Tedworth. See SOUTH TEDWORTH.			
94	THORLEY - - - N. 5	53	50	×‡70 7 6
	Throop. See HOLDENHURST, E.M.			
91	THRUXTON - - - N. 11	58	54	††60 9 0
91	TICHBORNE - - - N. 12	*62	53	††54 7 6
91	TIMSBURY - - - N. 7	*40	32	×‡49 11 0
	TITCHFIELD:			
	Crofton - - - N. 5	188	130	102 1 6
	Hook-with-Warsash - N. 5	163	93	69 0 0
	Sarisbury - - - N. 5	*215	162	130 14 0
	Titchfield Common, St. John's - - - Ch. 5	100	65	40 13 6
	Titchfield - - - N. 5	275	227	175 12 6
	Warsash, Miss Swinton's - - - - 5	115	104	77 15 6
	Totland Bay. See FRESHWATER.			
	Totton. See ELING.			
90	TUNWORTH - - - Ch. 2	36	21	×‡41 15 6
91	TWYFORD - - - N. 3	*206	138	123 2 0
91	UPHAM - - - - N. 6	*115	88	74 16 0
91	UP NATELEY - - N. 2	35	31	×‡48 2 6
	UPPER CLATFORD:			
	Upper Clatford - - N. 10	103	59	51 5 0
	Waterloo Works - 10	188	52	40 5 0
	Up Somborne with Little Somborne. See KING'S SOMBORNE.			
	Upton. See HURSTBOURNE-TARRANT.			
90	UPTON GREY - - Ch. 2	78	50	36 3 0

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	Hants—*cont.*			£ s. d.
91	VENTNOR:			
	Longdown - - - 4	170	91	79 12 6
	Loutherville - - N. 4	97	68	42 10 0
	Ventnor - - - N. 4	*506	279	245 1 6
	Ventnor - - - W. 4	284	134	91 7 6
110	VERNHAM DEAN, Gillum's - - - - 11	149	76	‡72 19 0
87	WARBLINGTON:			
	Warblington and Emsworth - - - N. 7	*414	318	272 4 0
	Warblington, Mixed - N. 7	55	47	34 15 6
102	WARNFORD - - - Bd. 6	72	32	††46 8 0
	Warsash. See TITCHFIELD.			
	Wellow. See EAST AND WEST WELLOW, U.D.			
	Westbourne. See BOURNEMOUTH (BOROUGH).			
102	WEST MEON - - - N. 6	*190	127	97 4 6
108	WESTON PATRICK - Ch. 2	66	22	×‡40 17 0
105	WEST TISTED - - Ch. 12	33	35	×40 12 0
100	WEST TYTHERLEY - N. 7	120	72 11	65 0 0 5 8 0
	Weyhill. See PENTON GRAFTON.			
110	WHERWELL - - - Ch. 10	125	88	70 18 0
91	WHIPPINGHAM, E.M.:			
	East Cowes - - - N. 3	*564	467	385 19 0
	Whippingham - - N. 5	*195	81	‡35 7 0
109	WHITCHURCH - - N. 10	*238	248	217 0 0
91	WHITWELL - - - N. 4	119	82	60 18 0
90	WICKHAM:			
	Wykeham - - - N. 5	*209	169	143 13 6
90	WIDLEY AND WYMERING, U.D. - - - Bd. 5	*524	286	257 17 6
106	WIELD - - - - Bd. 1	60	30	††50 0 0
101	WINCHESTER (BOROUGH):			
	Central - - - N. 2	704	566	518 12 6
	St. Bartholomew's - N. 2	*225	218	189 19 0
	St. Faith's - - - N. 2	116	94	72 3 6
	St. John's - - - N. 2	*172	172	162 2 0
	St. Michael's - - N. 2	*226	141	126 18 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 2	*159	59	38 7 0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 2	132	107	93 12 6
	St. Peter's Street - W. 2	399	298	239 17 0
	St. Thomas', Infants - N. 2	*143	124	93 0 0
	Trinity - - - N. 2	*456	321	292 11 6
	Western - - - 12	342	277	247 10 6
107	WINCHFIELD - - Ch. 3	*103	92	††56 3 0
	Winton. See HOLDENHURST, E.M.			
111	WOLVERTON - - Ch. 7			
101	WONSTON - - - R.			

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	Hants—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Woodmancot. See POPHAM.			
	Woolmer. See BRAMSHOTT.			
	Woolston. See HOUND.			
	Woolton Hill. See EAST WOODHAY.			
	Wootton Bridge. See ARRETON.			
	Wootton (Lymington Union). See MILTON.			
	Wootton. See WOOTTON AND TADLEY, U.D.			
	WOOTTON AND TADLEY, U.D.:			
108	Monk Sherborne and Pamber - - - Ch. 2	152	97	88 3 6
	Pamber Heath - - Ch. 2	88	31	7 15 0
111	Ramsdale - - - Bd. 7	121	80	74 6 6
	Tadley - - - Bd. 2	213	170	140 8 6
108	Wootton, St. Lawrence - - - N. 2	121	87	59 3 6
108	WORTING - - - N. 2	102	58	×‡65 14 6
	Wykeham. See WICKHAM.			
91	YARMOUTH - - - N. 5	*236	146	118 8 0
107	YATELEY - - - N. 3	*169	147	138 17 6
	HEREFORDSHIRE.			
339	ABBEY DORE - - Ch. 4	99	53	‡56 1 0
611	ADFORTON, U.D. - - Bd.	75	—	—
339	ALLENSMORE - - Bd. 1	*106	70	54 5 0
340	ALMELEY - - - Bd. 12	*102	69	56 0 6
337	ASHPERTON:			
	Ashperton and Canon Frome - - - N. 5	*155	98	82 12 0
326	ASTON INGHAM - - Ch. 4	105	57	49 6 0
341	AVENBURY - - - Bd. 5	51	35	‡‡46 19 0
342	AYMESTREY:			
	Leinthall Earles - - 7	44	19	15 3 6
	Onneslo's Charity - 7	75	46	37 17 0
338	BALLINGHAM - - N. 6	50	24	×34 16 0
	Belmont. See CLEHONGER.			
341	BISHOP'S FROME - - N. 5	*147	64	60 16 0
340	BISHOPSTONE - - Ch. 12	53	29	×36 2 0
	Bishopswood. See WALFORD.			

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	Herefordshire—*cont.*			£ s.
340	BLAKEMERE:			
	Preston and Blakemere N. 12	*67	41	×[illegible]
342	BODENHAM - - - P. 7	147	[illegible]	[illegible]
337	BOSBURY:			
	Bosbury, Boys - - N. 5	91	53	[illegible]
	Bosbury, Girls - - N. 5	*106	73	[illegible]
338	BRAMPTON ABBOTS - N. 6	*50	35	‡‡[illegible]
611	BRAMPTON BRIAN - N. 11	75	62	‡[illegible]
610	§BREDWARDINE, Endowed - - - - 12	142	39	[illegible]
339	BREINTON, E.M. - - Ch. 1	60	34	[illegible]
338	BRIDSTOW, Endowed - N. 6	*106	61	[illegible]
343	BRILLEY - - - P. 3	111	42	‡[illegible]
377	BRIMFIELD - - - N. 6	*124	91	[illegible]
	Bringstye Common. See LINTON.			
340	BRINSOP - - - N. 12	*60	12	×[illegible]
338	BROCKHAMPTON - - N. 6	46	39	‡‡[illegible]
341	BROMYARD AND NORTON WITH BROCKHAMPTON, U.D.:			
	British - - - Bd. 5	147	93	[illegible]
	Brockhampton - - Bd. 5	149	88	[illegible]
	St. Peter's - - - Bd. 5	*175	140	[illegible]
	Broxwood. See PEMBRIDGE.			
	Bullinghope. See LOWER BULLINGHAM.			
339	BURGHILL - - - Bd. 6	*155	108	[illegible]
	Burley Gate. See OCLE PITCHARD.			
344	BURRINGTON - - Ch. 6	83	36	×[illegible]
340	BYFORD:			
	Byford-cum-Mansel-Gamage - - - Ch. 12	77	64	×[illegible]
343	BYTON, U.D. - - Bd. 10	76	38	‡‡[illegible]
339	CALLOW:			
	Dewsall and Callow N. 1	*82	40	×[illegible]
340	CANON PYON - - Ch. 12	*136	85	[illegible]
337	CASTLE FROME - - Ch. 5	56	43	×[illegible]
339	CLEHONGER:			
	Belmont St. Michael's R. 1	113	33	[illegible]
	Clehonger - - - Ch. 1	110	43	[illegible]
610	CLIFFORD, Endowed - N. 6	*108	87	[illegible]
337	CODDINGTON - - N. 5	*51	25	×[illegible]
337	COLWALL:			
	Colwall, Girls - - Ch. 5	117	61	[illegible]
	Colwall Hill - - Ch. 5	131	70	[illegible]
	Free - - - - 5	121	62	[illegible]

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	Herefordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Cowarne. See MUCH COWARNE.			
341	CRADLEY:			
	Cradley, Boys - - N. 5	122	51	45 18 0
	Cradley, Girls - - N. 5	*140	81	68 6 0
	Storridge St. John's - Ch. 5	93	59	48 19 0
339	CREDENHILL - - Ch. 1	89	27	†‡41 17 6
	CROFT. See YARPOLE.			
610	CUSOP - - - - Bd. 6	42	26	†‡40 18 0
	Dewsall. See CALLOW.			
340	DILWYN - - - N. 12	*200	102	79 15 0
339	DINDOR - - - Ch. 4	*56	30	†‡44 1 0
610	DORSTONE - - - N. 6	88	37	‡48 18 6
344	DOWNTON - - - Ch. 6	81	52	×†58 5 4
340	EARDISLAND - - N. 7	131	70	66 10 0
343	EARDISLEY:			
	Eardisley - - - N. 3	*167	102	90 10 0
	Great Oak - - - B. 3	72	39	28 4 0
337	EASTNOR - - - P. 5	159	97	‡92 6 6
339	EATON BISHOP - - N. 1	*102	54	‡49 17 0
339	EWYAS HAROLD - - N. 4	*103	79	62 18 6
342	EYE:			
	Eye and Berrington - Ch. 7	109	77	‡67 6 6
342	EYTON - - - - Ch. 7	39	21	×‡42 18 6
339	FOWNHOPE - - - N. 6	*144	93	59 3 6
338	FOY - - - - N. 6	*60	36	†‡47 16 0
	Gaylon. See UPTON BISHOP.			
	Glewstone. See ROSS.			
338	GOODRICH - - - N. 6	*192	72	68 7 0
	Gorsley. See LINTON.			
341	GRENDON BISHOP, U.D. - - - - Bd. 5	69	37	‡39 10 6
342	HATFIELD - - - P. 7	97	53	×‡71 7 6
338	HENTLAND:			
	Glewstone District - N. 6	*82	48	†46 19 0
339	HEREFORD (BOROUGH):			
	All Saints - - - P. 2	*203	129	104 15 6
	§Blue Coat - - - N. 2	*382	296	287 3 0
	Day School Federation, Evening - -	—	17	8 18 0
	Hereford - - - R. 2	330	232	226 5 0
	Holmer and Huntington - - - - N. 2	*253	239	194 11 6
	St. James' - - - Ch. 2	224	149	126 13 0
	St. John the Baptist - N. 2	*352	168	152 13 11
	St. Martin's - - N. 2	*238	156	123 15 6
	St. Nicholas - - N. 2	103	85	72 5 0

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	Herefordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
339	Hereford (Borough)—*cont.*			
	St. Peter's - - - N. 2	*599	449	392 17 6
	Scudamore's, Endowed N. 2	*574	488	427 0 0
	Tupsley - - - N. 2	*175	104	84 4 6
	Holmer and Huntington. See HEREFORD (BOROUGH).			
339	HOM LACY - - - Ch. 1	71	51	‡57 5 0
338	HOPE MANSELL - - Ch. 6	*81	58	†‡62 0 0
342	HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE:			
	Hope-under-Dinmore - Ch. 7	157	74	61 13 0
	Hope, Upper Hill - N. 7	*106	76	62 14 0
338	HOW CAPLE - - - Ch. 6	53	35	×‡51 6 0
342	HUMBER - - - Ch. 7	*74	35	×‡54 15 0
343	HUNTINGTON:			
	Goffe's Charity - - 3	94	48	45 12 0
	Ivington. See LEOMINSTER (BOROUGH).			
339	KENCHESTER:			
	Lady Southampton's - 1	108	59	×‡71 8 6
339	KENTCHURCH - - N. 4	*56	23	‡29 10 6
339	KILPECK - - - N. 4	46	29	×‡47 18 6
342	KIMBOLTON - - - N. 7	112	59	42 15 0
338	KING'S CAPLE - - N. 6	*51	38	†‡52 7 0
342	KINGSLAND - - - N. 7	*180	100	90 13 6
340	KING'S PYON - - Ch. 12	137	66	‡61 6 0
339	KINGSTON:			
	Kingston and Thruxton - - - - N. 4	*134	79	75 3 6
343	KINGTON:			
	Kington - - - Bd. 3	154	129	132 4 6
	Kington - - - N. 3	*277	227	187 9 0
	Mahollem - - - 3	80	33	‡40 5 6
340	KINNERSLEY - - Ch. 12	*58	39	†‡51 3 6
343	KNILL - - - - Ch. 3	41	15	×‡37 19 6
	Lea. See LOWER LEA.			
337	LEDBURY:			
	Elizabeth Hall's Charity - - - 5	59	35	31 10 0
	Ledbury, Boys - - Ch. 5	*235	151	109 18 4
	Ledbury - - - N. 5	*252	177	141 19 0
	Wellington Heath, Hope End - - Ch. 5	80	44	41 16 0
	Wellington Heath, Infants - - - Ch. 5	48	20	15 0 0
	Leinthall Earles. See AYMESTREY.			
344	LEINTWARDINE, NORTH SIDE:			
	Leintwardine, Endowed Free - - 6	*187	116	113 17 0
342	LEOMINSTER (BOROUGH):			
	Ivington - - - N. 7	*139	81	53 10 0

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	Herefordshire—*cont.*			
342	Leominster (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Leominster - - - B. 7	383	276	243 5 0
	Leominster - - - N. 7	*519	369	315 18 0
340	§Letton, Endowed - 12	83	19	15 4 6
342	Leysters - - - P. 7	48	39	×‡57 7 0
343	Lingen - - - Ch. 10	*105	69	†‡76 15 6
326	Linton:			
341	Bringstye Common - N. 5	80	38	‡38 14 0
326	Gorsley Goff's - - B. 4	126	73	63 9 0
	Linton - - - - Ch. 4	*119	65	59 19 6
339	Little Birch - - Ch. 1	81	51	†49 7 0
339	Little Dewchurch - N. 1	80	33	†‡47 18 6
377	Little Hereford - Ch. 6	107	48	46 14 0
337	Little Marcle - - Ch. 5	64	40	×‡34 3 0
338	Llangarren:			
	Llangarren - - - Ch. 7	*112	47	38 15 0
	Longgrove - - - Ch. 7	131	61	43 9 6
338	Llanwarne - - Ch. 6	*78	49	‡50 3 0
	Longgrove. See Llangarren.			
339	Longtown, U.D.:			
	Crasswall - - - Bd. 4	78	31	‡36 7 0
	Longtown - - - Bd. 4	*109	62	‡39 13 0
	Michael Church, Eskley - - - - Bd. 4	196	37	‡39 9 6
	Newton - - - Bd. 4	100	31	29 8 0
339	Lower Bullingham:			
	Bullinghope - - Ch. 1	60	56	44 17 0
	Lower Bullingham - R. 1	313	149	139 7 6
338	Lower Lea:			
	Lea - - - - Ch. 6	68	54	47 9 0
339	Lugwardine - - Ch. 6	173	116	85 1 0
343	Lyonshall - - - P. 5	*165	120	120 3 0
339	Madley - - - N. 4	*203	99	81 1 6
	Maholiem. See Kington.			
340	Mansell Lacey - - N. 12	*267	53	×‡53 3 6
339	Marden - - - Bd. 1	144	80	62 2 0
342	Middleton-on-the-Hill - - - - 7	48	20	14 17 0
340	Moccas - - - Ch. 13	64	34	×‡54 6 0
342	Monkland - - - N. 7	*60	25	×‡45 1 6
339	Mordiford - - - Ch. 6	*150	113	83 15 0
339	Moreton-on-Lugg - P. 1	75	29	×‡54 12 0
339	Much Birch - - Ch. 1	*81	66	‡[illegible]
341	Much Cowarne:			
	Cowarne Central - N. 5	*133		
339	Much Dewchurch - N. 1	133		
337	Much Marcle - - N. 5	*179		
340	Norton Canon - - N. 12	*81		
341	Ocle Pitchard:			
	Burley Gate - - N. 5	135		
339	Orcop - - - - Bd. 4	*95		
342	Orleton - - - N 7	*126		
343	Pembridge:			
	Broxwood - - - Ch. 3	90		
	Broxwood, St. Aloysius - - - - E. 3	127		
	Pembridge - - - N. 3	*244		
341	Pencombe - - - N. 5	113		
338	Pencoyd, U.D. - - Bd. 6	66		
339	Peterchurch:			
	Goff's - - - - E. 4	88		
	Peterchurch Charity - 4	135		
338	Peterstow - - - Ch. 6	78		
339	Pipe and Lyde - - N. 1	*60		
	Preston. See Blakemere.			
339	Preston Wynne:			
	Preston Wynne, and Felton - - - Ch. 1	84		
342	Puddlestone - - Ch. 7	72		
337	Putley - - - - Ch. 5	55		
338	Ross - - - - Bd. 7	*670		
338	St. Weonard's - - N. 6	*131		
338	Sellack - - - Ch. 6	49		
342	Shobdon, Mixed - - 7	153		
681	Skenfrith, U.D. *See also* Monmouthshire:			
	Garway - - - Bd. 10	104		
	Stamford Bishop. See Stamford Bishop and Acton Beauchamp, U.D., Worcestershire.			
343	Staunton-on-Arrow - N. 3	61		
343	§Staunton-on-Wye:			
	Endowed - - - 12	196		
377	Stoke Bliss:			
	Stoke Bliss and Kyre - N. 6	*141		

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Herefordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
STOKE LACY: Drakewell - - - N. 5	*68	54	‡49 3 0
STOKE PRIOR - - Bd. 7	*106	69	53 11 0
Storridge. See CRADLEY.			
STRETTON GRANDISON: Stretton Grandison and Eggleton - - N. 5	63	50	×‡74 18 5
STRETTON SUGWAS - N. 1	*92	54	‡57 7 0
SUTTON - - - - Bd. 1	*109	71	60 12 0
TARRINGTON - - Ch. 5	188	93	83 6 0
TEDSTONE WAFER: High Lane - - - Ch. 5	94	69	×‡75 18 6
THORNBURY: Edwin Ralph and Collington, United - N. 5	*64	41	×‡58 13 0
TITLEY - - - - N. 3	*96	61	‡61 11 6
Tupsley. See HEREFORD (BOROUGH).			
ULLINGSWICK - - N. 5	*79	38	††56 17 0
UPPER SAPEY - . 5	68	35	††47 19 6
UPTON BISHOP: Gayton Branch - - N. 7	*74	21	16 6 0
Upton Bishop - - N. 7	101	72	62 17 0
VOWCHURCH: Vowchurch and Turnaston - - - - N. 4	*90	49	‡50 8 0
WALFORD: Bishopswood - - N. 6	160	73	57 8 6
Walford - - - Bd. 6	*195	87	82 2 6
WALTERSTONE, U.D. - Bd. 4	60	24	††40 7 0
WELLINGTON - - Bd. 1	*115	81	61 8 0
Wellington Heath. See LEDBURY.			
WELSH NEWTON, District - - - - N. 12	116	34	25 2 0
WEOBLEY - - N. 12	*155	127	109 17 6
WESTON-UNDER-PERYARD - - - - N. 6	158	96	81 15 6
WHITBOURNE - - Ch. 5	*203	77	59 4 6
WHITCHURCH - N. 12	150	98	79 7 0
WHITNEY - - - N. 6	*68	44	††38 10 0
WIGMORE - - - N. 6	*102	54	‡54 12 0
WINFORTON - - - Ch. 3	32	17	×‡37 14 6
WITHINGTON - - P. 1	*199	151	133 2 0

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	Herefordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
337	WOOLHOPE - - - Bd. 5	105	84	69 5 6
339	WORMBRIDGE - - N. 4	97	51	×†67 1 0
337	YARKHILL - - - N. 5	*140	101	82 9 0
342	YARPOLE: Croft and Yarpole - N. 7	162	95	82 2 0
	HERTFORDSHIRE.			
137	ABBOTS LANGLEY: Abbots Langley - - N. 2	*385	279	263 13 0
	Bedmont, Infants - N. 2	74	40	29 0 0
	Langleybury, Girls and Infants - - - Ch. 2	118	67	57 5 6
	Nash Mills - - Ch. 2	128	84	73 8 0
131	ALBURY - - - Ch. 4	187	104	79 10 0
139	ALDBURY - - - Ch. 3	227	167	138 4 0
137	ALDENHAM: Aldenham - - - Ch. 2	289	155	130 3 6
	Radlet - - - Ch. 2	227	142	130 10 6
	Allen's Green. See SAWBRIDGEWORTH.			
	Amwell. See GREAT AMWELL.			
132	ANSTEY - - - - N. 7	*71	57	‡58 10 6
	Apsley End. See HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.			
132	ARDLEY - - - - N. 4	*129	94	67 18 6
	Arkley. See CHIPPING BARNET.			
132	ASHWELL: Ashwell - - - Bd. 5	216	189	165 7 6
	Merchant Taylors, Boys 5	210	110	112 15 0
132	ASPEDEN, Endowed - N. 7	*75	51	44 11 0
134	ASTON - - - - Ch. 7	*122	90	75 4 0
135	AYOT ST. PETER - - Ch. 6	*80	51	††66 0 0
133	BALDOCK: Baldock - - - B. 5	*184	133	102 17 6
	Baldock - - - N. 5	*359	251	212 12 6
132	BARKWAY: Barkway, Reed, and Northampstead - N. 7	*327	160	128 18 0
132	BARLEY - - - - N. 4	132	78	62 1 0
	Barnet. See CHIPPING BARNET, EAST BARNET, AND ENFIELD.			
134	BAYFORD - - - N. 6	*108	69	54 1 0
	Bedmond. See ABBOTS LANGLEY.			

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	Hertfordshire—*cont.*			
	Beechwood. See CADDINGTON AND FLAMSTEAD, U.D.			
	Bengeo. See HERTFORD (BOROUGH).			
134	BENGEO, E.M.:			
	Bengeo - - - N. 6	*403	277	270 6 6
	Tonwell - - - Ch. 6	89	36	†153 18 0
	Waterford - - - Ch. 6	128	44	40 11 10
134	BENNINGTON - - N. 7	*126	112	102 11 6
	Berkhampstead. See GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD.			
135	BISHOP'S HATFIELD:			
	§Hatfield, Countess Anne's - - - - 6	262	45	46 13 0
	Hatfield Hyde - - Ch. 6	165	42	32 17 0
	Hatfield - - - N. 6	508	397	341 9 0
	Hatfield Tolmers - Ch. 6	68	37	16 4 8
	Lemsford, St. John's - N. 6	*189	121	99 3 0
	Westfield - - - N. 6	*120	70	66 0 0
131	BISHOP'S STORTFORD:			
	Bishop's Stortford - B. 4	*350	184	144 2 0
	Hockerill, Boys - - N. 4	255	107	93 12 6
	New Town - - - N. 4	104	62	46 10 0
	Practising - - - N. 4	*308	160	140 12 0
	St. Michael's - - N. 4	*502	376	340 0 0
	Bourne End. See BOVINGDON.			
138	BOVINGDON:			
	Bourne End - - Ch. 1	97	76	60 0 6
	Bovingdon - - - Ch. 1	185	138	122 8 0
	Boxmoor. See HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.			
134	BRANTFIELD:			
	Bramfield - - - N. 6	75	31	28 15 0
131	BRAUGHING - - - Bd. 7	*220	137	114 4 0
131	BRENT PELHAM - - N. 7	*54	27	†29 13 0
	Brickett Wood. See ST. STEPHEN, E.M.			
130	BROXBOURNE:			
	Baas Hill, Girls and Infants - - - Ch. 6	197	66	56 8 0
	Free - - - - N. 6	96	57	47 0 6
132	BUCKLAND - - - N. 6	*109	80	59 2 0
	Buntingford. See LAYSTON.			
	Burnham Green. See DATCHWORTH.			
137	BUSHEY:			
	Bushey - - - B. 2	*291	185	152 12 6
	Heath - - - - Bd. 2	133	40	36 15 0
	New - - - - Bd. 2	297	199	182 18 0
	Village - - - Bd. 2		30	11 4 0
		275	156	136 11 0
138	CADDINGTON AND FLAMSTEAD, U.D. *See also* BEDFORDSHIRE:			
	Beechwood - - - N. 11	170	120	127 5 6
	Flamstead - - - Ch. 11	138	107	77 4 0

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	Hertfordshire—*cont.*			
129	CHESHUNT:			
	Cheshunt - - - B. 6	*263	145	29 [illegible]
	Dewhurst, Endowed - Ch. 6	230	96	[illegible]
	Goff's Oak, St. James' - 7	*139	79	[illegible]
	New Waltham - - Ch. 5	297	231	[illegible]
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 6	*265	225	[illegible]
	Turnford, Infants - N. 6	124	52	[illegible]
	Waltham Cross - - P. 5	*467	240	[illegible]
	Waltham Cross, St. Joseph's - - - R. 5	*104	22	[illegible]
	Chipperfield. See KING'S LANGLEY.			
128	CHIPPING BARNET:			
	Arkley - - - - Ch. 1	53	31	[illegible]
	Barnet - - - - N. 1	*488	277	[illegible]
	Barnet, Free - -	16	—	—
	Barnet, Moxon Street, Infants - - - 1	82	57	[illegible]
	Chorley Wood. See RICKMANSWORTH.			
133	CLOTHALL - - - Ch. 4	*54	31	[illegible]
133	CODICOTE - - - N. 6	*377	153	[illegible]
	Colney. See ST. PETER'S, E.M.			
	Colney Street (*Frogmore*). See ST. STEPHEN, E.M.			
132	COTTERED - - - Ch. 7	114	68	[illegible]
	Cuffley-in-Northaw. See NORTHAW.			
134	DATCHWORTH:			
	Burnham Green - - N.	*		
	Datchworth - - N. 7	106	67	[illegible]
135	DIGSWELL - - - N. 6	*68	61	[illegible]
128	EAST BARNET:			
	East Barnet - - N. 11	*137	90	[illegible]
	New Barnet - - N. 11	*419	445	[illegible]
128	ELSTREE - - - N. 2	229	125	[illegible]
129	ENFIELD. *See also* MIDDLESEX:			
	Trent (East Barnet) - Ch. 3	*130	67	[illegible]
	Trent (East Barnet), Girls and Infants - Ch. 3	137	110	[illegible]
135	ESSENDON - - - N. 6	167	73	[illegible]
	Flamstead. See CADDINGTON AND FLAMSTEAD, U.D.			
138	FLAUNDEN - - - Ch. 1	45	15	[illegible]
	Frogmore. See ST. STEPHEN, E.M.			
131	FURNEUX-PELHAM - N 7	*135	64	[illegible]
133	GRAVELEY - - - Ch. 5	*108	63	[illegible]
130	GREAT AMWELL - N. 7	*139	74	[illegible]

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Hertfordshire—*cont.*			
GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD:			
Berkhampstead - - Bd. 3	*422	270	251 9 0
Great Berkhampstead and Northchurch - N. 3	*564	481	476 7 0
Great Berkhampstead and Northchurch, Gossoms' End, Infants N. 3	105	77	57 15 0
Potten End - - - N. 3	120	90	72 3 0
GREAT GADDESDEN:			
Great Gaddesden - N. 3	*76	71	54 8 0
Great Gaddesden Row Bd. 3	89	72	50 0 0
GREAT HORMEAD - Ch. 7	*150	109	90 15 0
		20	11 6 0
GREAT MUNDEN - - N. 7	*100	64	51 0 0
GREAT WYMONDLEY - N. 4	*64	29	††‡49 18 0
HARPENDEN:			
Bowling Alley, Infants N. 11	125	100	83 10 0
Harpenden - - - B. 11	*325	257	215 10 6
Harpenden - - - N. 11	255	206	182 5 0
Kinsbourne Green - N. 11	104	57	39 12 6
Hatfield. See BISHOP'S HATFIELD.			
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD:			
Apsley End - - - Ch. 2	*339	194	184 19 0
		25	13 6 0
Boxmoor - - - Ch. 2	*372	305	252 13 0
Bury Mill End - - Bd. 2	216	175	140 6 0
Hemel Hempstead, Boys - - - - Ch. 2	*193	166	151 3 3
Hemel Hempstead - B.	*		
Hemel Hempstead, Girls - - - - N. 2	189	106	99 7 3
Piccott's End - - Bd. 2	93	79	76 16 0
Queen Street - - Bd. 2	208	113	85 11 6
Two Waters - - Bd. 2	235	142	141 1 0
HERTFORD (BOROUGH):			
Abel Smith's Memorial - - - - N. 12	*430	308	269 10 0
" " - - " 7	—	320	163 6 8
All Saints', Infants - N.	*		
Bengeo, Christ Church, Infants - - - N. 6	110	62	48 10 0
Bengeo, Evening -	—	29	17 14 0
Cowper's Testimonial Ch. 12	*238	181	175 7 2
" " " 7	—	185	110 12 4
Girls' Industrial - N. 12	*56	53	53 1 2
" " - " 7	—	54	29 4 6
Hertford - - - B. 12	*251	173	149 17 6
" - - - " 7	—	184	90 3 4
Hertford - - - E. 12	92	49	42 14 0
" - - - " 7	—	48	22 19 1
St. Andrew - - - N. 12	*276	186	176 8 0
" - - - " 7	—	181	96 19 7
Hertford Heath. See LITTLE AMWELL.			
HERTINGFORDBURY - Ch. 6	240	108	87 15 0
HEXTON - - - Bd. 4	52	43	×‡53 4 2
High Cross. See STANDON.			
High Wych. See SAWBRIDGEWORTH.			

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	Hertfordshire—*cont.*			
132	HINXWORTH AND EDWORTH, U.D.			
	Hinxworth - - - Bd. 5	72	55	‡56 11 6
	Hinxworth, Evening -	—	17	7 8 0
133	HITCHIN:			
	Hitchin, Boys - - B. 5	*336	192	158 8 0
	Hitchin, Girls and Infants - - - B. 5	*375	204	178 10 0
	Preston - - - Ch. 4	112	59	41 6 6
	St. Andrew's - - N. 5	*267	188	160 1 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 4	*717	504	463 6 0
	St. Saviour's - - Ch. 5	410	300	238 1 6
	Walsworth - - - B. 5	125	64	48 19 0
	Hockerill. See BISHOP'S STORTFORD.			
130	HODDESDON:			
	Hoddesdon, Girls and Infants - - - B. 6	159	107	91 7 6
	Hoddesdon, Jones' Charity - - - B.	*		
	Hoddesdon - - - N. 6	*491	361	310 19 0
	Rye Common, Infants N. 6	109	73	55 11 9
130	HUNSDON - - Ch. 6	179	91	86 3 6
133	ICKLEFORD - - - N. 4	*160	120	92 0 0
133	IPPOLLITTS:			
	St. Ippolyt's- - - N. 4	*179	120	99 6 6
132	KELSHALL - - - Ch. 6	51	48	††52 11 4
176	KENSWORTH - - - N. 7	*175	94	72 18 0
133	KIMPTON:			
	Kimpton - - - P. 6	*315	146	107 17 6
	Peter's Green - - Ch. 6	83	57	43 2 6
138	KING'S LANGLEY:			
	Chipperfield - - N. 1	*144	139	120 3 0
	King's Langley - - N. 2	*237	180	144 3 6
133	KING'S WALDEN:			
	Breachwood Green - Bd. 4	*156	122	100 10 6
	Ley Green - - - Bd. 4	86	56	45 5 0
	Kinsbourne Green. See HARPENDEN.			
133	KNEBWORTH - - N. 4	75	69	61 16 10
	Langleybury. See ABBOTS LANGLEY.			
132	LAYSTON:			
	Buntingford - - N. 7	*295	141	114 3 0
	Leaveseden. See WATFORD.			
	Lemsford. See BISHOP'S HATFIELD.			
	Leverstoke Green. See ST. MICHAEL'S, E.M.			
133	LILLEY - - - - N. 5	115	90	‡85 3 0
134	LITTLE AMWELL, E.M.: Hertford Heath - - N. 6	*213	105	140 9 6
134	LITTLE BERKHAMPSTEAD - - N. 6		81	72 18 8 6
139	LITTLE GADDESDEN - - - Co. 8		142	118 105 11 0

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	Hertfordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
131	LITTLE HADHAM:			
	Little Hadham - - B.	*		
	Little Hadham - - N. 4	*200	87	67 1 6
130	LITTLE MUNDEN - N. 7	101	65	†45 13 10
133	LITTLE WYMONDLEY - Ch. 5	84	63	43 10 6
	Long Marston. See TRING.			
132	MEESDEN - - - N. 7	*50	27	×†47 18 6
141	MUCH HADHAM:			
	Much Hadham - - N. 7	263	171	153 1 6
	Perry Green, Infants - N. 7	46	36	29 14 0
	Nash Mills. See ABBOTS LANGLEY.			
133	NEWNHAM:			
	Mixed - - - - Ch. 5	67	31	×†30 15 0
136	NORTHAW:			
	Cuffley-in-Northaw - N. 6	101	25	18 13 6
	Northaw - - - N. 6	*145	69	54 7 0
139	NORTHCHURCH - - N. 3	284	174	144 3 6
135	NORTH MIMMS:			
	Little Heath - - Ch. 6	174	117	70 19 6
	North Mimms - - N. 6	284	110	96 11 0
133	NORTON - - - N. 5	*81	35	×†34 15 6
133	OFFLEY:			
	Cockernhoe, Endowed 5	100	77	59 19 6
	Offley, Endowed - - Ch. 5	178	122	102 10 6
133	PIRTON:			
	Pirton - - - - Bd. 4	260	225	204 8 0
	Pirton - - - - N.	*		
	Potten End. See GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD.			
	Preston. See HITCHIN.			
	Puckeridge. See STANDON.			
	Radlet. See ALDENHAM.			
136	REDBOURN - - - N. 11	*441	306	278 18 0
137	RICKMANSWORTH:			
	Chorley Wood - - Ch. 1	221	146	131 14 0
	Croxley Green - - N. 2	292	294	262 6 0
	Mill End - - - N. 1	118	114	96 6 0
	Rickmansworth - - N. 1	*495	454	376 5 8
	West Hyde - - - Ch. 2	101	91	66 11 6
132	ROYSTON:			
	Royston - - - B. 12	*208	117	102 7 6
	Royston, Infants - B. 12	143	132	106 18 0
	Royston - - - N. 12	*293	216	206 5 0
			31	16 12 0
132	RUSHDEN - - - P. 6	99	37	††47 16 6
134	SACOMBE - - - Ch. 7	81	22	†26 11 0
136	ST. ALBAN'S (BOROUGH):			
	Abbey - - - - N. 11	*567	492	435 15 0
	Alma Road - - - Bd. 12	532	439	309 4 0

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	Hertfordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
136	ST. ALBAN'S (BOROUGH)—*cont.*			
	Christ Church - - P. 11	*142	133	105 11 [illegible]
	Cross Street, Infants - 11	124	87	33 12 [illegible]
	Hatfield Road - - Bd. 12	400	351	322 5 [illegible]
	St. Michael's - - N. 11	125	116	102 12 [illegible]
	St. Michael, Infants - N. 11	100	67	73 15 [illegible]
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 11	*204	203	189 15 [illegible]
	St. Peter, Garden Fields, Mixed and Infants - - - 11	86	82	69 1 [illegible]
	St. Ippolyt's. See IPPOLLITTS.			
138	ST. MICHAEL'S, R.M.:			
	Leverstock Green - N. 11	134	106	73 15 [illegible]
133	ST. PAUL'S WALDEN - Bd. 4	200	128	97 1 [illegible]
136	ST. PETER, R.M.:			
	Colney Heath - - Bd. 11	150	135	96 1 [illegible]
128	Colney - - - - N. 11	130	126	91 15 [illegible]
136	ST. STEPHEN, R.M.:			
	Brickett Wood - - Ch. 11	115	72	55 1 [illegible]
	Frogmore, Colney Street - - - Ch. 11	67	55	38 1 [illegible]
	Frogmore, Park Street N. 11	160	140	113 6 [illegible]
	St. Stephen - - - N. 11	40	36	27 1 [illegible]
132	SANDON - - - N. 6	*140	99	85 1 [illegible]
136	SANDRIDGE:			
	Newtown - - - Bd. 6	158	154	85 11 [illegible]
	Sandridge - - - Bd. 6	190	146	138 12 [illegible]
137	SARRATT - - - N. 1	*188	102	71 7 [illegible]
131	SAWBRIDGEWORTH:			
	Allen's Green - - 4	66	54	52 1 [illegible]
	High Wych - - - N. 4	217	85	78 1 [illegible]
	Sawbridgeworth - - N. 4	*235	140	132 15 [illegible]
	Spellbrook - - - N. 4	48	28	25 1 [illegible]
128	SHENLEY - - - Bd. 2	*227	167	152 1 [illegible]
133	SHEPHALL - - - Ch. 4	107	56	48 9 [illegible]
130	STANDON:			
	High Cross - - - N. 7	146	83	62 1 [illegible]
	Puckeridge - - - Ch. 7	97	67	58 1 [illegible]
	Puckeridge - - - B. 7	140	85	57 15 [illegible]
	Standon, Endowed - 7	*243	192	177 15 [illegible]
130	STANSTEAD ABBOT'S - Ch. 6	254	228	206 15 [illegible]
134	STAPLEFORD - - - Ch. 6	102	82	†54 1 [illegible]
133	STEVENAGE - - - N. 4	*396	418	356 1 [illegible]
131	STOCKING PELHAM - N. 4	*30	17	×†17 [illegible]
134	TEWIN:			
	Cowper, Endowed - 6	130	92	62 5 [illegible]
132	THERFIELD:			
	Therfield - - - Bd. 7	141	69	48 19 [illegible]
	Therfield, Infants - Bd. 7	*80	41	29 15 [illegible]
131	THORLEY - - - Bd. 4	140	89	62 10 [illegible]
130	THUNDRIDGE - - N. 7	150	100	†100 [illegible]
	Tewinell. See BENGEO, E.M.			
128	TOTTERIDGE - - - N. 11	117	57	49 17 [illegible]

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Hertfordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Trent. See ENFIELD.			
TRING:			
Gravelly - - - N. 3	155	75	56 5 0
Long Marston - - N. 3	*121	101	79 7 6
New Mill - - - Ch. 3	141	83	66 13 0
Tring - - - - N. 3	*587	427	408 19 0
Wilstone - - - Ch. 3	*105	68	52 3 0
WALKERN - - - N. 7	*199	129	108 12 0
WALLINGTON - - Ch. 5	65	32	×38 5 0
Waltham Cross and Waltham. See CHESHUNT.			
WARE:			
British - - - - B.	*		
Christ Church - - N. 12	415	413	355 18 6
National - - - N. 12	*683	455	399 9 3
Wareside, Ware, and Thundridge - - N. 7	*147	103	78 14 0
Waterford. See BENGEO, E.M.			
WATFORD:			
Beechen Grove - - Bd. 1	761	590	486 9 0
Callow Land - - Bd. 1	440	253	128 18 3
Field - - - - Bd. 1	406	354	412 4 0
Leavesden - - - N. 2	*159	98	67 6 6
Lower, Infants - - N. 1	94	101	65 13 0
St. Andrew - - - Bd. 1	*685	588	514 7 6
St. Vincent - - - R. 1	94	71	59 7 0
Watford Heath - - Ch.	*		
Watford, Infants - N. 1	145	134	100 10 0
Watford - - - N. 1	*290	250	242 17 0
WATTON - - - N. 7	307	137	111 9 0
WELWYN:			
Welwyn - - - N. 6	363	233	203 3 0
Woolmer Green - - N. 6	107	77	61 8 0
Westfield. See BISHOP'S HATFIELD.			
West Hyde. See RICKMANSWORTH.			
WESTMILL - - - N. 7	90	38	31 9 0
WESTON - - - N. 5	243	128	100 16 0
WHEATHAMPSTEAD:			
Gustard Wood Branch N. 6	*82	52	40 3 8
Wheathampstead - N. 6	*372	311	270 4 0
WIDFORD - - - Bd. 7	90	68	‡62 19 6
WIGGINTON - - - Ch. 3	125	118	109 4 0
WILLIAN - - - N. 4	*108	46	†45 10 0
Wilstone. See TRING.			
Woolmer Green. See WELWYN.			
WORMLEY - - - N. 6	200	140	112 4 0
WYDDIAL - - - Ch. 7	48	30	×38 6 0

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	HUNTINGDONSHIRE.			£ s. d.
170	ABBOTSLEY - - - N. 4	*128	61	‡60 1 0
168	ABBOT'S RIPTON-WITH-WENNINGTON: Abbot's Ripton - - Ch. 7	67	52	‡42 19 4
168	ALCONBURY: Alconbury-cum-Weston N. 5	*248	151	146 7 10
167	ALWALTON - - - Ch. 6	67	49	†‡57 5 4
169	BLUNTISHAM-WITH-EARITH: Bluntisham - - - N. 4	*125	64	49 12 0
	Earith - - - - B. 4	*229	124	112 6 0
168	BRAMPTON - - - Bd. 5	273	165	138 15 0
169	BROUGHTON - - - N. 5	*76	35	†38 0 6
170	BUCKDEN - - - N. 4	207	172	122 8 6
168	BUCKWORTH - - - 5	62	32	×‡48 16 0
169	BURY - - - - N. 4	64	45	31 10 0
165	BYTHORN - - - N. 5	*85	26	×‡49 2 0
170	CATWORTH: Great Catworth - - N. 6	*123	87	70 15 0
	Chesterton. See HADDON.			
169	COLNE - - - - Ch. 5	85	—	—
168	CONINGTON - - - Ch. 6	67	33	††48 12 4
165	COVINGTON - - - Bd. 2	49	15	×‡38 5 0
167	DENTON: Denton and Caldicote Ch. 6	31	18	×‡38 10 0
170	DIDDINGTON - - Ch. 7	34	29	×‡54 11 5
	Earith. See BLUNTISHAM.			
168	ELLINGTON - - - N. 5	*91	78	58 11 6
166	ELTON - - - - Ch. 11	186	139	111 18 0
170	EYNESBURY - - - N. 4	247 { 233 / 15	203 16 6 / 9 2 0	
167	FARCET - - - - N. 6	*122	113	97 14 0
169	FEN STANTON - - Ch. 5	*208	149	130 7 6
167	FOLKSWORTH - - P. 6	58	37	×‡52 10 6
167	GLATTON, Public - - 6	59	28	21 1 0
168	GODMANCHESTER (BOROUGH): Godmanchester, Girls and Infants - - Bd. 6	*283	182	147 4 0
	Grammar - - - 6	120	83	78 17 0
170	GRAFHAM - - - Bd. 5	91	37	†39 1 0
	Great Catworth. See CATWORTH.			
166	GREAT GIDDING - - N. 1	127	55	41 5 6
177	GREAT GRANSDEN - - N. 1	160	86	86 10 0
170	GREAT PAXTON - - N. 6	151	98	†70 6 0
168	GREAT ST. ANDREW: - - N. 1	102	78	×‡58 16 0

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	Huntingdon—*cont.*			
170	GREAT STAUGHTON:			
	Great Staughton - Bd. 6	*206	111	88 16 0
	Perry - - - - Bd. 6	48	23	12 7 0
168	GREAT STUKELEY - N. 6	*81	44	‡51 16 0
167	HADDON:			
	Chesterton-with-Haddon - - - - N. 6	*57	30	×‡34 2 6
170	HAIL WESTON - - N. 7	78	43	25 10 6
168	HAMERTON - - - Ch. 5	69	46	×53 0 0
169	HARTFORD - - - Bd. 5	115	47	34 3 0
169	HEMINGFORD ABBOTS N. 6	126	50	42 4 0
169	HEMINGFORD GREY:			
	Hemingford Green - N. 5	106	46	30 7 0
	Hemingford Grey - N. 5	111	63	54 15 0
169	HILTON - - - - N. 6	88	55	†41 3 6
167	HOLME - - - - Ch. 11	115	81	60 1 6
169	HOLYWELL-CUM-NEEDINGWORTH - - - N. 6	178	97	69 16 0
169	HOUGHTON AND WYTON, U.D. - - - - Bd. 7	193	61	54 12 0
168	HUNTINGDON (BOROUGH):			
	Chapel Lane - - B. 7	307	234	248 10 0
	Huntingdon - - N. 6	*441	305	289 13 6
	Walden's Charity - N. 6	96	32	26 8 0
165	KEYSTON - - - Ch. 5	51	32	†33 7 0
170	KIMBOLTON - - - Bd. 6	*250	129	105 17 0
168	KING'S RIPTON - - N. 7	*85	56	×42 0 0
168	LEIGHTON:			
	Bromswold - - - N. 5	*90	57	‡45 15 6
170	LITTLE PAXTON - - Ch. 5	56	35	†‡40 15 6
169	LITTLE STUKELEY - Bd. 6	93	51	†‡42 9 0
165	MOLESWORTH - - N. 5	76	35	×‡34 15 6
	New Fletton. See PETERBOROUGH (BOROUGH), NORTHAMPTON.			
170	OFFORD, U.D.:			
	Offord - - - - Bd. 5	126	93	65 18 0
	Offord Cluney - - N.	*		
165	OLD WESTON - - N. 5	*76	33	†‡31 9 6
167	OVERTON LONGVILLE:			
	Orton Longueville - Ch. 6	*73	46	†49 1 0
167	OVERTON WATERVILLE:			
	Orton Waterville - N. 6	*63	30	†‡36 1 6
169	PIDLEY-CUM-FENTON:			
	Pidley - - - - Ch. 6	130	90	‡31 14 6
	Ponds Bridge. See RAMSEY.			
168	RAMSEY:			
	Forty Feet Bridge - Ch. 4	144	94	58 17 0
	Ponds Bridge - - N. 4	142	93	64 17 6

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	Huntingdon—*cont.*			
168	RAMSEY—*cont.*			
	Ramsey - - - Ch. 4	230	113	[illegible]
	Ramsey, Infants, Endowed - - - 4	117	110	[illegible]
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 4	196	145	[illegible]
168	ST. IVES (BOROUGH):			
	St. Ives - - - Bd. 4	642	388	[illegible]
	St. Ives - - - N.	*		
170	ST. NEOT'S:			
	Free Charity - - N. 4	*324	29	[illegible]
			13	[illegible]
	St. Neot's - - - W. 4	*368	179	[illegible]
168	SAWTRY, U.D.:			
	Sawtry - - - - Bd. 7	221	167	[illegible]
	Sawtry - - - - N.	*		
169	SOMERSHAM - - - Bd. 6	257	167	[illegible]
170	SOUTHOE - - - N. 7	69	40	[illegible]
168	SPALDWICK - - - N. 5	*122	75	[illegible]
177	STANDGROUND - - N. 6	*239	220	[illegible]
168	STEEPLE GIDDING - N.	36	—	
413	STIBBINGTON - - Bd. 5	150	36	[illegible]
167	STILTON - - - - N. 6	*141	104	[illegible]
170	SWINESHEAD - - - 2	*64	25	[illegible]
166	THURNING - - - N. 1	*43	27	[illegible]
168	UPTON - - - - N. 7	48	28	[illegible]
168	UPWOOD - - - - N. 7	113	74	[illegible]
169	WARBOYS:			
	Pen - - - - Bd. 4	110	30	[illegible]
	Village - - - - Bd. 4	257	155	[illegible]
170	WARMSLEY, Lady C. Duncombe's - - Ch. 4	98	57	[illegible]
169	WISTOW - - - - N. 6	*85	36	[illegible]
169	WOODHURST - - - Bd. 4	98	45	[illegible]
	Woodstone. See PETERBOROUGH (BOROUGH), NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.			
168	WOOD WALTON - - Ch. 5	*97	49	[illegible]
167	YAXLEY, Endowed - Ch. 11	*261	220	[illegible]
177	YELLING, U.D. - - Bd. 1	*105	65	[illegible]
	[illegible]			
66	ACRISE AND PADDLESWORTH, U.D.:			
	Acrise and Paddlesworth - - - Bd. 6	70	38	[illegible]

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Kent—*cont.*			£ s. d.
ADDINGTON - - - P. 4	71	53	††66 8 0
ADISHAM - - - N. 5	*105	59	‡54 14 0
ALDINGTON - - - P. 3	135	86	67 2 0
ALKHAM - - - - N. 12	130	99	76 9 0
APPLEDORE: Appledore and Ebony N. 6	*127	95	76 2 0
ASH - - - - - N. 7	84	40	‡38 19 0
ASHFORD: Ashford - - - Bd. 2	*549	381	352 10 8
Ashford - - - B. 2	*509	490	430 11 0
Ashford - - - N. 2	*597	471	412 2 6
New Town (S.E. Railway Company's) - N. 2	661	610	527 10 2
ASH-NEXT-SANDWICH: Cartwright Charity - 6	308	194	174 12 0
Kelsey Charity, Infants - - - - 6	95	74	55 10 0
Westmarsh - - - N. 6	*107	68	49 3 0
ASHURST - - - N. 3	42	32	23 5 0
AYLESFORD: Aylesford - - - N. 11	*476	426	387 4 6
Preston Hall, Infants Ch. 11	221	73	58 15 0
BAPCHILD: Bapchild and Tonge - N. 1	*139	111	82 6 6
BARHAM - - - N. 5	*241	147	141 9 0
BARMING - - - N. 3	*131	100	80 17 0
Basinghall. See TUNBRIDGE WELLS (BOROUGH).			
Bayham Abbey. See LAMBERHURST.			
BEAKESBOURNE - - Ch. 5	67	60	‡59 12 0
BEARSTED, United - N. 3	*127	122	116 14 0
BECKENHAM: Alexandra District - Bd. 10	1,086	1,074	955 4 6
Arthur Road - - Bd. 10	800	323	303 14 6
		16	8 2 0
Bromley Road - - Bd. 10	*668	506	500 12 6
Elmers End - - Ch. 10	267	163	129 10 6
BENENDEN: Benenden - - - N. 4	*297	149	131 5 6
East End, Girls - - 4	90	37	×‡53 16 0
Gibbon's Endowed, Free - - - - 4	107	63	65 11 6
		16	7 8 0
BETHERSDEN - - Bd. 3	*223	140	114 10 0
BEXLEY: Bexley Heath - - N. 4	*750	613	514 19 0
Bexley - - - - N. 4	*312	217	178 10 6
Bridgen - - - N. 4	132	53	38 9 0
Lamorbey - - - Ch. 10	196	143	118 13 0
Bickley and Widmore. See BROMLEY.			

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	Kent—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Bicknor and Hucking. See HUCKING.			
49	BIDBOROUGH - - Ch. 4	*73	42	††34 11 0
53	BIDDENDEN - - - N. 5	*256	174	139 1 6
55	BILSINGTON - - - Ch. 3	*93	69	‡63 5 6
			8	4 12 0
62	BIRCHINGTON - - N. 4	*335	309	24 4 0
47	BIRLING: Birling - - - - Ch. 2	105	64	46 10 0
	Ham Hill - - - Ch. 2	88	59	43 13 6
56	BISHOPSBOURNE - - Ch. 5	78	35	††48 0 6
58	BLEAN - - - - N. 7	140	85	62 18 6
60	BOBBING - - - N. 1	118	90	76 11 0
55	BONNINGTON - - N. 3	50	48	×‡63 3 7
60	BORDEN - - - - N. 1	*204	184	139 10 0
	Borstal. See ROCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
55	BOUGHTON-ALUPH: Boughton-Aluph and Eastwell - - - Ch. 6	135	78	53 13 0
59	BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN: Boughton-under-Blean N. 2	*192	111	88 12 0
	Boughton - - - W. 2	253	148	127 0 6
51	BOUGHTON MALHERBE N. 4	*74	59	47 3 6
50	BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA - - - - Bd. 3	*225	190	172 13 6
	Boughton. See BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN.			
51	BOXLEY: Boxley - - - - N. 3	*148	135	125 6 0
	Weavering - - - Ch. 11	87	30	28 10 0
55	BRABOURNE - - - N. 3	*132	85	75 4 0
48	BRASTED: Brasted - - - N. 8	*217	162	133 2 0
	Toys Hill - - - 11	49	46	††44 13 0
60	BREDGAR - - - Ch. 1	*152	114	90 11 0
51	BREDHURST - - - Ch. 3	69	44	×47 19 0
49	BRENCHLEY: Brenchley - - - N. 3	*398	293	246 14 6
	Paddock Wood - - Bd. 3	*360	281	216 13 0
66	BRENZETT District - - - N. 6	*162	75	58 0 0
56	BRIDGE: Patrixbourne and Bridge - - - N. 5	*238	173	165 19 6
	Bridgen. See BEXLEY.			
	Broadstairs. See ST. PETER, E.M.			

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	Kent—*cont.*			£ s. d.
41	**BROMLEY:**			
	Aylesbury Road - - Bd. 11	250	183	166 10 8
			31	10 16 0
	Bickley and Widmore N. 11	*521	313	287 7 6
			9	4 2 0
	Bromley Common, Addison Road, Infants - - - - N. 10	240	107	73 11 0
	Bromley Common - N. 11	*191	157	109 7 6
	Bromley - - - N. 11	*713	611	526 6 6
	Bromley Valley - - Bd. 10	650	375	357 4 0
	Mason's Hill - - N. 11	*358	308	293 3 6
	Plaistow St. Mary's - N. 11	302	257	185 1 0
	Raglan Road - - Bd. 10	701	502	460 2 6
	Sundridge, Infants - Ch. 10	67	66	49 10 0
	Brompton. See GILLINGHAM, E.M.			
66	**BROOKLAND**, Mixed - N. 6	94	56	40 17 0
	Buckland. See DOVER (BOROUGH).			
47	**BURHAM** - - - Bd. 11	*469	348	301 14 6
57	**CANTERBURY (BOROUGH):**			
	Burgate Street - - R. 7	118	57	55 8 6
	Canterbury - - - N. 7	*540	374	313 4 4
	Holy Cross and St. Peter - - - - N. 7	*272	255	193 11 10
	Northgate St. John's - Bd. 7	*683	472	443 0 0
	St. Dunstan - - N. 7	*278	213	201 9 6
	St. George the Martyr, and St. Mary Magdalen - - N. 7	*180	157	155 14 6
	St. Mary Bredin - P. 7	205	198	173 5 0
	St. Mildred's - - N. 7	*352	268	217 4 6
	St. Paul's - - - N. 7	*358	370	328 8 6
	§St. Peter - - - W. 7	399	345	357 6 0
49	**CAPEL, U.D.:**			
	Capel - - - - Bd. 3	221	206	158 9 2
44	**CHALK** - - - - N. 4	81	77	50 19 6
55	**CHALLOCK** - - - N. 4	*81	59	†54 14 6
54	**CHARING:**			
	Charing Heath - - Ch. 4	82	89	46 12 2
	Charing - - - N. 4	*217	181	159 7 0
	Charlton. See DOVER (BOROUGH).			
51	**CHARTHAM:**			
	Chartham - - - Bd. 5	*276	199	174 2 6
56	Chartham Hatch - Bd. 5	67	54	39 7 0
51	**CHART NEXT SUTTON VALENCE:**			
	Chart Sutton - - N. 5	97	88	74 12 3
46	**CHATHAM (BOROUGH):**			
	Chatham - - - B. 8	467	512	448 0 0
	Chatham - - - P. 7	*809	534	467 5 0
	Luton - - - - N. 1	*1,005	874	762 11 6
	St. John's - - - N. 7	*890	802	701 15 0
	St. Michael - - - R. 7	154	86	79 11 0
	St. Paul's Hard's Town - - - N. 1	150	127	98 17 6
	St. Paul's - - - N. 1	*596	593	518 17 6

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	Kent—*cont.*			£ s. d.
41	**CHELSFIELD:**			
	Chelsfield - - - Bd. 2	*151	97	80 0 0
	Pratt's Bottom - - Bd. 2	179	77	65 9 0
65	**CHERITON:**			
	Cheriton and Newington - - - - N.	*		
	Cheriton - - - N. 6	*174	99	86 12 0
	New Cheriton - - Ch. 6	234	190	135 6 0
48	**CHEVENING** - - - N. 12	174	101	75 15 0
48	**CHIDDINGSTONE:**			
	Chiddingstone Causeway - - - - N. 3	105	54	†46 2 6
	Chiddingstone Hoath - 3	56	44	†45 1 0
	Chiddingstone - - N. 3	*123	90	78 5 0
			25	11 2 0
55	**CHILHAM** - - - N. 4	*268	191	139 10 0
41	**CHISLEHURST:**	*		
	Chislehurst - - - N. 11	312	123	104 12 0
	Chislehurst - - - R. 11	110	26	20 7 0
	Chislehurst - - - W. 11	303	176	163 12 0
	Christ Church - - 11	295	66	58 5 0
	Perry Street, Lady Sidney's - - - N. 11	67	30	24 15 0
	Prickend - - - N. 11	433	283	199 4 0
58	**CHISLETT** - - - N. 3	*191	111	84 4 0
44	**CLIFFE-AT-HOO:**			
	Cliffe - - - - N. 5	*473	364	296 12 0
44	**COBHAM:**			
	Cobham - - - Ch. 4	201	77	65 3 0
	Cobham, Infants - - Ch. 4	50	49	35 13 0
48	**COWDEN** - - - N. 12	106	73	58 1 0
52	**CRANBROOK:**			
	Cranbrook - - - N. 3	*533	322	307 2 0
	Milkhouse Street, Sunday and Infants - N.	*		
	Sissinghurst - - N. 3	260	165	149 13 0
42	**CRAYFORD:**			
	Crayford - - - N. 5	*957	607	532 11 0
	Crayford - - - R. 5	109	69	55 4 0
	Crockenhill. See EYNESFORD.			
	Crockham. See WESTERHAM.			
55	**CRUNDALE** - - - N. 4	51	37	†31 5 0
41	**CUDHAM:**			
	Cudham - - - N. 7	*136	112	94 17 0
	Fairchild's - - - N. 12	87	54	†63 1 0
	Culverstone Green. See MEOPHAM.			
44	**CUXTONE** - - - N. 3	*98	87	73 10 0
42	**DARENTH:**			
	Green Street Green - Bd. 2	67	64	51 2 0
	The Gore - - - Bd. 2	75	46	33 13 0
42	**DARTFORD:**			
	Dartford, Boys - -¾ W. 4	186	128	117 4 0

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Kent—*cont.*				
Dartford—*cont.*				
Dartford	N. 4	*480	373	338 7 6
			23	13 16 0
Dartford	B. 4	121	89	72 16 0
Heath Street	Bd. 4	353	295	220 18 0
St. Alban's Road	Bd. 4	509	486	433 19 0
St. Alban's Road, Evening		—	19	10 16 0
Waterside	W. 4	171	169	130 1 0
West Hill	Bd. 4	629	396	276 15 0
Deal (Borough):				
Deal, Central	Ch. 6	*468	415	336 3 0
Deal	P. 6	*444	350	314 2 6
§Deal	W. 6	*265	249	216 18 0
St. Andrew's, Infant	Ch. 6	239	106	92 15 6
Detling	N. 3	*104	83	†247 17 6
Ditton	Ch. 3	186	143	111 1 6
			10	5 2 0
Doddington, U.D.:				
Doddington	Bd. 2	133	98	86 2 0
Dover (Borough):				
Buckland	N. 11	*770	620	542 10 0
Charlton	N. 11	*589	362	302 8 0
Charlton, St. Bartholomew's	N. 11	726	510	401 11 0
Dover	B.	*		
Dover	N. 11	*1,062	980	815 10 6
Dover	R. 11	240	148	122 8 0
Hougham, Christ Church	N. 11	*609	502	455 10 0
St. James'	N. 11	522	358	307 5 6
St. Mary's, Infants	11	91	63	51 19 6
Trinity, District	N. 11	*597	480	406 6 0
Down	N. 6	112	91	86 19 0
Dunkirk	Bd. 2	*231	163	136 2 6
Dunton Green. See Otford.				
Dymchurch	N. 4	*169	127	96 12 0
Eastchurch District	N. 7	206	149	121 3 0
East Farleigh	Bd. 2	*240	173	136 12 0
East Langdon	P. 12	*67	56	41 19 0
Eastling	Bd. 12	120	64	60 16 0
East Malling:				
East Malling	N. 3	*260	217	196 16 6
New Hythe, Trinity	N. 3	*194	137	137 5 6
East Peckham:				
East Peckham	Bd. 2	*280	236	206 4 6
St. Michael's	2	89	68	53 1 0
Eastry	N. 6	*206	174	149 15 10
East Sutton	N. 5	59	34	24 16 0
East Wickham, Endowed	Ch. 4	302	227	202 17 0
Ebony. See Tenterden (Borough).				

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	Kent—*cont.*				
48	**Edenbridge.** *See also* **Hever:**				
	Edenbridge	B. 5	147	152	119 4 0
	Edenbridge	N. 5	*174	141	78 2 0
	Greybury, Presbyterian	5	96	44	33 17 0
54	**Egerton**	N. 3	*196	140	114 10 0
65	**Elham**	N. 6	*231	99	79 7 0
	Elmers End. See Beckenham.				
	Elmley. See Isle of Elmley.				
65	**Elmsted:**				
	Elmsted and Hastingleigh	6	84	61	57 16 6
42	**Erith:**				
	Belvedere	Bd. 5	266	217	168 3 6
	Belvedere, All Saints'	5	278	276	221 2 6
	Crescent Road and Manor Road	Bd. 5	789	720	576 14 0
	Northumberland Heath	Bd. 5	190	165	142 18 0
	Picardy	Bd. 5	504	399	368 12 0
	St. Fidelis	R. 5	96	61	53 7 6
	West Street	Bd. 5	*241	145	109 16 0
64	**Ewell:**				
	Temple Ewell	N. 12	*127	93	65 6 0
49	**Eynsford:**				
	Crockenhill	Bd. 2	174	129	101 12 0
	Crockenhill	N. 2	*111	103	74 17 6
	Eynsford	Bd. 2	96	83	66 19 6
	Eynsford	N. 2	*139	92	71 17 6
63	**Eythorn**	N. 2	80	54	41 9 0
41	**Farnborough:**				
	Farnborough	Bd. 2	225	207	159 1 4
	Green Street Green	Bd. 2	*95	86	65 4 6
42	**Farningham:**				
	Farningham	P. 2	*190	133	96 12 0
	Farningham, Home for Little Boys	2	337	215	235 5 6
59	**Faversham (Borough):**				
	§Faversham	R. 1	220	143	132 5 6
	Faversham, District	N. 1	1,198	1,188	1,084 15 0
				59	38 18 0
	Faversham	W. 1	420	323	253 17 6
	Ospringe	N. 2	276	217	168 9 6
	Painters Forstall, Ospringe	N. 2	74	69	50 11 0
43	**Fawkham:**				
	Fawkham, Mixed	N. 7	*54	56	†47 17 0
	Hartley and Longfield	N.	*		
66	**Folkestone (Borough):**				
	Christ Church	N.	*348	249	220 7 0
	Dover Road	Bd.	*634	709	631 17 0
	Folkestone	R.	125	61	44 7 0
	Folkestone	Bd.	278	253	231 10 6
	Folkestone		700	613	467 19 6
	North		213	115	78 13 6
	St. Ra		*575	415	371 7 6
	§St. M				

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	Kent—*cont.*			
65	Folkestone (Borough)—*cont.*			
	St. Peter's - - - N. 7	*293	231	158 10 0
	Sandgate - - - N. 7	*374	274	248 11 0
65	Folkestone (R.M.), U.D.:			
	Hawkinge - - - Bd. 6	80	56	†29 5 3
41	Foots Cray:			
	Foots Cray and Chislehurst - - - N. 6	252	198	140 17 6
	Sidcup, Infants - - N. 11	89	60	51 15 0
	Sidcup - - - - N. 11	196	180	158 10 0
	Fordcombe. See Penshurst.			
44	Frindsbury, E.M. - Bd. 6	399	282	251 16 0
	Frinstead. See Milstead.			
52	Frittenden - - N. 3	*210	133	126 6 0
46	Gillingham and Grange, U.D.:			
	Brompton - - - N. 8	*409	296	280 15 0
	Brompton, St. Aloysius - - - - R. 7	218	188	164 10 0
	Gillingham - - - N. 1	*678	598	521 10 0
	New Brompton - - N. 8	*901	880	814 12 6
	New Brompton - - W. 11	1,267	1,134	1,172 11 10
56	Godmersham - - N. 4	98	53	†51 5 6
63	Goodnestone - - N. 5	178	108	77 6 6
52	Goudhurst:			
	Goudhurst - - - Ch. 4	*303	263	248 8 0
	Kilndown, Christ Church - - - Ch. 4	165	70	65 10 6
	Kilndown Biseden, Infants - - - Ch. 4	56	24	14 7 0
	Winchethill - - - Ch. 4	90	72	†78 8 0
	Graine. See St. James, Isle of Grain.			
59	Graveney, U.D.:			
	Graveney - - - Bd. 2	70	57	47 14 6
43	Gravesend, U.D.:			
	Church Street - - Bd. 3	508	495	418 6 6
	Darnley Street - - B. 3	164	87	81 2 6
	Gravesend and Milton N. 3	*558	414	331 14 0
	Kempthorne Street, Higher Grade - - 3	441	291	338 0 6
	Milton, Christ Church N. 3	331	263	209 13 0
	Milton - - - Ch. 3	168	154	118 6 0
	Milton Road - - Bd. 3	460	441	377 16 0
	Milton, Trinity - - N. 3	318	295	243 13 0
	St. Andrew's Waterside Mission - - Ch. 3	67	49	35 10 6
	St. James' - - - N. 3	*370	380	332 10 0
	St. John's - - - R. 3	263	163	129 9 0
54	Great Chart - - Bd. 2	142	103	120 9 2
68	Great Mongeham - Ch. 6	78	44	16 0 0
	Greenhithe. See Swanscombe.			
	[illegible]*idge.* See Speld-			
	[illegible]M. - - N. 12	*84	34	26 12 0

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	Kent—*cont.*			
49	Hadlow - - - Bd. 3	*469	362	294 3 6
44	Halling - - - Bd. 12	319	235	200 4 1
48	Halstead - - - N. 6	119	110	90 1 6
	Ham Hill. See Birling.			
56	Harbledon - - - N. 7	*167	91	73 9 6
	Hardres. See Lower Hardres and Stelling.			
51	Harrietsham - - Ch. 3	*216	122	98 7 6
42	Hartley - - - N. 2	54	54	42 18 6
60	Hartlip, Endowed - N. 1	100	66	57 1 6
	Harty. See Isle of Harty.			
	Hawkenbury. See Headcorn.			
52	Hawkhurst:			
	Hawkhurst - - - N. 5	*372	228	193 15 6
	Highgate, Infants - N. 5	101	90	77 1 6
	Sir T. Dunk's, Endowed - - - 5	50	37	31 4 6
	Hawkinge. See Folkestone (E.M.), U.D.			
41	Hayes - - - - N. 11	215	125	121 18 6
51	Headcorn:			
	Hawkenbury - - N.	*		
	Headcorn - - - Bd. 5	266	216	175 3 6
	New Headcorn - - N.	*		
58	Herne:			
	Herne Bay - - - Bd. 4	366	305	249 5 6
	Herne - - - - N. 7	*208	157	125 7 6
59	Hernhill - - - Ch. 2	*144	140	126 2 6
48	Hever:			
	Edenbridge, Four Elms - - - - R. 11	57	45	31 9 6
	Hever - - - - N. 5	73	51	43 6 6
	Markbeech - - - Ch. 5	64	37	29 15 6
44	Higham - - - N. 2	*256	244	213 9 6
	Highgate. See Hawkhurst.			
53	High Halden - - P. 3	107	68	54 7 6
45	High Halstow - - N. 7	*166	61	49 11 6
	Hildenborough. See Tonbridge, E.M.			
58	Hoath - - - - Ch. 5	87	63	45 5 6
51	Hollingbourn - - Bd 6	160	109	92 14 6
	Hoo St. Mary. See St. Mary (Hoo).			
45	Hoo St. Werburgh:			
	Hoo - - - - N.	*		
	Hoo St. Werburgh - Bd. 7	295	196	138 17 6
49	Horsmonden:			
	All Saints' - - - Ch. 3	86	86	34 4 6
	Horsmonden - - Ch. 3	176	128	100 14 6

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Kent—*cont.*			
Horton Kirby - - N. 2	*185	150	116 6 0
Hothfield, Charity - 4	166	118	103 6 0
Hougham. *See also* Dover (Borough):			
Hougham - - - N. 12	*101	48	38 4 0
Hucking:			
Bicknor and Hucking N. 5	*103	41	×44 15 0
Hunton - - - N. 2	127	125	95 5 6
Hythe (Borough):			
Hythe - - - N. 2	471	440	377 9 0
Seabrook - - Ch. 6	123	60	37 16 6
Ickham - - - Ch. 5	*135	81	52 3 0
Ide Hill. See Sundridge.			
Ightham - - Bd. 11	206	150	134 12 6
Isle of Elmley - - N. 7	94	44	×48 5 0
Isle of Harty:			
Harty - - - Ch. 7	61	35	×‡54 14 6
Iwade - - - N. 7	71	45	†‡43 9 3
Kemsing - - - N. 12	163	139	100 11 6
Kennington - - N. 2	*240	153	137 13 6
Keston - - - N. 6	*141	103	96 3 6
Kilndown. See Goudhurst.			
Kingsdown (Dartford Union):			
Kingsdown - - N. 7	*73	43	44 10 0
Kingsdown (Dover Union). See Ringwould.			
Kingsnorth - - N. 3	[redacted]	62	45 6 0
Knockholt - - N. 5	*150	115	87 0 0
Laddingford. See Yalding.			
Lamberhurst:			
Bayham Abbey - Ch. 6	102	74	66 4 0
Lamberhurst - - N. 8	*308	209	168 18 6
Lamorbey. See Bexley.			
Langley - - - N. 4	73	73	58 3 6
Langton. See Speldhurst, R.M.			
Leeds:			
Leeds and Broomfield Ch. 3	176	139	119 5 6
Leigh, Denominational 4	272	167	135 13 6
Lenham:			
Lenham - - Bd. 4	*207	151	133 11 6
Platt's Heath - Bd. 4	69	66	54 15 6
Leybourne:			
Holme End - - N. 4	92	54	49 19 0
Leybourne - - Ch. 4	42	20	×31 10 0
Leysdown - - Ch. 7	74	38	†‡47 15 0

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	Kent—*cont.*			
	Leywood. See Luddesdown.			
59	Linstead - - - Bd. 2	202	171	151 5 6
50	Linton - - - - N. 2	167	123	97 19 0
56	Littlebourn - - N. 5	*148	139	105 19 0
54	Little Chart - - N. 4	*87	50	†‡38 3 0
42	Longfield - - - N. 2	110	61	53 15 6
50	Loose - - - - N. 5	*275	190	178 1 6
60	Lower Halstow - Bd. 1	169	153	140 14 0
56	Lower Hardres - N. 5	*88	73	†68 15 6
59	Luddenham - - N. 2	98	74	57 15 0
44	Luddesdown:			
	Leywood - - - N. 6	76	26	†‡39 3 0
	Luddesdown - - N. 6	89	30	†31 14 0
	Luton. See Chatham (Borough).			
66	Lydd:			
	Dungeness - - Bd. 6	74	41	×45 12 6
	Lydd - - - - Bd. 6	*328	277	256 16 0
64	Lydden - - - N. 12	*40	29	×‡49 13 6
65	Lyminge - - - N. 6	*133	89	51 14 0
65	Lympne - - - N. 3	*99	80	‡82 13 0
50	Maidstone (Borough):			
	All Saints' - - - N. 6	*622	510	415 0 0
	Heath - - - - N. 3	*236	174	131 11 0
	Maidstone, Boys - - B.	*		
	Maidstone - - - B. 6	206	140	107 16 0
	Maidstone - - - R. 11	160	58	43 10 0
	Maidstone - - - W. 6	279	195	157 4 6
	Padsole - - - - N. 6	*200	141	104 18 8
	St. Faith's - - - N. 6	*402	268	256 6 6
	St. James' - - - Ch. 6	351	297	242 2 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 6	*1,015	845	730 7 6
	St. Peter's - - - N. 3	*779	715	625 12 6
	St. Philip's - - - N. 6	*323	219	190 13 6
	Sir C. Booth's Trust, Evening - - -	—	39	18 18 0
	Tovil, St. Stephen's - N. 11	*221	174	158 5 6
	Trinity - - - - N. 6	*608	424	389 11 1
	Willington - - - N. 6	102	83	62 14 0
60	Marden:			
	Marden, District - - N. 2	67	33	22 16 6
	Marden - - - N. 2	*298	254 / 20	232 8 0 / 17 6 0
62	Margate, U.D.:			
	New Cross Street - Bd. 4	*630	433	351 5 0
	St. John's - - - N. 4	*585	575	503 2 0
	The Dane - - - 4	653	399	349 2 6
	Trinity - - - - N. 4	*566	335	326 10 0
	Westgate, St. James' - Ch. 4	*200	121	91 11 0
	Markbeach. See Hever.			
44	Meopham:			
	Culverstone Green - Ch. 6	117	56	48 14 0
	Meopham - - - N. 6	*146	122	118 9 6

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	Kent—cont.					
47	MERSEWORTH, U.D.:					
	Mersewortb -	Bd. 11	168			
55	MERSHAM - - -	Bd. 9	129	126	114 10	0
60	MILSTEAD					
	Frinstead and Milstead - - - -	Ch. 2	154	69	†176 19	0
	Milton. See GRAVESEND, U.D.					
60	MILTON - NEXT - SITTINGBOURNE:					
	Grovehurst - - -	Bd. 12	72	36	26 9	0
	Milton - - - -	Bd. 12	*739	491	430 15	6
	Milton, St. Paul's, Infants - - - -	12	91	63	45 13	6
62	MINSTER:					
	Minster - - -	N. 3	*280	197	142 19	0
	Westgate, St. Saviour's	N. 4	150	142	117 9	0
61	MINSTER-IN-SHEPPEY:					
	Blue Town, Sheerness	Bd. 6	285	270	231 16	0
	Marine Town - -	Bd. 6	286	258	221 6	0
	Mile Town - - -	Bd. 6	717	685	622 8	6
	Sheerness - - -	B.	*			
	Sheerness, Hope Street	Bd. 6	143	74	91 11	6
	Sheerness, St. Henry and St. Elizabeth -	R. 6	99	53	45 5	6
	Sheerness, Trinity -	N. 6	*765	470	[illegible]	6
	Sheerness - - -	W. 6	639	460	383 8	0
	Village - - - -	Bd. 6	181	139	120 15	6
55	MOLASH - - - -	N. 4	59	46	†‡56 16	0
62	MONKTON - - -	N. 4	*104	66	46 16	0
28	MOTTINGHAM - -	Bd. 4	167	145	118 16	0
60	MURSTON - - -	N. 1	*421	420	367 10	0
50	NETTLESTEAD - -	N. 2	*146	75	[illegible]	0
66	NEWCHURCH - -	N. 6	*60	49	‡48 2	10
53	NEWENDEN - - -	5	81	29	×‡49 10	6
	New Hythe. See EAST MALLING.					
60	NEWINGTON (MILTON UNION):					
	Newington - - -	N. 12	*159	143	109 2	0
65	NEWINGTON NEXT HYTHE -	N. 3	*112	77	‡39 16	10
66	NEW ROMNEY (BOROUGH):					
	New Romney -	N. 6	*290	240	[illegible]	5
				15	6 10	0
63	NONNINGTON - -	Ch. 5	190	118	[illegible]	0
63	NORTHBOURNE:					
	St. Augustine's -	N. 6	*217	141	117 6	0
41	NORTH CRAY - -	N. 4	64	37	21 1	0
44	NORTHFLEET:					
	Northfleet - -	B. 4	102	100	88 0	0
	Northfleet Lawn -	Bd. 4	1,043	613	537 9	6
	Northfleet - - -	N. 4	*440	436	381 10	0
	Northfleet - - -	R. 4	125	123	93 13	0
	Saints' - - -	N. 4	247	240	194 7	0
	Rosherville, St. Mark's	N. 4	351	495	324 1	6
59	NORTON - - -	Ch. 2	57	34	25 11	
47	OFFHAM - - -	Bd. 4	80	65	57 10	
55	ORLESTONE, U.D.:					
	Orlestone - - -	Bd. 3	167	108	94 4	
	Warehorne - - -	Bd. 3	120	91	68 10	
41	ORPINGTON:					
	Chislehurst Road -	Bd. 4	300	226	277 1	
	Wellington Road -	Bd. 4	250	214	196 0	
	Ospringe. See FAVERSHAM (BOROUGH).					
46	OTFORD:					
48	Dunton Green - -	2	93	98	62 11	
46	Otford - - - -	Ch. 1	*144	161	70 4	
50	OTHAM - - - -	N. 5	118	58	237 10	
51	OTTERDEN - - -	Ch. 5	35	28	×25 0	
	Painters Forstall, Ospringe. See FAVERSHAM (BOROUGH).					
49	PEMBURY - - -	Bd. 6	331	272	262 9	
49	PENSHURST:					
	Fordcombe - - -	N. 3	*169	117	108 1	
	Penshurst - - -	N. 3	282	135	123 4	
	Perry Street. See NORTHFLEET.					
56	PETHAM - - - -	N. 5	*158	66	70 15	
	Plaistow. See BROMLEY.					
	Platt. See WROTHAM.					
	Plaxtol. See WROTHAM.					
54	PLUCKLEY AND PEVINGTON:					
	Pluckley - - -	N. 3	*215	142	114 5	
59	PRESTON NEXT FAVERSHAM, U.D.:					
	Preston next Faversham - - -	Bd. 1	582	483	467 4	
63	PRESTON NEXT WINGHAM - - - -	N. 3	*114	84	86 15	
61	QUEENBOROUGH (BOROUGH):					
	Queenborough - -	Bd. 6	*369	226	166 1	
60	RAINHAM:					
	Lower, Infants - -	1	89	40	25 19	
	Rainham - - -	N. 1	*669	472	413 1	
				20	12 1	
68	RAMSGATE (BOROUGH):					
	Christ Church - -	N. 3	*750	386	354 4	
	Ellington, Girls and Infants - - -	3	900	288	154 13	
	St. Augustine - -	R. 3	110	82	69 1	
	St. George's - -	N. 3	*2,129	1,277	1,305 1	
	St. Lawrence, Infants	N. 3	148	89	70 0	
	St. Lawrence - -	N. 3	*140	132	120 1	

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Kent—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Ramsgate (Borough)—*cont.*			
St. Lawrence, Trinity Ch. 3	*297	283	230 18 6
‖St. Luke's - - - N. 3	277	215	161 14 6
Thornton Road - - N. 3	150	75	53 7 0
RECULVER - - - Ch. 5	72	37	†37 16 6
RINGWOULD:			
Kingsdown - - - P. 6	*117	87	89 16 0
Ringwould - - - P. 6	*118	90	94 6 0
RIPPLE, U.D.:			
Ripple - - - - Bd. 3	65	44	35 2 0
RIVER - - - - Bd. 12	103	106	80 14 6
Riverhead. See SEVENOAKS.			
ROCHESTER (BOROUGH):			
Borstal - - - N. 7	226	229	173 0 0
St. Margaret-next-Rochester - - - N. 7	*463	429	375 7 6
		12	3 12 0
St. Nicholas - - N. 7	*401	367	306 13 6
St. Peter's, Delce, Infants - - - N. 7	144	159	115 5 6
St. Peter's - - - N. 7	472	334	283 10 0
Strood - - - Bd. 11	659	738	645 15 0
		24	11 6 0
Strood - - - N. 1	*602	601	525 17 6
Strood, St. Mary - N. 1	*479	469	410 5 0
Troy Town - - - Bd. 7	633	756	759 3 0
		25	9 16 0
RODMERSHAM - - N. 1	99	77	‡66 17 0
ROLVENDEN - - - N. 5	*232	151	132 4 0
		12	6 8 0
Romney Marsh. See ST. MARY-THE-VIRGIN.			
Romney. See NEW ROMNEY.			
Rosherville. See NORTHFLEET.			
RUCKINGE - - - N. 3	99	34	24 12 0
Rusthall. See TUNBRIDGE WELLS (BOROUGH) AND SPELDHURST.			
RYARSH - - - N. 2	94	70	53 18 0
ST. JAMES, ISLE OF GRAIN - - - - N. 7	117	65	45 13 0
ST. LAWRENCE, E.M.:			
Manstone - - - Ch. 3	131	78	27 13 0
ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE:			
St. Margaret at Cliffe cum West Cliffe - N. 12	*173	95	70 6 6
St. Margaret-next-Rochester. See ROCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
ST. MARY CRAY:			
St. Mary Cray Institute 4	229	126	94 7 0
St. Mary Cray - - N. 4	*253	238	222 11 6
St. Mary Cray - - R. 4	159	64	49 12 0
ST. MARY HOO - - N. 7	54	53	†49 10 6

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	Kent—*cont.*			£ s. d.
66	ST. MARY-THE-VIRGIN: Romney Marsh, St. Mary's - - - N. 6	*57	32	×‡49 2 0
62	ST. NICHOLAS AT WADE N. 4	*160	94	69 9 0
41	ST. PAUL'S CRAY - N. 3	*108	72	59 18 0
62	ST. PETER, E.M.:			
	Broadstairs - - - N. 4	*530	240	214 4 6
	Broadstairs, St. Mary's Home - - - 4	420	177	177 7 0
	Orphans Home - - 4	95	59	51 12 6
	Reading Street, Infants 4	58	40	33 0 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 4	*383	240	227 17 0
58	ST. STEPHEN, E.M. - Bd. 7	*148	106	82 16 0
65	SALTWOOD - - - N. 3	*170	107	96 6 0
	Sandgate. See FOLKESTONE (BOROUGH).			
52	SANDHURST:			
	Sandhurst - - - B. 5	145	75	52 6 10
	Sandhurst - - - Ch 5	184	134	103 3 0
63	SANDWICH, U.D.:			
	Sandwich - - - Bd. 6	458	455	406 6 0
	Seabrook. See HYTHE (BOROUGH).			
48	SEAL:			
	St. Lawrence - - Ch. 11	137	115	85 19 0
	Seal - - - - N. 12	*288	175	156 11 6
	Underriver - - - N. 11	49	38	†‡48 8 0
	Seasalter. See WHITSTABLE AND SEASALTER, U.D.			
59	SELLING - - - N. 2	*137	138	109 18 0
65	SELLINGE - - - Bd. 3	181	98	70 11 6
48	SEVENOAKS:			
	Lady Boswell's - - 1	328	192	164 16 0
	Riverhead, Earl Amherst's - - - 12	167	133	116 6 6
	St. John's - - - N. 8	*350	209	179 8 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 11	159	27	23 11 0
	Sevenoaks - - - Bd. 8	348	328	‡304 14 0
	Sevenoaks, Infants - Ch. 1	197	136	92 12 6
	Weald - - - - Bd. 12	164	100	85 1 0
	Weald, Infant - - Bd. 12	89	51	38 5 0
54	SHADOXHURST - - N. 3	*59	35	×42 4 0
	Sheerness. See MINSTER-IN-SHEPPEY.			
59	SHELDWICH: Leys - - - - N. 2	238	115	98 5 6
47	SHIPBOURNE - - - N. 8	*173	104	103 11 6
63	§SHOLDEN - - - N. 6	93	60	48 8 0
48	SHORE HAM: Shoreham, Infants - - 10	81	66	49 10 0

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	Kent—*cont.*			
48	Shoreham—*cont.*			
	Shoreham - - - P. 12	194	96	75 14 0
44	SHORNE - - - Ch. 12	*161	133	106 19 0
64	SIBERTSWOLD - - N. 12	*94	90	70 1 0
	Sidcup. See FOOTS CRAY.			
	Sissinghurst. See CRANBROOK.			
60	SITTINGBOURNE:			
	Holy Trinity - - N. 12	*429	377	290 11 8
	Holy Trinity, Pembury Street, Infants N. 12	116	105	76 2 6
	St. Michael's - - N. 12	*397	462	377 13 0
	St. Michael's Mission, Infants - - - Ch. 12	220	124	93 0 0
	Sittingbourne - - W. 12	410	396	318 4 6
	Smallhythe. See TENTERDEN (BOROUGH).			
54	SMARDEN - - - Bd. 3	*163	153	143 11 6
55	SMEETH - - - Bd. 2	*154	105	89 13 6
47	SNODLAND:			
	Snodland - - - B. 2	530	462	429 14 6
	Snodland - - - N. 11	*380	330	283 17 0
	Southborough. See TONBRIDGE, E.M.			
42	SOUTHFLEET - - Ch. 2	115	132	102 15 6
49	SPELDHURST, E.M.:			
	Groombridge - - N. 3	*114	38	30 2 0
	Langton - - - Ch. 3	141	83	79 1 6
	Rusthall, Workhouse Lane - - - N. 6	194	140	110 0 0
	Speldhurst - - - N. 3	*260	160	132 13 0
59	STALISFIELD - - Bd. 2	62	44	31 16 0
65	STANDFORD - - - N. 3	*96	57	†‡60 11 0
47	STANSTEAD - - - Ch. 4	91	53	41 10 0
63	STAPLE NEXT WINGHAM:			
	Staple - - - - N. 5	*85	73	54 10 6
50	STAPLEHURST - - Bd. 5	303	292 16	209 11 6 8 10 0
56	STELLING:			
	Upper Hardres and Stelling, Endowed - 5	173	163	85 14 6
51	STOCKBURY - - - N. 4	*116	76	72 9 0
45	STOKE, U.D.:			
	Stoke and Allhallows Bd. 7	166	137	97 5 0
42	STONE NEAR DARTFORD:			
	Stone - - - - Ch. 5	*270	261	263 7 6
	Stone St. Michael's - Ch. 5	115	80	66 9 6
53	STONE NEXT TENTERDEN:			
	Stone in Oxney - - N. 6	*88	52	‡54 1 0
63	STOURMOUTH - - N. 3	*55	43	32 6 6
45	STOUTING - - - N. 3	*47	40	†‡51 15 0

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	Kent—*cont.*			
	Strood. See ROCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
58	STURRY - - - N. 7	*201	193	
46	SUNDRIDGE:			
	Ide Hill - - - Ch. 12	226	136	
	Sundridge - - - N. 12	*112	91	
42	SUTTON-AT-HONE:			
	Hextable, Infants - Ch. 4	126	92	
	Sutton-at-Hone - - N. 2	*196	151	
	Swanley Junction, Infants - - - - Ch. 4	100	64	
	Swanley, St. Paul's - N. 2	156	142	
51	SUTTON VALENCE:			
	Sutton Valence - - B. 5	153	43	
	Sutton Valence - - N. 5	*214	85	
58	SWALECLIFFE - - N. 7	99	71	
	Swanley. See SUTTON-AT-HONE.			
42	SWANSCOMBE:			
	Greenhithe, Galley Hill B. 4	469	407	
	Greenhithe - - - N. 5	345	255	
	Swanscombe - - N. 1	254	221	
63	SWINGFIELD:			
	Minnis - - - - N. 6	*		
	Wootton and Denton	*135	81	
	Temple Ewell. See EWELL.			
53	TENTERDEN (BOROUGH):			
	Ebony - - - - N. 6	40	32	
	St. Michael's - - N. 5	*113	82	
	Smallhythe, St. John's N. 5	*72	36	
	Tenterden - - - B. 5	141	64	
	Tenterden - - - N. 5	*372	268	
50	TESTON - - - - N. 2	120	80	
59	TEYNHAM - - - P. 2	*429	290	
	Thanet. See ST. PETER, E.M.			
56	THANINGTON, E.M. - Ch. 7	37	30	
59	THROWLEY - - - N. 2	*115	103	
51	THURNHAM - - - N. 3	116	73	
63	TILMANSTONE - - Ch. 12	87	63	
49	TONBRIDGE, E.M.:			
	Hildenborough - - N. 8	*200	178	
	St. Stephen's - - N. 7	*761	660	
	Southborough - - N. 7	*965	622	
	Southborough, High Brooms - - - N. 7	118	139 17	
	Tonbridge - - - N. 7	*610	515	
	Tonbridge - - - W. 6	280	254	
	Tovil. See MAIDSTONE (BOROUGH).			
	TROTTISCLIFFE - N. 5	*	51	

	Kent—*cont.*					£	s.	d.
	TUNBRIDGE WELLS, (BOROUGH):							
	Basinghall, Infants	N.	5	306	241	204	17	0
	Christ Church	Ch.	6	285	150	136	19	0
	Down Lane	Ch.	6	135	172	131	12	4
	§King Charles		5	*310	221	226	10	6
	Grosvenor United	B.	6	217	171	150	16	0
	§Mount Ephraim, Middle Grade		7	345	127	122	5	0
	Ruthall	N.	6	325	247	214	1	8
	St. Augustine	R.	6	252	161	126	17	6
	St. Barnabas	Ch.	7	309	180	126	12	6
	St. James'	N.	6	*696	658	613	3	6
	St. John's	Ch.	6	*247	228 31	233 12	3 6	0 0
	St. Mark's	Ch.	6	251	176	164	0	6
	St. Peter's, Boys	Ch.	6	156	145	143	12	6
	St. Peter's, Girls and Infants	Ch.	6	247	203	170	6	0
	Trinity	N.	5	341	156	178	12	0
	§Tunbridge Wells, Girls and Infants	N.	5	189	73	61	18	6
	Vale Royal	W.	7	261	79	66	18	6
	Varney Street		5	156	83	45	6	3
	Victoria	N.	5	253	196	196	2	6
	TUNSTALL	Ch.	1	44	39	†‡42	15	0
	ULCOMBE	Ch.	5	101	71	‡70	4	6
	Underriver. See SEAL.							
	UPCHURCH	N.	1	*296	208	166	17	0
	WALMER:							
	Walmer	N.	6	*404	302	263	4	6
	Walmer	R.	6	105	19	16	3	0
	WALTHAM	Bd.	5	106	89	90	6	6
	WATERINGBURY	N.	2	278	186	159	17	0
	Weald. See SEVENOAKS.							
	Weavering. See BOXLEY.							
	WESTERHAM:							
	Crockham	Ch.	4	113	70	55	18	0
	Westerham	N.	1	*421	294	196	2	0
	WEST FARLEIGH	N.	2	82	76	51	13	0
	Westgate. See MARGATE, U.D., and MINSTER.							
	WEST MALLING:							
	West Malling, Boys	N.	3	*132	107	101	13	0
	West Malling, Girls and Infants	N.	3	*237	181	149	12	6
	Westmarsh. See ASH NEXT SANDWICH.							
	WEST PECKHAM:							
	West Peckham and Oxenhoth	P	3	68	68	174	15	0
	WESTWELL	N.	4	75	48	35	3	0
	WEST WICKHAM	N.	11	262	160	137	13	0
58	WHITSTABLE AND SEASALTER, U.D.							
	Albert Street	Bd.	8	151	57	41	6	6
	St. Peter's, Harbour Place, Infants	N.	7	101	73	59	5	0
	Seasalter, St. Alphage	N.	8	291	175	139	7	6
	Whitstable and Seasalter, Charity	N.	8	434	344	346	3	0
	Whitstable	Bd.	8	474	379	310	7	6
56	WICKHAMBREUX	N.	5	116	74	58	10	0
55	WILLESBOROUGH	Bd.	2	*465	322	263	4	0
	Willington. See MAIDSTONE (BOROUGH).							
42	WILMINGTON	Bd.	2	*223	183	136	4	6
	Winchethill. See GOUDHURST.							
63	WINGHAM	N.	5	296	170	134	13	0
53	WITTERSHAM	N.	5	*222	123	100	16	0
56	WOMENSWOULD: Wymynswold	N.	5	100	45	33	12	0
53	WOODCHURCH	N.	5	*193	133	104	18	6
63	WOODNESBOROUGH	N.	6	*129	110	85	14	6
51	WORMSHILL	N.	6	62	19	×‡29	7	6
63	WORTH	Bd.	6	106	63	59	18	6
47	WOULDHAM	N.	3	311	290	245	0	0
47	WROTHAM:							
	Borough Green	N.	3	94	48	39	12	0
	Platt, St. Mary	N.	3	*206	198 23	160 15	11 18	0 0
	Plaxtol	N.	5	*190	159	146	19	0
	Wrotham	N.	3	*202	167 10	129 5	0 8	2 0
55	WYE, U.D.:							
	Brook	Bd.	2	70	40	×‡30	9	0
	Grammar, Infants	Bd.	2	76	64	46	8	0
	Lady J. Thornhill's, Endowed	N.	2	173	108	94	14	0
	Wymynswold. See WOMENSWOULD.							
50	YALDING:							
	Laddingford, Girls and Infants	N.	2	94	64	45	1	6
	St. Margaret's	N.	2	*116	116	106	11	6
	Yalding	N.	2	*385	184	171	5	0

LANCASHIRE.

	Abbeystead. See OVER WYRESDALE.							
458	ABRAM: Abram, Abram Colliery, Mixed	Ch.						

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
471	ACCRINGTON (BOROUGH):			
	Abbey Street - - W. 10	561	142	129 3 0
	Antley - - - - W. 10	550	356	360 17 10
	Baxenden - - - N. 10	678	227	237 17 6
	Benjamin Hargreaves N. 10	876	106	79 10 0
	Cambridge Street - W. 9	425	280	257 5 0
	Christ Church - - N. 10	*432	181	164 6 0
	Co-operative Society's, Evening - - -	—	50	26 18 0
	Green Haworth - - Ch. 9	*184	96	80 2 6
			17	6 16 0
	Hannah Street, Infants - - - - W. 10	221	124	93 0 0
	New Jerusalem - - B. 10	872	337	366 1 6
	St. Andrew's, Hyndburn Street - - N. 9	357	206	201 15 0
	St. James' - - N. 10	*648	175	160 13 0
	St. John's - - - N. 10	*590	501	466 7 6
	St. Mary Magdalene - N. 11	418	166	131 10 6
	St. Oswald's - - - R. 10	726	405	378 17 6
	St. Peter's - - - N. 10	780	538	503 19 2
	Union Street - - W. 10	604	200	194 3 0
	Willow Street - - 10	795	665	757 8 0
			88	37 12 0
	Woodnook, Baptist - 10	489	463	499 10 6
			40	22 12 0
	Woodnook, St. Mary's Ch. 11	265	143	138 1 0
475	ADLINGTON:			
	Adlington - - - Ch. 10	*510	404	415 12 2
	Adlington, Christ Church, Branch, Infants - - - - 10	173	73	63 1 0
	Adlington, Congregational - - - 10	325	233	214 7 6
	Admarsh. See BLEASDALE.			
	Affetside. See TOTTINGTON LOWER END.			
	Aigburth. See GARSTON.			
473	AIGHTON, BAILEY, AND CHAIGLEY:			
	Chaigley, Endowed Free - - - - 6	56	26	×33 13 0
	Hurst Green - - N.	*		
	Hurst Green - - R. 6	330	126	124 2 6
	Hurst Green, St. John's - - - Ch. 6	91	23	22 0 6
	Ainsdale. See FORMBY.			
462	AINSWORTH - - - N. 6	*315	209	184 0 0
455	AINTREE, Village - - 3	180	148	89 0 0
481	ALDINGHAM:			
	Aldingham - - - P. 6	75	59	50 4 6
	Dendron - - - N. 6	*207	84	72 9 0
455	ALLERTON - - - Ch. 11	142	48	39 18 0
	Allithwaite. See LOWER ALLITHWAITE.			
476	ALSTON:			
	Alston Lane - - - R. 5	128	48	41 18 0
	Longridge, R. Smith's, Boys - - - Ch. 10	289	134	153 13 6

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
457	ALTCAR - - - - N. 1	151	50	
472	ALTHAM - - - - N. 11	100	34	
475	ANDERTON, St. Joseph's R. 10	*247	118	
	Appleton. See WIDNES (BOROUGH).			
	Ardwick. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
480	ARKHOLME-WITH-CAWOOD:			
	Arkholme - - - N. 5	69	69	
458 & 459	ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD:			
	Ashton-in-Makerfield B. 6	709	329	
	Ashton-in-Makerfield R. 6	494	367	
	Ashton - le - Willows Rectory - - - Ch. 6	*396	338	
	Park Lane - - - R. 6	151	69	
	Park Lane, Undenominational - - 6	180	159	
	St. Peter's Mission - Ch. 6	301	268	
			45	
	St. Thomas' - - - N. 6	*448	388	
	Stubshaw Cross - - Ch. 6	498	435	
	Ashton - on - Ribble. See PRESTON (BOROUGH).			
	Ashton. See PRESTON (BOROUGH).			
	Ashton - le - Willows. See ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.			
468	ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (BOROUGH):			
	Albion - - - - B. 7	1,363	703	
	Ashton-under-Lyne - P. 10	*1,145	740	
			135	
	Charlestown, Independent - - - 3	469	289	
	Christ Church - - N. 10	*563	399	
	Christ Church, Central, Juvenile and Infants N. 2	568	349	
	Holy Trinity - - N. 3	648	357	
	Mechanics' Institution, Evening - -	—	17	
	New Jerusalem - - B. 1	221	196	
	Ryecroft - - - B. 7	699	474	
			77	
	St. Ann's - - - R. 6	948	246	
	St. James' - - - N. 16	*698	299	
	St. Mary's - - - R. 12	444	382	
	St. Peter's, Victoria Street - - - N. 10	554	277	
	St. Peter's, Welbeck Street - - - N. 10	*733	415	
	Trafalgar Square - 1	836	446	
			39	
468	ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, R.M.:			
	Audenshaw - - - B. 6	285	171	
	Audenshaw - - - N. 3	*488	196	
	Audenshaw, St. Stephen's Branch, Hooley Hill - - Ch. 6	306	189	
	Bardsley - - - N. 5	*335	232	
	Christ Church (Littlemoss Branch) - - Ch. 2	*127	70	
	Christ Church (Waterloo Branch) - - Ch. 6	425	239	

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Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Ashton-under-Lyne, E.M.—*cont.*			
Hey Lees, St. John's - N. 7	716	171	155 16 0
Hooley Hill - - - B. 4	377	194	180 13 0
		13	6 8 0
Hooley Hill - - - W. 6	584	200	181 19 0
Hurst - - - - B. 7	622	366	312 3 6
Hurst Brook, St. James' - - - N. 11	*401	246	211 19 0
Hurst - - - - N. 3	*555	270	230 1 6
Knoll's Lane (Leesfield) - - - Ch. 5	152	61	62 16 0
Lees (Oldham) - - R. 4	291	114	90 4 0
Lees, Zion Methodist New Connexion - 3	538	266	261 9 1
Leesfield - - - Ch. 5	509	335	288 19 0
Leesfield Park Bridge Works - - - 5	169	82	70 11 0
Waterloo, Methodist New Connexion - 1	364	214	183 8 6
		81	45 18 0
Woodhouses - - B. 3	260	110	108 7 6
Woodhouses - - N. 5	251	91	89 7 6
ASHWORTH, St. James' Ch. 7	100	17	×28 14 0
Askam-in-Furness. See DALTON-IN-FURNESS.			
ASPULL:			
Aspull - - - - N. 3	256	172	151 13 0
Aspull - - - - B. 4	336	133	123 13 0
Aspull - - - - W. 4	276	244	220 12 2
Holy Family - - R. 3	180	118	86 16 0
St. Elizabeth - - Ch. 4	232	167	147 0 0
		9	5 4 0
St. John Baptist - N. 3	617	575	503 2 6
		34	18 18 0
Withington Lane - N. 3	106	51	51 0 0
ASTLEY:			
Astley, Infants - - N. 4	102	56	42 0 0
Astley - - - - N. 4	*394	290	267 10 0
Astley Bridge. See SHARPLES.			
ATHERTON:			
Atherton - - - N. 3	*729	533	490 0 0
Bag Lane - - - N. 3	*125	106	92 4 6
Bolton Road - - N. 3	*246	232	236 1 7
Chowbent - - - B. 3	543	365	338 12 6
§Higher Grade Girls, Mixed - - - 3	186	54	54 14 0
Hindsford - - - Ch. 3	274	276	253 9 0
Howe Bridge - - Ch. 3	526	348	315 0 0
Laburnum Street, Infants - - - - Ch. 3	297	140	121 0 0
St. Richard's - - R. 3	174	127	110 10 0
Tyldesley, St. James - R. 3	383	248	225 15 0
Audenshaw. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, E.M.			
AUGHTON:			
Aughton, Christ Church - - - - 4	269	188	179 7 0
Aughton - - - P. 4	306	183	168 4 6
Aughton - - - R. 4	88	61	56 7 0
Aulthurstside. See WEST BROUGHTON.			

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
470 & 471	BACUP (BOROUGH):			
	Bacup - - - - W. 2	*1,028	572	619 16 7
	Britannia - - - W. 12	259	166	154 7 6
	Christ Church - - N. 3	*215	197	166 13 0
	Doals - - - - Ed. 4	234	83	65 11 2
	Heald - - - - W. 3	314	92	96 6 8
	Mechanics' Institute - 1	289	162	141 6 6
			91	64 4 0
	St. Joseph's - - - R. 4	225	108	76 6 0
	St. Mary - - - R. 4	262	155	157 15 6
	Sharneyford - - Bd. 6	202	55	55 1 6
477	Stacksteads - - - W. 4	357	205	219 19 6
470	Stubbylee, St. Saviour's Ch. 4	629	281	271 5 0
471	Tunstead - - - - N. 4	*710	378	395 19 0
			36	16 12 0
470	Waterbarn - - - B. 4	586	169	142 1 0
	Wesley Place - - W. 3	459	243	259 12 0
	Bagslate. See SPOTLAND, E.M.			
474	BALDERSTON:			
	Balderston - - - Ch. 5	169	75	81 15 0
	Mellor Brook - - N. 5	*117	30	22 10 0
	Balderstone. See ROCHDALE (BOROUGH).			
	Bamber Bridge. See WALTON-LE-DALE.			
	Bamford. See HEYWOOD (BOROUGH).			
	Banks. See NORTH MEOLS.			
	Bardsea. See URSWICK.			
	Bardsley. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, E.M.			
478	BARNACRE-WITH-BONDS:			
	Garstang - - - - R. 3	*180	142	125 6 1
	Barrow. See WISWELL.			
472	BARROWFORD, U.D.:			
	Barrowford - - - Bd. 11	348	206	216 4 0
			59	18 0 0
	Barrowford - - - N. 3	*446	158	144 10 0
	Blacko - - - - Bd. 11	193	82	94 3 0
	Church Street, Infants Bd. 11	234	158	136 6 0
	Reedyford - - - W. 5	277	179	153 10 6
482	BARROW-IN-FURNESS (BOROUGH):			
	Barrow Island - - Bd. 10	1,250	1,093	957 5 0
	Cambridge Street - Bd. 10	628	462	429 7 6
	Dalton Road - - W. 11	545	472	445 5 1
	Hawcoat - - - Bd. 10	122	74	64 18 0
	Higher Grade - - Bd. 10	660	397	498 8 6
	Higher Grade - - Bd. 7	—	375	347 7 4
	Holker Street - - Bd. 10	1,097	971	992 4 0
	Newbarns and Hawcoat - - - - Ch. 11	278	150	142 12 0
	Oxford Street - - Bd. 11	767	468	569 6 0
	Preston Street - - B. 11	469	220	182 1 0
	Rawlinson Street - Bd. 10	1,065	966	965 1 0
	Roa Island - - - Bd. 10	187	48	184 2 0
			382	303 18 0
	Roose - - - - - N. 11	998	20	11 4 0
	St. - - - - - N. 11	—	409	369 388 17 0
	St. - - - - -		276	196 172 11 0

Scores, lines

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average		
	Lancashire—*cont.*				
462	Barrow-in-Furness (Borough) —*cont.*				
	St. Mary - - - R. 11	*327	247	741 2 6	
			83	13 18 0	
	St. Patrick - - - R. 11	231	137	113 19 0	
	Thwaite Street - - Bd. 9	1,151	706	746 10 6	
	Walney - - - Bd. 10	74	56	†176 14 0	
476	Barton (Preston Union): Barton (Preston) - Ch. 10	86	40	36 18 1	
465	Barton-upon-Irwell, R.M. *See also* Eccles (Borough):				
	Barton-upon-Irwell - N. 6	*271	189	161 4 0	
			8	3 0 0	
	Cadishead - - - W. 6	304	285	241 5 0	
	Irlam, Cadishead - N. 6	170	47	21 0 0	
	Irlam, Endowed - -	228	185	160 8 0	
	Irlam - - - - W. 3	190	95	67 15 6	
	Patricroft (Infant department is in Eccles) (Borough) - - N. 7	859	613	620 14 5	
	Baxenden. See Accrington (Borough) and Haslingden (Borough).				
460	Bedford:				
	Bedford - - - N. 5	*963	405	407 1 4	
	Bedford - - - W. 5	713	296	285 1 0	
	Butts - - - - Ch. 5	527	260	220 6 6	
	St. Joseph's - - - R. 5	963	550	551 19 10	
	Bells Green. See Ince-in-Makerfield.				
	Belmont. See Sharples.				
	Belthorn. See Yate and Pickup Bank.				
	Bessee-o'-th'-Barn. See Pilkington.				
457	Bickerstaffe - - N. 4	*457	269	249 6 9	
468	Billinge Chapel End:				
	Billinge - - - N. 5	*423	333	332 6 0	
	Birchley - - - R. 7	*271	224	200 5 6	
474	Billington Lancho:				
	Billington - - - R. 6	97	59	51 15 6	
	Lancho - - - N. 6	*183	94	86 7 0	
478	Bilsborrow, John Cross' - - - - Ch. 3	178	80	72 1 0	
	Birch. See Middleton (Borough).				
	Birchley. See Billinge Chapel End.				
	Bircle. See Bury (Borough).				
457	Birkdale:				
	Birkdale - - - Bd. 2	910	528	518 14 0	
	Birkdale - - - Ch. 2	441	293	269 5 0	
	St. Joseph's - - R. 5	357	232	220 2 9	
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 2	354	285	271 1 10	
	Bamford. See Heywood.				
477	Bispham-with-Norbreck:				
	Bispham - - - P.				
	Bispham with Norbreck 5	150	69	61 11 6	
	Blackbrook. See St. Helen's (Borough).				
	Blackbrook (Haydock). See Haydock.				
474	Blackburn (Borough):				
	All Saints' - - - N. 2	*537	252	213 5 0	
			24	14 1 0	
	Audley Range, Congregational - - - 1	680	540	511 0 0	
	Bank Top - - - B. 4	617	336	273 16 4	
	Barton Street - - 4	589	191	161 2 11	
			84	33 0 0	
	Cedar Street, Primitive Methodist - - 1	214	204	135 10 1	
	Chapel Street - - B. 4	809	152	145 9 4	
	Christ Church - - N. 2	*1,200	864	812 17 5	
			38	38 12 6	
	Emmanuel - - N. 2	627	150	146 0 5	
	Four Lanes End - Bd. 4	229	108	98 11 5	
	Furthergate, Congregational - - - 1	603	331	288 12 4	
	Griffin - - - - Ch. 2	761	376	346 3 3	
			37	38 1 6	
	Higher Grade - - Ch. 2	1,110	439	316 16 8	
	Higher Grade, Public 4	319	318	304 7 7	
	Higher Grade - - B. 3	131	45	42 5 5	
	Holy Trinity - - N. 12	*884	522	495 11 8	
			15	13 4 0	
	Lower Darwen Factory 11	300	132	145 10 1	
			25	17 4 0	
	Lower Darwen, St. James the Guide - N. 12	193	104	76 7 4	
	Mawdsley Street - B. 12	800	411	396 11 6	
			44	36 4 0	
	Mill Hill, Independent 4	862	556	529 15 6	
			31	21 16 6	
	Mill Hill, St. Peter's - B. 3	1,145	350	329 4 6	
	Moss Street - - Bd. 4	691	553	515 16 6	
			72	53 6 0	
	Nova Scotia - - B. 4	*327	157	135 17 6	
	Park Road, Congregational - - - 1	972	429	397 5 0	
	Pleckgate, St. James - N. 12	182	92	81 3 0	
	Prince's Street - - B. 4	570	157	122 4 0	
			18	19 16 4	
	St. Alban's - - - B. 3	1,127	734	725 1 0	
			39	31 4 0	
	St. Andrew's - - Ch. 2	440	263	260 16 0	
	St. Anne's - - - B. 3	987	701	657 17 0	
			33	21 2 0	
	St. Barnabas, Addison Street - - - Ch. 1	513	435	439 12 0	
	St. James' - - - Ch. 1	160	114	105 11 0	
	St. John's - - - N. 2	*1,294	741	667 14 0	
			11	7 16 0	
	St. Joseph's - - R. 3	825	572	536 1 0	
			111	76 2 0	
	St. Luke's - - - N. 12	*702	366	344 10 0	
			22	13 3 0	
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	575	425	389 17 0	
			43	28 15 0	
	St. Matthew's - - N. 1	631	453	429 10 0	
	St. Michael - - N. 1	*1,003	525	486 3 0	
			15	1 16 0	
	St. Patrick - - - R. 3	161	80	65 4 0	

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Lancashire—*cont.*					
Blackburn (Borough)—*cont.*					
St. Paul's - - - Ch. 1	*913	493	465 4 3		
St. Peter's - - - N. 12	*731	333	347 18 6		
		27	17 18 0		
St. Peter Street - - W.	*			456	
St. Silas - - - Ch. 1	543	380	343 0 0		
St. Stephen's - - N. 1	413	243	241 3 0		
St. Thomas' - - N. 12	*948	672	634 7 6	461	
Technical, Evening -	—	96	73 4 0		
Wensley Fold - - N. 2	501	307	280 17 9		
		59	37 4 0		
Whalley Range, Presbyterian - - - 1	815	625	656 5 6		
Whitebirk - - -	299				
Witton - - - Ch. 2	272	93	76 14 6		
Blackley. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).					
BLACKPOOL (BOROUGH):					
Blackpool Boys - - N. 4	484	411	438 19 0		
		40	25 14 0		
Blackpool, Primitive Methodist - - - 4	370	219	184 14 6		
Blackpool - - - R. 4	309	197	178 9 0		
Blackpool - - - W. 4	340	247	230 2 0		
Christ Church - - Ch. 4	684	506	534 4 6		
Great Marton, Infants Ch. 4	141	76	57 0 0		
Kent Road - - R. 5	359	164	148 17 0		
Marton Baines Free - Ch. 4	150	101	86 6 6		
St. John's, Junior Mixed Ch. 4	*350	239	255 19 0		
		18	9 12 9		
Southshore - - - N. 4	*489	317	295 5 6		
Southshore, St. Cuthbert's - - - R. 5	196	86	79 5 0		
BLACKROD:					
Blackrod - - - N. 4	*451	271	252 2 0		
		28	9 6 0		
Blackrod - - - W. 4	486	135	127 7 0		
		97	14 18 0		
Scot Lane End - - Ch. 4	*275	154	138 4 0		
		11	4 12 0		
Blacksnape. See DARWEN (BOROUGH).					
Blaguegate. See SKELMERSDALE.					
BLATCHINGWORTH - WITH - CALDERBROOK:					
Calderbrook, St. James Ch. 9	101	47	39 18 6		
Littleborough, Mount Gilead - - - R. 10	274	65	47 18 0		
Littleborough - - N. 12	*624	286	228 1 6		
Littleborough - - R. 4	106	50	45 7 6		
Littleborough, Temple W. 10	185	97	89 8 6		
Littleborough, United Methodist Free Church - - - 10	534	241	242 11 0		
Littleborough, Victoria Street - - - W. 7	501	179	198 8 0		
Shore - - - - Ch. 12	*190	90	69 5 0		
BLAWITH - - - P. 6	81	29	×‡46 0 0		
BLEASDALE:					
Admarsh - - - N.	*				
Bleasdale - - - N. 6	74	41	×‡39 17 6	479	
Blowick. See SOUTHPORT (BOROUGH).					
Blundell Sands. See GREAT CROSBY.					
BOLD:					
Heath - - - - Ch. 6	158	84	68 16 0		
BOLTON (BOROUGH):					
Albert Place - - Bd. 6	514	253	277 15 0		
All Saints (Little Bolton) - - - - N. 4	*665	278	274 14 0		
All Saints Street -	*				
Bolton, Mixed - - P. 8	941	342	318 5 0		
Bridge Street - - W.	*				
Brownlow Fold - - Bd. 11	1,120	676	712 15 0		
		178	90 16 0		
Chalfont Street - - Bd. 7	1,000	642	904 2 6		
		306	160 4 0		
Christ Church - - N. 3	*406	185	168 17 6		
Clarence Street, Higher Grade - - - Bd. 7	480	313	395 4 6		
Clarendon Street - Bd. 4	1,140	776	843 0 6		
		182	87 10 0		
Eden Orphanage - -	154	65	56 17 6		
Emmanuel - - - N. 2	*783	464	436 9 11		
Fletcher Street - - Bd. 4	849	268	283 17 6		
Fold's, Infants - - Bd. 10	140	94	73 10 0		
Fold's Road - - Bd. 10	788	389	399 14 6		
		124	66 18 0		
Gaskell Street - - Bd. 10	1,120	997	1,041 12 9		
		158	83 4 0		
Halliwell Road - - W. 10	724	635	630 12 0		
Halliwell, St. Joseph's R. 11	525	223	218 16 9		
Halliwell, St. Luke's - Ch. 4	*663	543	515 1 2		
Halliwell, St. Paul's - N. 4	597	374	363 16 0		
Halliwell, St. Thomas' N. 1	914	410	391 18 9		
		48	25 14 0		
Haulgh - - - Bd. 10	1,087	906	830 10 0		
		130	67 4 0		
Hulton Street - - Bd. 4	456	283	265 0 10		
Leverbridge - - N. 5	424	247	222 7 0		
Mawdsley Street - Bd. 9	664	311	336 0 6		
Noble Street - - Bd. 6	748	350	357 14 0		
Pikes Lane - - Bd. 6	1,281	1,010	1,076 8 6		
		102	86 12 0		
Ridgway, Endowed -	3	433	336	356 15 0	
Rumworth, St. George the Martyr - - N. 3	531	443	417 12 3		
St. Bartholomew - Ch. 3	496	323	297 16 0		
St. Edmund, Grime Street - - - R. 11	686	485	384 14 6		
		71	42 4 0		
St. George's (Little Bolton) - - - N. 3	*1,017	479	507 2 6		
St. George's Road - Bd. 4	629	303	300 12 0		
St. James' - - - N. 2	1,284	506	510 3 6		
St. John's - - - N. 4	409	176	159 14 0		
St. Mark's - - - N. 3	*1,019	633	604 13 0		
St. Mary's - - - R. 11	757	511	524 11 4		
		80	52 4 0		
St. Matthew - - N. 6	1,173	631	637 3 6		
St. Patrick - - - R. 12	395	344	302 9 0		
St. Paul's - - - Ch. 3	480	260	234 7 6		
St. Peter and St. Paul R. 11	*765	459	478 2 6		
St. William - - - R. 12	324	179	164 15 0		
Sunning Hill - - Bd. 4	512	483	519 17 6		
		168	98 18 0		
Trinity - - - N. 3	*1,313	645	689 14 6		
Victoria - - - W. 6		638	337	306 0 0	
BOLTON-LE-SANDS:					
Bolton-le-Sands, Boys N. 6		113	93	91 10 0	
Bolton-le-Sands, Girls		*118	93	91 4 0	
Bolton-le-Sands - - N. 6					
Lane Ends					

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
	Boothstown. See TYLDESLEY-CUM-SHAKERLEY AND WORSLEY, E.M.			
455	BOOTLE (BOROUGH):			
	Bedford Road - - Bd. 1	1,117	1,100	1,097 17 0
	Bootle - - - - N. 2	*789	983	905 6 6
	Christ Church - - N. 2	906	892	909 12 9
	Knowsley Road, Temporary - - - Bd. 2	177	173	92 3 6
	‖St. James' - - - R. 1	1,768	1,153	1,063 18 6
	St. James' Select - R. 3	222	130	139 16 0
	St. John's - - - N. 2	*963	844	857 0 9
	Salisbury Road - - Bd. 2	1,422	1,457	1,450 19 6
	Bouth. See COLTON.			
	Bowlee. See MIDDLETON (BOROUGH).			
	Bradford. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
461	BRADSHAW - - - Ch. 6	311	234	219 17 0
	Brathay. See HAWKSHEAD.			
461	BREIGHTMET, Roscoe Fold, Endowed - - 4	344	191	183 9 6
475	BRETHERTON, Endowed - - - - Ch. 12	*128	105	109 19 6
472	BRIERCLIFFE-WITH-EXTWISTLE, E.M.:			
	Briercliffe - - - Bd. 3	351	248	241 10 0
			39	18 12 0
	Brierfield. See GREAT AND LITTLE MARSDEN.			
475	BRINDLE:			
	Brindle - - - - P. 7	*156	89	48 3 8
	Grepson Lane - - 7	121	57	53 10 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 7	267	121	110 3 0
	Brindle Heath. See SALFORD (BOROUGH).			
	Brinscall. See WITHNELL.			
	Broughton-in-Furness. See WEST BROUGHTON.			
476	BROUGHTON:			
	Broughton-in-Preston, Grammar - - 2	122	79	73 13 0
	Fernyhalgh, St. Mary's R. 3	76	38	‡41 3 6
	Broughton. See SALFORD (BOROUGH).			
	Brow Edge. See UPPER HOLKER.			
	Brownedge. See WALTON-LE-DALE.			
	Buckhurst. See WALMERSLEY.			
	Bucrelli. See CASTLETON.			
464	BURNAGE - - - N. 4	*210	87	73 1 0
472	BURNLEY (BOROUGH):			
	Abel Street - - Bd. 1	1,319	703	582 2 0
			179	98 14 0
	Accrington Road W. 6	990	661	634 10 6

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
472	Burnley (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Burnley - - - N. 2	*763	879	384 15 0
	Burnley - - - W. 5	*1,004	804	728 15 0
	Burnley Wood - - Bd. 2	1,022	881	786 4 0
			181	94 12 0
	Burnley Wood - - N. 2	*646	466	69 13 0
	Claremont Street, U.M.P.C. - - - 5	739	666	626 16 1
	Ebenezer, Baptist - 1	976	574	522 1 0
	Fulledge - - - W. 5	1,184	889	777 9 0
	Gannow, St. John the Baptist - - - N. 2	293	93	72 1 0
	Habergham, All Saints N. 2	*289	239	204 11 0
			36	19 11 0
	Habergham Eaves, Back Lane - - 6	243	185	160 11 0
	Habergham - - P. 2	*1,166	838	748 17 0
	Habergham, Wood Top - - - - N. 2	*504	419	351 6 0
	Healey Wood - - N. 2	317	302	273 11 0
	Lane Head - - - N. 2	*411	179	167 19 0
	Lower House, Infants Ch. 11	349	69	58 11 0
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -	—	161	88 4 0
	North Street - - R. 1	370	401	366 5 0
	Pickup Croft, Infants 2	226	98	72 6 0
	Rosegrove - - - W. 6	826	345	313 3 0
	St. Andrew's - - N. 2	*891	731	657 14 0
	St. James' - - - N. 3	*951	357	326 17 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 1	1,022	724	650 16 0
	St. Mary Magdalen's - R. 3	541	236	213 14 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 6	*459	225	203 14 0
	St. Thomas - - - R. 3	311	121	109 3 0
	Stoney Holme, Infants N. 2	230	251	229 1 0
	Westgate, Congregational - - - - 5	754	651	594 1 0
	Whittlefield, Infants - W. 4	396	317	286 1 0
	Burscough. See LATHOM.			
457	BURSCOUGH, Lord's Gate Township - - 7	184	189	
459	BURTON WOOD:			
	Burton Wood - - Bd. 7	198	186	1
	St. Paul of the Cross - R. 7	282	134	
462	BURY (BOROUGH):			
	§Bank Street - - R. 6	685	177	1
	Bircle - - - - N. 9	197	134	1
	Bury, Ragged - - 6	198	168	1
	Bury - - - - W. 7	612	365	1
	Chesham - - - B. 2	853	323	1
	Co-operative Society's, Evening - - -	—	196	
	Elton, All Saints - N. 7	*606	424	1
	Elton, Co-operative Society's, Evening -	—	87	
	Elton - - - - R. 7	342	156	1
	Elton, Mount Pleasant R. 7	622	388	3
	Elton, St. Stephen's - Ch. 6	*473	413	3
	Heywood Street, Methodist New Connexion - - - 12	309	272	3
	§Holy Cross Higher Grade - - - R. 7	579	136	1
	Parkhills - - - R. 7	211	77	1
	Pits-o'-th'-Moor - W. 7	463	371	2
	Rochdale Road, Christian Church - - 7	343	289	2
	St. Chad's - - - 7	334	313	2
	St. John's - - - N. 7	*1,096	488	4
	St. Joseph - - - R. 7	388	313	2
	St. Mark's - - - Ch. 6	511	346	2

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Lancashire—*cont.*			
Bury (Borough)—*cont.*			
St. Mary's Parochial - Ch. 7	618	251	228 9 0
St. Mary's - - - R. 7	353	197	163 18 0
St. Paul's - - - N. 7	*464	287	255 3 6
St. Paul's Huntley - Ch. 7	382	212	172 5 6
St. Peter's - - - N. 7	*368	157	156 10 0
St. Thomas' - - N. 7	*787	544	502 5 0
Trinity - - - N. 6	*497	287	248 16 6
United Methodist Free Church - - Ch. 7	579	246	256 7 6
Walmersley, Christ Church - - - N. 4	*404	154	156 10 0
Woolfold - - - W. 6	451	338	290 14 4
Busk. See CHADDERTON.			
BUTTERWORTH, E.M. *See also* ROCHDALE (BOROUGH):			
Hollingworth, Free - Ch. 7	110	37	35 0 0
Milnrow - - - B. 12	*360	153	144 3 6
		33	13 2 0
Milnrow - - - N. 10	*726	269	251 10 0
Milnrow - - - W. 12	406	147	134 9 0
New Hey - - - B. 1	369	154	145 0 0
		31	14 18 0
New Hey - - - N. 6	*535	184	189 4 6
Ogden, Endowed - 7	80	56	39 14 0
Smithy Bridge, United Methodist Free Church - - - 10	208	127	116 6 0
		16	7 10 0
Cadishead. See BARTON-UPON-IRWELL, E.M.			
Calderbrook. See BLATCHINGWORTH.			
Calder Vale. See CATTERALL.			
CARLETON:			
Great and Little Carleton - - - - Ch. 2	79	51	44 12 0
CARNFORTH:			
Carnforth - - - B. 12	345	221	192 4 0
Carnforth - - - N. 6	624	363	319 10 0
CARTMELFELL - - Ch. 7	63	25	†31 17 6
Cartmel. See LOWER ALLITHWAITE.			
CASTLETON, E.M. *See also* HEYWOOD (BOROUGH):			
Buersill and Lower Place - - - - N.	*		
Castleton, Congregational - - - 11	334	189	173 9 0
Castleton, Village - 12	373	166	154 7 0
		14	9 4 0
Castleton - - - W. 7	349	140	125 11 6
		35	16 18 0
St. Gabriel's - - R. 1	156	47	39 0 0
Catforth. See WOODPLUMPTON.			
CATON-WITH-LITTLEDALE:			
Caton - - - - - N. 6	*265	186	171 1 8
CATTERALL:			
Calder Vale, St. John Ch. 5	112	44	39 11 0
CHADDERTON:			
Busk - - - - W. 7	411	342	312 18 0
Christ Church - - Ch. 10	834	448	423 13 0
469 Chadderton—*cont.*			
Cowhill - - - W. 3	594	472	457 8 0
Denton Lane - - N. 7	414	216	198 8 11
Hollinwood, Bourne Street - - - B. 10	513	342	321 15 6
Hollinwood, Corpus Christi - - - R. 1	278	173	141 11 6
Hollinwood, Drury Lane - - - - Ch. 7	408	257	238 0 0
Middleton Junction - W. 6	384	285	296 3 0
Mills Hill, Baptist - 6	363	103	92 4 6
St. Mark's - - - Ch. 3	577	461	418 9 0
St. Matthew - - Ch. 3	167	75	61 11 0
Stockbrook - - - Ch. 2	572	260	233 6 0
Chaigley. See AIGHTON.			
Charlestown. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (BOROUGH).			
475 CHARNOCK RICHARD - Ch. 7	*141	110	100 0 0
473 CHATBURN - - - - N. 6	*210	129	110 7 6
Chequerbent. See WESTHOUGHTON, U.D.			
Cherry Tree. See LIVESEY.			
456 CHILDWALL - - - Ch. 6	*720	181	153 3 6
473 CHIPPING:			
Brabin's Endowed - 6	227	74	62 7 0
Chipping (Preston) - R. 6	86	51	44 2 0
Thornley - - - B. 6	108	55	‡56 19 6
475 CHORLEY (BOROUGH):			
Chorley - - - - P. 10	*792	421	414 2 0
Chorley - - - - W. 10	753	283	271 5 0
		19	13 10 0
Heapey, Institute - B. 9	220	105	103 10 6
Hollinshead Street, Congregational - 9	413	296	308 10 2
Sacred Heart - - R. 10	545	406	382 7 6
		21	13 0 0
St. George's - - N. 10	*1,009	727	690 7 6
St. James' - - - N. 10	761	457	412 2 6
St. Mary's - - - R. 10	*653	459	444 8 5
		114	67 4 0
St. Peter's - - - N. 10	*386	226	215 6 0
Weld Bank, St. Gregory's - - - - R. 10	414	206	196 12 0
464 CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY N. 4	*364	266	257 18 0
Chorlton-on-Medlock. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
Chowbent. See ATHERTON.			
481 CHURCH CONISTON - Ch. 6	229	137	131 4 0
474 CHURCH:			
Churchkirk - - - Ch. 4	*494	397	415 5 0
Ernest Street - - B. 2	557	290	279 15 7
Churchtown. See SOUTHPORT (BOROUGH).			
481 CLAIFER:			
High Way - - - R. 6		68	10 ×138 17 0
Sawrey, Endowed - -		103	84 139 9 0
		171	94 ×277 5 0
478 CLAUGHTON - - - R.			

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
	Clayton Green. See CLAYTON-LE-WOODS.			
474	CLAYTON-LE-MOORS. *See also* MANCHESTER (BOROUGH):			
	Clayton-le-Moors - B. 5	391	277	266 17 6
			43	25 6 0
	Clayton-le-Moors - N. 4	*491	261	275 16 5
	Oakenshaw - - - W. 5	499	240	227 17 0
	St. Edward's - - R. 3	207	137	114 12 6
	St. James' - - - Ch. 4	265	150	112 10 0
475	CLAYTON-LE-WOODS:			
	Clayton Green - - R. 12	346	88	79 2 0
	Clayton-le-Woods - N. 11	*59	31	28 12 0
463	CLIFTON - - - - Ch. 4	650	328	289 7 0
477	CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK - - - - Ch. 3	94	46	‡58 6 0
473	CLITHEROE (BOROUGH):			
	Clitheroe - - - N. 5	*439	339	306 8 0
	Clitheroe - - - R. 5	804	270	264 16 10
	Clitheroe - - - W. 5	699	444	407 15 0
	Low Moor - - - B. 5	264	113	110 9 0
			51	25 12 0
	St. James' - - - N. 5	*488	270	221 1 6
472	CLIVIGER:			
	Cornholme - - - B. 2	453	171	151 9 0
	Holme - - - - N. 9	114	80	55 5 0
			21	11 14 0
	Mereclough - - - W. 1	203	92	76 16 0
	Walk Mill, Evening -	—	14	6 4 0
	Walk Mill, Independent Methodist - 11	222	113	86 8 6
			12	4 10 0
	Clow Bridge. See DUNNOCKSHAW AND HAPTON.			
479	COCKERHAM - - - P. 6	*178	93	84 6 0
	Cocker Hill. See STALEYBRIDGE (BOROUGH), CHESHIRE.			
	Cockhedge. See WARRINGTON (BOROUGH).			
	Coldhurst. See OLDHAM (BOROUGH).			
	Collyhurst. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
472	COLNE:			
	Christ Church - - N. 5	*239	74	63 17 0
	Colne - - - - N. 2	*454	217	184 6 0
	Colne, Primitive Methodist - - - 11	380	305	272 12 0
	Colne - - - - W. 5	656	506	548 14 0
	Lanshaw Bridge, Emmott - - - - 5	104	29	23 17 0
	Lanshaw Bridge, Girls and Infants - N. 5	115	28	22 17 0
	Primet Bridge - - N. 2	376	297	258 3 2
	Primet Bridge - - W. 12	426	286	250 4 6
	Sacred Heart - - R. 12	212	125	104 3 0
	Stanley Street, Unsectarian - - - 12	356	197	183 15 0
			34	12 16 0
	Waterside - - - N. 3	*348	290	225 19 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
481	COLTON:			
	Bouth - - - - B. 6	94	47	34 1
	Colton - - - - Ch. 6	100	52	38 1
	Finsthwaite - - N. 7	*72	54	46 1
	Haverthwaite - - Ch. 7	128	75	61 1
	Copp. See GREAT ECCLESTON.			
475	COPPUL:			
	Coppull Moor - - N. 10	142	100	93 1
	Coppull - - - N. 10	*301	156	151 1
	Cornholme. See CLIVIGER.			
	Cottam. See WOOD PLUMPTON.			
	Cowhill. See CHADDERTON.			
	Cowpe Lench. See RAWTENSTALL (BOROUGH).			
	Cowpe. See RAWTENSTALL (BOROUGH).			
	Crawshaw Booth. See RAWTENSTALL (BOROUGH).			
	Croft. See SOUTHWORTH-WITH-CROFT.			
469	CROMPTON:			
	East Crompton - - N. 4	*571	516	457
			54	31
	High Crompton - - N. 5	*523	209	231
	Shaw - - - - B. 7	588	549	528
	Shaw - - - - N. 5	*506	255	270
	Shaw, St. Joseph - R. 4	220	156	158
	Shaw - - - - W. 4	276	225	251
	Crossens. See SOUTHPORT (BOROUGH).			
475	CROSTON - - - P. 9	498	339	301
			29	151
475	CUERDEN, Endowed - Ch. 10	178	141	125 1
460	CULCHETH. *See also* MANCHESTER (BOROUGH):			
	Glazebury - - - N. 4	*251	141	127 1
	Newchurch - - - Ch. 4	246	174	156
	Risley, Presbyterian - 4	*101	88	73
	Culvert. See DARWEN (BOROUGH).			
	Daisy Hill. See WESTHOUGHTON, U.D.			
458	DALTON - - - - Ch. 7	125	59	56
481	DALTON-IN-FURNESS:			
	Askham-in-Furness - Bd. 7	238	232	192
	Askham-in-Furness - N. 7	578	323	289 1
	Broughton Road, Senior Boys' - - - - B. 12	337	319	305
	Dalton, Chapel Street Bd. 12	708	699	688
	Dalton-in-Furness - N. 12	*676	534	495
	Ireleth - - - - Ch. 6	82	61	61 1
	Lindal and Marton - Ch. 6	292	246	208
	Nelson Street, Junior, Mixed - - - Bd. 12	334	283	265
	Newton - - - - Bd. 12	149	99	93 1
	Our Lady - - - R. 12	297	61	32 1

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Lancashire—*cont.*			
DARCEY LEVER - - W. 4	237	114	89 13 6
DARWEN (BOROUGH). *See also* BLACKBURN (BOROUGH):			
Belgrave - - - B. 11	975	308	329 4 0
		36	23 18 0
Blackburn Road - W. 11	575	85	87 2 0
Blacksnape - - - B. 11	151	66	57 3 0
Bolton Road - - B. 11	530	369	353 12 6
		14	9 18 0
Darwen, Congregational 11	1,096	422	458 1 6
Darwen - - - W. 11	679	305	342 18 0
Earcroft - - - N. 12	366	169	148 12 0
Highfield, Congregational - - - 11	372	188	182 14 6
Hoddlesden, St. Paul's N. 11	*337	178	190 4 7
Hollins Grove - - B. 11	405	183	206 16 6
Lower Chapel - - B. 11	547	230	250 15 6
Over Darwen, Commercial, Evening -	—	55	33 3 0
St. Cuthbert - - Ch. 12	549	323	350 11 6
St. Edward - - - R. 11	711	153	132 14 0
St. James', Blackamoor N. 12	385	62	57 13 0
St. James' - - - N. 11	570	293	306 6 6
St. John, Central - Ch. 11	996	293	304 12 6
St. John's, Culvert - N. 11	669	320	340 1 2
St. Williams - - R. 11	523	340	314 14 0
Sandhills - - - B. 11	263	107	103 12 0
Trinity, Branch - - N. 11	228	120	90 0 0
Trinity Lee, Branch - Ch. 11	429	300	261 1 0
Trinity - - - - N. 11	*918	341	401 9 0
Davyhulme. See FLIXTON.			
Deane. See RUMWORTH, E.M.			
Dearnley. See WYKERDLE.			
Dendron. See ALDINGHAM.			
DENTON:			
Christ Church - - N. 3	*570	269	217 19 0
Christ Church and Russell Scott Memorial, Evening -	—	130	97 6 0
Denton and Haughton N. 3	*510	241	222 11 6
Denton, Methodist Free Church - - 3	342	173	174 4 6
Denton - - - R. 1	225	79	71 2 0
Denton - - - W. 5	540	374	396 17 0
The Russell Scott Memorial - - - 12	1,106	378	394 17 6
DIDSBURY:			
Didsbury and Barlow Moor - - - W. 10	476	259	236 16 0
§Didsbury, Christ Church - - - Ch. 3	332	181	191 13 6
Didsbury - - - N. 3	*523	296	274 18 0
Didsbury Village - 3	107	68	56 11 0
Digmoor. See UPHOLLAND.			
DILWORTH:			
Longridge - - - B. 10	236	81	78 7 0
Longridge, Girls and Infants - - - N. 10	*305	245	223 4 0
Longridge, St. Wilfrid's - - - - R. 10	422	166	160 19 9
Dimple. See TURTON.			

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
456	DITTON:			
	Ditton - - - - N. 6	174	138	148 7 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	481	216	207 6 8
	Doale. See BACUP (BOROUGH).			
	Dolphinholme. See ELLEL.			
	Douglas. See PARBOLD.			
473	DOWNHAM - - - N. 6	*130	51	††47 19 0
457	DOWN HOLLAND:			
	Haskayne - - - N. 7	173	88	71 6 0
[illegible]	DROYLSDEN:			
	Droylsden - - - B. 7	613	352	370 7 6
	Droylsden Castle, Undenominational - 7	396	320	229 6 0
	Market Street - - B. 4	495	218	199 10 0
	St. Mary's, Infants - Ch. 7	*280	204	173 8 0
411	DUNNERDALE - WITH - SEATHWAITE:			
	Seathwaite - - - P. 6	57	24	×‡43 3 0
472	DUNNOCKSHAW:			
	Clow Bridge, Baptist - 4	226	111	101 16 0
	England Hill. See PILLING.			
	Eagley Mills. See TURTON.			
	Earcroft. See DARWEN (BOROUGH).			
	Earlstown. See NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.			
481	EAST BROUGHTON:			
	Grange - - - - N. 7	235	144	132 19 0
465	ECCLES (BOROUGH). *See also* SALFORD (BOROUGH):			
463	Barton-on-Irwell, All Saints' - - - R. 5	469	161	152 8 0
465	Barton Lane, St. Andrew's - - - Ch. 4	565	359	314 2 6
463	Barton-upon-Irwell - W. 6	271	105	91 5 0
465	[illegible] - - - B. 4	543	332	335 7 0
	[illegible]urish - - Ch. 4	*606	434	423 5 0
	[illegible]. Mary's - R. 6	1,096	228	203 13 0
463	[illegible] - - - N. 4	421	141	220 3 6
463	[illegible]St. Andrew's Ch. 4	340	91	86 3 0
465	[illegible] - - - B. 5	*694	534	525 14 4
	[illegible], Holy Cross R. 5	382	250	218 15 0
	[illegible]t (Boys' and departments Barton-upon-			
	[illegible], E.M.) - - N.	—	—	—
	[illegible]croft, Peel Green B. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Patricroft, St. Michael's [illegible] - - - N. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
463	Eccles (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Pendlebury Christ Church, Mixed and Infants - - - N. 10	1,087	528	470 15 0
456	Eccleston (Prescot Union). *See also* St. Helen's (Borough):			
	Christ Church - - Ch. 6	137	134	122 15 0
456	Lane Ends - - - Ch. 6	290	120	101 11 0
475	Eccleston (Chorley Union):			
	Eccleston - - - N. 12	200	147	117 15 6
			13	8 16 0
	Edenfield. See Tottington Higher End.			
	Edgeside. See Rawtenstall (Borough).			
461	Edgeworth, U.D.:			
	Children's Home - - 3	275	117	131 0 6
	Edgeworth - - - N.			
	Edgeworth - - - W. 5	362	135	128 16 0
	Hob Lane - - - Bd. 6	87	87	95 10 0
	Egerton. See Turton.			
481	Egton-with-Newland:			
	Pennybridge - - N. 6	*203	125	109 3 0
479	Ellel:			
	Dolphinholme - - N. 5	125	60	†59 9 4
	Ellel, Infants - - N. 6	162	80	40 0 0
	Ellel - - - - N. 6	*262	90	77 12 0
	Elton. See Bury (Borough).			
	Esprick. See Greenhalgh.			
475	Euxton:			
	Euxton, Endowed - N. 10	*196	81	63 4 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 10	225	73	67 12 0
	Everton. See Liverpool (Borough).			
	Ewood Bridge. See Haslingden (Borough).			
	Facit. See Spotland, E.M.			
467	Failsworth:			
	Failsworth, Methodist New Connexion - B. 2	468	252	215 12 0
			428	404 8 6
	Failsworth - - - N. 10	*679	17	9 6 0
	Failsworth - - - W. 6	401	220	201 17 8
	New Jerusalem - - B. 2	556	334	317 12 6
	St. John's, No. 2 - N. 10	397	242	244 10 6
			17	11 8 0
	St. Mary - - - R. 5	468	281	262 14 0
	Fallowfield. See Manchester (Borough) and Withington, E.M.			
476	Farington:			
	Farington, Endowed - 2	377	179	167 2 6
	New Farington, - - 2	412	272	300 6 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
461	Farnworth:			
	All Saints', Devon Street - - - Ch. 4	466	390	389 [illegible]
	Farnworth, Higher Grade - - - 4	474	115	113 [illegible]
	Farnworth - - - W. 4	363	227	218 [illegible]
	Francis Street, Congregational - - 4	490	321	307 [illegible]
	Newbury - - - N. 4	577	338	334 [illegible]
	Newbury, St. George's Ch. 3	203	125	111 [illegible]
	Queen Street, Seminary 1	630	422	405 [illegible]
	St. Gregory - - - R. 10	1,043	415	402 [illegible]
	St. John's - - - N. 2	*738	467	464 [illegible]
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 3	562	367	370 [illegible]
	St. Thomas - - - N. 6	763	336	324 [illegible]
	Farnworth (Prescot Union). See Widnes (Borough).			
	Far Sowery. See Hawkshead.			
455	Fazakerley - - Ch. 3	139	100	100 [illegible]
	Fence. See Old Laund Booth.			
	Feniscowles. See Livesey.			
	Fernyhalgh. See Broughton-in-Preston.			
	Finsthwaite. See Colton.			
	Fleetwood-on-Wyre. See Thornton.			
463	Flixton:			
	Davyhulme - - - N. 5	237	65	81 [illegible]
	Davyhulme - - - W. 5	372	160	161 [illegible]
	‖Flixton - - - - P. 6	*368	132	151 [illegible]
	Flookburgh. See Lower Holker.			
457	Formby:			
	Ainsdale - - - R. 1	173	62	58 [illegible]
	Ainsdale - - - W. 1	140	76	80 [illegible]
	Formby - - - R. 1	381	138	173 [illegible]
478	Forton, U.D.: - - Bd. 5	97	75	68 [illegible]
472	Foulridge - - - N. 5	*214	137	126 [illegible]
	Fourgates. See Westhoughton, U.D.			
477	Freckleton - - N. 5	*256	201	194 [illegible]
476	Fulwood:			
	Fulwood and Cadley - Ch. 12	153	90	90 [illegible]
478	Garstang. *See also* Barnacre-with-Bonds:			
	Church Town - - P. 4	170	77	73 [illegible]
	Garstang, Boys' Grammar - - - - 6	65	40	38 [illegible]
	Garstang - - - N. 3	*155	99	97 [illegible]
455	Garston:			
	Aigburth - - - N. 11	*363	255	248 [illegible]
	Garston - - - N. 11	*1,275	373	382 [illegible]
	Garston - - - R. 11	446	226	228 [illegible]
	Garston - - - W. 12	294	155	161 [illegible]

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Lancashire—*cont.*			
Garston—*cont.*			
Grassendale, Infant - Ch. 10	50	47	35 5 0
Grassendale, St. Austin's - - - - R. 10	160	42	38 17 0
Gill Moss. See WEST DERBY, E.M.			
Glasson. See THURNHAM.			
Glazebury. See CULCHETH.			
Glodwick. See OLDHAM (BOROUGH).			
GOLBORNE:			
Golborne - - - B. 6	286	298	274 8 5
		49	24 12 0
Golborne - - - P. 6	*359	252	236 1 6
Golborne - - - R. 6	255	188	172 4 6
Parkside Mill - - Ch. 6	406	217	205 5 6
GOLDSHAW BOOTH:			
Goldshaw Booth - N.	*		
Newchurch-in-Pendle N. 6	176	91	94 11 6
Wheatley Lane - - W. 10	194	75	71 4 0
Goodshaw. See RAWTENSTALL (BOROUGH).			
GOOSNARGH - WITH - NEWSHAM:			
Goosnargh Boys and Girls (Oliverson's) - Ch. 2	208	97	94 4 6
Goosnargh, The Hill - R. 1	80	36	30 11 0
Newsham, St. Mary's - R.	112	—	—
Whitechapel - - 2	111	67	‡32 13 6
GORTON, E.M. *See also* MANCHESTER (BOROUGH):			
Abbey Hey, Undenominational - - 7	547	285	255 1 6
		12	7 0 0
Aspinal Gorton - - W. 3	222	180	157 10 0
Gorton - - - N. 12	*1,131	714	627 7 6
Gorton, St. James Evening - -	—	15	9 16 0
Old Gorton - - - 7	140	131	138 16 6
West Gorton, St. Francis' - - - - R. 11	*1,270	770	759 8 0
Grange See EAST BROUGHTON.			
Grassendale. See GARSTON.			
Great and Little Carleton. See CARLETON.			
GREAT AND LITTLE MARSDEN E.M.:			
Brierfield, Congregational - - - - 10	597	244	270 1 0
		33	13 8 0
Brierfield - - - N. 3	*389	336	304 17 0
		19	9 0 0
Brierfield - - - W. 5	700	326	307 2 6
GREAT AND LITTLE SINGLETON:			
Singleton - - - Ch. 5	123	58	49 6 0
GREAT CROSBY:			
Blundell Sands - - Ch. 3	302	138	118 16 0
Great Crosby - - N. 5	*307	108	88 19 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
455	Great Crosby—*cont.*			
	Great Crosby - - R. 5	393	259	245 7 0
	Halsall, Girls - - 5	210	127	102 8 6
	Waterloo, St. John's - Ch. 5	302	113	98 4 0
	Waterloo, St. Thomas R. 5	*331	198	189 16 6
	Waterloo - - - W. 5	395	252	243 18 0
478	GREAT ECCLESTON:			
	Copp - - - - Ch. 5	159	80	85 16 0
	Great Eccleston - - R. 5	110	52	48 1 0
474	GREAT HARWOOD:			
	Great Harwood - - B. 5	775	487	543 1 0
	Great Harwood - - N. 5	*642	426	446 7 4
			46	26 8 0
	St. Hubert's - - R. 3	762	339	319 7 6
	St. John's - - - Ch. 5	234	153	155 11 0
461	GREAT LEVER - - Ch. 12	245	121	116 13 0
			27	15 8 0
	Great Marsden. See NELSON (BOROUGH).			
459	GREAT SANKEY:			
	Great Sankey - - Bd. 10	282	226	210 2 0
	Sankey Chapel - -	*		
	Greenacres. See OLDHAM (BOROUGH).			
	Greenbooth Mill. See SPOTLAND, E.M.			
477	GREENHALGH - WITH - THISTLETON:			
	Esprick - - - 2	90	40	‡44 2 0
	Greenmount. See TOTTINGTON LOWER END.			
480	GRESSINGHAM - - Ch. 6	50	19	×‡42 2 6
476	GRIMSARGH AND BROCKHOLES:			
	Grimsargh - - - P. 5	68	47	40 16 0
	Habergham. See BURNLEY (BOROUGH).			
458	HAIGH:			
	Haigh - - - - N. 4	329	135	116 14 0
			28	16 18 0
	Haigh Red Rock - Ch. 4	132	88	77 6 0
456	HALE - - - - Ch. 6	227	150	135 4 0
456	HALEWOOD:			
	Hale Bank - - - W. 4	101	76	57 0 0
	Halewood - - - N. 6	*227	154	136 10 0
	Hallfold. See SPOTLAND, E.M.			
461	HALLIWELL, E.M. See also BOLTON (BOROUGH):			
	Jubilee - - - - 4	*367	200	206 10 0
	Smithill Deane - - N. 7	*108	31	‡34 18 6
		330	261	194 18 6
457	HALSALL - - - - N. 4			31

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
480	HALTON:			
	Halton (Aughton) - Ch. 5	53	19	18 0 6
	Halton - - - N. 6	190	146	117 9 6
478	HAMBLETON:			
	Hambleton - - - Bd. 11	77	64	64 9 7
	Hambleton - - - N.	*		
	Hamer. See ROCHDALE (BOROUGH).			
472	HAPTON:			
	Clow Bridge - - N. 10	136	38	29 5 0
	Hapton - - - N. 10	*184	104	96 18 6
	Hapton - - - W. 10	172	119	104 12 0
477	HARDHORN-WITH-NEWTON:			
	Staining - - - Ch. 2	110	58	50 15 0
	Harpurhey. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
	Hart Common. See WEST HOUGHTON, U.D.			
461	HARWOOD:			
	Harwood, Christchurch N. 5	*274	55	47 1 0
	Harwood - - - W. 5	414	128	111 18 0
			14	5 8 0
	Haskayne. See DOWN HOLLAND.			
471	HASLINGDEN (BOROUGH):			
	Baxenden - - - W. 5	297	121	109 6 0
	Bury Road - - - 4	619	310	330 10 6
	Ewood Bridge - - N. 4	*180	55	49 13 0
	Grane - - - - N. 4	*227	88	74 7 6
	Haslingden - - - N. 4	*741	454	473 1 0
	Haslingden - - - W. 2	725	635	681 16 4
	Mechanics' Institute - B. 1	355	152	138 9 0
	Musbury - - - N. 4	413	225	222 17 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 10	396	237	210 13 6
	Stonefield - - - Ch.	*		
	Stonefold - - - Ch. 5	401	165	105 13 0
468	HAUGHTON:			
	Haughton Dale Mills - 3	323	170	155 19 6
	St. Anne's - - - Ch. 5	535	229	202 16 6
	Haverthwaite. See COLTON.			
	Hawkshaw Lane. See TOTTINGTON LOWER END.			
481	HAWKSHEAD AND MONK-CONISTON-WITH-SKELWITH:			
	Brathy District - - N. 5	97	36	‡40 12 0
	Far Sowry and Hawkshead - - - - N.	*		
	Hawkshead, Endowed 6	229	97	75 14 6
459	HAYDOCK:			
	Blackbrook - - - B. 4	383	297	256 17 8
	Haydock Colliery - B. 4	501	226	201 9 0
	Haydock - - - N. 4	*483	351	296 5 6
	Haydock - - - R. 4	101	119	104 2 6
	Heald. See BACUP (BOROUGH).			
	Healey. See ROCHDALE (BOROUGH).			

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Heap Bridge. See HEYWOOD (BOROUGH).			
475	HEAPEY, White Coppice - - - - Ch. 9	*101	46	‡48 1 0
461	HEATON, Markland Hill Bd. 8	311	143	133 12 6
443	HEATON NORRIS, E.M. *See also* STOCKPORT (BOROUGH), CHESHIRE:			
	Heaton, Mersey, St. John's - - - Ch. 12	*418	277	270 15 0
	St. Thomas' - - P. 1	199	151	146 7 0
457	HESKETH-WITH-BECCONSALL - - - N. 6	*168	140	121 14 0
475	HESKIN, Pemberton's Grammar - - - 12	104	100	73 9 0
472	HEYHOUSES:			
	Heyhouses, Whalley - N. 9	*173	46	44 2 6
477	*Heyhouses.* See LYTHAM.			
	Hey (Lees). See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, E.M.			
479	HEYSHAM - - - N. 5	121	74	61 14 0
	Heyside. See ROYTON.			
462	HEYWOOD (BOROUGH):			
	Bamford - - - Ch. 7	590	144	130 5 0
	Castleton, All Souls - Ch. 9	*364	136	106 15 6
	Heady Hill - - - N. 11	*300	196	186 11 6
	Heap Bridge - - B. 9	294	114	93 4 0
	Heap Bridge - - N. 9	*193	82	70 11 6
	Heywood - - - W. 11	616	238	228 9 7
	Hopwood, United Methodist Free Church 11	420	201	186 5 0
	Middle Class - - B. 11	364	97	86 4 0
	New Jerusalem Church B. 11	617	457	451 10 10
	New Jerusalem, SS. James' and Luke's, Evening - - - N.	—	143	54 12 0
	Queen Street - - B. 11	592	278	279 3 0
	St. James' - - - N. 11	*787	279	260 7 5
	St. John's - - - N. 11	*516	315	283 0 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 11	486	234	158 18 3
	St. Luke's, William Street - - - N. 11	*736	265	244 5 0
	Higginshaw. See OLDHAM (BOROUGH).			
472	HIGHAM-WITH-WESTCLOSE BOOTH:			
	Higham - - - N. 10	*117	28	22 9 0
	Higham - - - W. 10	187	53	55 15 0
			14	7 6 0
	High Wray. See CLAIFE.			
458	HINDLEY:			
	Castle Hill - - - N. 2	296	230	201 5 0
	Hindley Common, United Methodist Free Church - - 2	354	239	247 13 0
	Hindley Green - - N. 3	459	296	277 8 0
			36	24 6 0
	Hindley Green United Methodist Free Church - - - 2	236	159	148 11 11
			17	12 2 0

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Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Hindley—*cont.*			
Hindley - - - N. 2	662	529	466 7 6
		19	11 14 0
Hindley - - - W. 2	348	197	184 0 0
Pennington, Memorial Ch. 2	423	390	371 12 7
		37	23 2 0
Platt Bridge - - W. 12	534	404	384 6 4
St. Benedict's - - R. 2	*498	459	413 0 0
St. Paul's, Independent 3	297	171	143 15 6
St. Peter's, Lowe Green 2	*674	432	416 1 0
		41	23 6 0
Hoddlesden. See DARWEN (BOROUGH).			
HOGHTON, The Hoghton 7	138	100	91 8 0
Holcombe. See TOTTINGTON LOWER END.			
Holker. See LOWER HOLKER.			
Hollingworth. See BUTTERWORTH, E.M.			
Hollins. See OLDHAM (BOROUGH) AND PILKINGTON.			
Hollins Green. See RIXTON.			
Hollinwood. See CHADDERTON AND OLDHAM (BOROUGH).			
Holme. See CLIVIGER.			
Hoole. See MUCH HOOLE.			
Hooley Hill. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, E.M.			
Hopwood. See HEYWOOD (BOROUGH).			
HORNBY - - - Ch. 6	110	76	60 15 0
HORWICH:			
Horwich - - - B. 5	532	341	304 10 0
Horwich, Independent Methodist - - 3	394	381	336 17 6
Horwich - - - N. 5	526	378	337 15 0
Old Horwich, Boys - 5	323	220	182 8 0
Our Lady of the Rosary - - - R. 5	233	177	142 8 0
Railway Mechanics' Institute, Evening -	—	81	41 8 0
St. Catherine's - - Ch. 5	520	362	300 14 0
Hulme. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
Hulton. See MIDDLE HULTON.			
HUNCOAT:			
Huncoat, Baptist - 11	185	64	53 6 0
Huncoat - - - W. 10	246	67	58 11 6
Hurst. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, E.M.			
Hurst Green. See AIGHTON.			

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
476	HUTTON, Mixed - - Ch. 2	140	60	61 16 0
456	HUYTON-WITH-ROBY:			
	Huyton and Roby - Ch. 11	654	358	338 7 6
	Huyton, Congregational 11	236	169	147 4 6
	St. Agnes - - - R. 11	125	72	61 7 0
455	INCE BLUNDELL - - R. 3	204	106	91 18 0
458	INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD:			
451	Belle Green - - N. 1	392	183	154 8 0
458	Hall of Ince - - N. 12	866	668	613 14 0
			10	5 2 0
	Ince - - - - N. 12	*1,076	672	630 15 6
			20	13 8 0
	Ince - - - - W. 12	501	367	349 6 0
	St. William - - - R. 11	738	417	402 1 6
478	INSKIP-WITH-SOWERBY:			
	Inskip - - - - N. 5	*96	62	51 6 0
	Ireleth. See DALTON-IN-FURNESS.			
	Irlam. See BARTON-UPON-IRWELL, E.M.			
	Irwell. See BURY (BOROUGH).			
	Kensington. See LIVERPOOL (BOROUGH).			
	Kersall. See PRESTWICH AND SALFORD (BOROUGH).			
461	KERSLEY:			
	Kearsley Moor - - Ch. 6	*578	318	290 10 0
	Kearsley Mount - - W. 7	298	141	128 16 0
	New Jerusalem - - B. 1	813	309	287 0 0
	Ringley - - - W. 6	225	219	205 15 0
455	KIRKBY - - - N. 3	285	185	162 4 6
481	KIRKBY IRELETH, U.D.:			
	Grizebeck - - - Bd. 6	103	73	63 17 6
	The Burlington - - 6	310	211	184 12 6
	Kirkdale. See LIVERPOOL (BOROUGH).			
477	KIRKHAM:			
	Kirkham - - - N. 3	532	373	346 10 0
	The Willows - - R. 11	475	201	208 13 3
	Wesham - - - Ch. 3	270	133	109 10 6
	Wesham - - - R. 2	192	108	107 7 0
	Kitt Green. See PEMBERTON.			
	Knoll's Lane. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, E.M.			
	Knotty Ash. See WEST DERBY, E.M.			
	Knowl Green. See RIBCHESTER.			
456	KNOWSLEY - - - N.	409	191	186 14 0
	Knuzden. See TWISTLE			

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
	Laffak. See ST. HELENS (BOROUGH).			
	Lamberhead Green. See PEMBERTON.			
470	LANCASTER (BOROUGH):			
	Aldcliffe Lane - - B. 7	299	108	84 9 6
	Christ Church - - N. 7	669	558	531 8 1
	Lancaster - - - B.			
	Lancaster - - - N. 6	*639	726	748 1 0
	Lancaster - - - W. 6	434	326	300 8 0
	St. Anne's, Girls and Infants - - - N. 7	545	311	281 15 0
	St. John's - - - N. 7	*244	194	173 7 6
	St. Mary's - - - N. 7	398	243	230 11 4
	St. Peter's - - - R. 7	709	528	505 18 3
	St. Thomas - - - N. 7	*709	677	613 7 6
	Skerton - - - R. 6	567	497	439 5 0
	Skerton, St. Luke's - N. 6	*504	222	225 5 0
	Lane Head. See ROCHDALE (BOROUGH).			
	Langho. See BILLINGTON LANGHO.			
	Lanshaw Bridge. See COLNE.			
457	LATHOM:			
	Burscough Bridge, St. John's - - - N. 7	451	227	196 12 6
	Burscough Bridge - W. 1	224	137	137 7 6
	Burscough - - - R. 7	227	105	96 14 6
	Lathom Park (Ormskirk), Boys - - N. 9	355	215	203 4 0
	Newburgh - - - N. 7	228	128	107 17 6
	St. James' - - - N. 9	*342	171	163 15 2
478	LEA, ASHTON, INGOL, AND COTTAM			
	Lea, Endowed - - Ch. 10	91	21	17 12 6
	Lea - - - - R. 2	*93	34	27 0 0
480	LECK, Endowed - - 0	139	52	198 6 6
	Lees. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, E.M., AND OLDHAM (BOROUGH).			
	Leesfield. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, E.M.			
	Leigh. See PENNINGTON AND WEST LEIGH.			
464	LEVENSHULME:			
	Levenshulme, Methodist Free Church - 11	340	316	340 13 6
	Levenshulme - - N. 11	*467	396	364 16 0
	Leverbridge. See BOLTON (BOROUGH).			
475	LEYLAND:			
	Leyland - - - N. 10	*525	220	197 7 6
	Leyland - - - W. 10	429	203	194 6 6
	St. James' - - - Ch. 10	305	178	176 16 0
	[illegible]ary's - - - R. 10	189	116	101 3 6
	See DALTON-IN- AND UPPER AL- AITE.			
	LAND: Road, Infants Ch. 12	249	170	112 10 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
455	Litherland—*cont.*			
	Litherland - - R. 12	198	98	91
	St. Philip's - - Ch. 12	*571	388	354
	Seaforth - - - N. 12	*374	324	312
	Seaforth - - - R. 1	571	398	371
	Waterloo, Christ Church - - - N. 5	*300	237	231
	Littleborough. See BLATCHINGWORTH.			
467	LITTLE HEATON:			
	Sinister Lane - - 7	138	73	61
476	LITTLE HOOLE:			
	Walmer Bridge - - B. 8	197	152	132
461	LITTLE HULTON:			
	Little Hulton, Primitive Methodist - 3	346	165	4
	Peel, St. Paul's - - Ch. 2	577	365	36
	St. Edmund - - R. 2	225	79	9
	St. John the Baptist - N. 8	*351	156	13
	St. John's, Ellesmere - Ch. 5	[illegible]	15	1
	Wharton, Presbyterian 10	246	29	18
461	LITTLE LEVER:			
	Little Lever, Congregational - - - 1	351	22	12
	Little Lever - - - N. 6	*555	155	12
	Little Lever - - - W. 12	388	125	12
	Little Marsden. See NELSON (BOROUGH).			
453 &c.	LIVERPOOL (BOROUGH):			
	All Saints' - - - N. 5	*587		
	All Souls' - - - R. 3	748		
	Ashfield Street - - Bd. 10	1,088		
	Beaufort Street - - Bd. 11	1,134		
	Bishop Goss' Memorial R. 1	1,156		
	Blue Coat Hospital - 3	250		
	Bootle, St. Alexander - R. 3	*1,738		
	¶Brae Street - - - Bd. 11	1,215		
	Brunswick - - - W. 12	*719		
	¶Butler Street - - Bd. 3	1,100		
	Caledonian, Free - 12	673		
	‖Chatsworth Street - Bd. 10	1,177		
	Christ Church - - N. 6	*415		
	‖Clint Road - - - Bd. 10	1,120		
	Cranmer - - - W. 11	*738		
	¶Daisy Street - - Bd. 4	1,134		
	Earle Street - - [illegible] 11	1,134		
	Eldon Street, Our Lady - - - - R. 1	1,177		
	Everton, Christ Church N. 6	*685		
	Everton, Emmanuel - Ch. 6	*738		
	Everton - - - R. 3	*903		
	Everton, St. Benedict's N. 6	368		
	Everton, St. Chad's - N. 6	300		
	Everton, St. Chrysostom's - - - - N. 6	*549		
	Everton, St. George's - Ch. 6	*1,149		
	Everton, St. Peter's - N. 4	*894		
	Everton, St. Polycarp's Ch. 6	1,077		
	Everton, St. Saviour's - N. 6	*1,067		

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Lancashire—*cont.*			
Liverpool—*cont.*			
Female Orphan Asylum - - - - 5	105	81	30 7 6
¶Granby Street - - Bd. 11	1,144	1,078	1,112 13 6
¶Granton Road - - Bd. 4	1,112	1,042	1,075 4 6
Harrington - - - Bd. 11	528	498	490 10 6
Hebrews' Educational Institute - - - 1	627	481	469 4 0
Holy Cross - - - R. 2	*1,320	743	650 2 6
Hope Street - - B. 12	627	393	414 3 0
"Indefatigable" Training Ship - - 6	591	97	111 4 0
Kensington (Fairfield) N. 5	*604	607	531 2 6
Kingsley Road - - R. 2	377	287	254 17 0
Kirkdale, St. Athanasius - - - Ch. 6	973	859	751 12 6
Kirkdale, St. John's - R. 2	1,369	897	784 17 6
Kirkdale, St. Lawrence N. 10	*954	979	953 6 6
Kirkdale, St. Mary's - N. 10	*880	732	666 4 0
Liverpool Friends' - - 11	654	362	344 16 0
Liverpool, Infant Orphan Asylum - - 9	175	57	47 0 6
Moorfields, Old Church N. 5	*586	454	399 7 6
Mount Carmel - - R. 2	1,126	835	730 12 6
Mount Pleasant - - B. 11	406	160	147 13 0
Nash Grove, Ragged - 9	167	120	100 11 0
North (Bond Street) - N.	*		
‖North Corporation - Bd. 10	1,480	844	860 19 6
North Shore (St. Paul's, Kirkdale) - Ch. 10	*1,074	913	798 17 6
§Park Hill - - - Ch. 6	1,110	793	834 9 6
Pleasant Street - - Bd. 11	*694	462	450 1 0
§Practising - - - R. 2	567	246	256 0 0
Prince Edwin Street - W. 4	*770	610	522 0 0
¶Queen's Road - - Bd. 3	1,065	1,015 220	1,080 18 0 90 6 0
¶Roscommon Street - Bd. 4	819	764	763 8 6
St. Alban's - - - R. 3	*1,321	1,051	919 12 6
St. Alphonsus - - R. 2	749	903	874 3 3
St. Audrew's, Slater Street - - - N.	299	—	—
St. Ann's - - - R. 2	*1,325	890	836 4 3
St. Anthony - - R. 2	1,545	959	788 9 0
St. Augustine - - N. 5	*951	620	539 5 10
St. Augustine - - R. 2	839	705	634 11 0
St. Barnabas' - - N. 9	*606	249	215 1 6
St. Bartholomew - N.	*		
St. Bride's - - - N. 5	*660	491	464 19 0
St. Bridget, Limekiln Lane - - - R. 2	*986	684	606 3 4
St. Catherine - - N.	*		
St. Catherine's, Edgehill N. 6	*440	408	356 8 0
St. Columba - - Ch. 10	200	311	146 10 2
St. Francis Xavier's - R. 2	*2,203	1,621	1,618 8 6
St. James' - - - N. 5	*595	473	435 10 6
St. James the Less - Ch. 9	355	309	266 16 6
St. John's - - - N.	*		
St. Joseph's - - R.	*		
St. Jude's - - - N. 4	730	523	373 0 0
St. Luke's - - - N. 5	*731	586	512 15 0
§St. Margaret's, Prince's Road, Higher Grade 1	722	434	502 0 0
St. Mark's - - - N.	*		
St. Martin's - - - N. 9	*615	291	246 15 6
St. Mary's, Edge Hill Ch. 5	*985	886	876 5 0
St. Mary's - - - R. 2	*942	591	517 2 6
St. Matthew - - Ch. 6	410	404	353 10 0
St. Matthias - - Ch. 10	230	172	141 2 0
St. Michael's - - R. 3	*735	636	610 19 0
St. Nicholas - - R. 1	934	472	413 0 0
St. Paul's (Prince's Park) - - - N. 11	*947	850	837 0 6
St. Peter's - - - R. 1	940	708	646 5 0
St. Saviours' - - N. 11	*869	661	639 18 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
453 &c.	Liverpool—*cont.*			
	St. Silas' - - - Ch. 5	671	471	336 19 10
	St. Simon's - - - N. 12	*591	357	312 7 6
	St. Stephen's, Byrom Street - - - Ch. 10	250	242	195 3 0
	St. Stephen's, Edge Hill - - - - N. 9	*592	474	412 0 6
	St. Sylvester - - R. 3	*1,308	1,088 50	952 0 0 34 18 0
	St. Thomas - - N. 4	270	171	153 13 0
	St. Thomas', Mount Vernou - - - R. 1	*736	529	447 11 0
	St. Thomas and St. William - - - R. 2	945	742	649 5 0
	St. Titus - - - N. 9	*538	336	310 13 0
	St. Vincent - - R. 1	984	789	685 1 0
	South - - - N. 5	*676	329	250 4 0
	¶Stanley Road - - Bd. 4	1,248	1,135	1,173 9 6
	‖Steer Street - - Bd. 5	1,309	1,231	1,276 6 0
	Toxteth Park, Holy Trinity - - - Ch. 9	*396	380	320 10 0
	Toxteth Park, Holy Trinity, Ragged - Ch. 9	456	314	292 1 0
	Toxteth Park, St. Cleopas - - - N. 11	*859	880	839 14 6
	Toxteth Park, St. John Baptist - - N. 12	*736	678	593 5 0
	Toxteth Park, St. Patrick - - - R. 2	*1,605	1,102	964 2 6
	Toxteth Park, St. Philemon - - Ch. 1	553	453	421 17 0
	Toxteth Park, St. Silas N. 11	*759	750	698 19 3
	Toxteth Park, St. Thomas - - - N. 5	*693	638	552 1 0
	Trinity - - - Ch. 12	536	417	332 9 0
	¶Upper Park Street - Bd. 10	1,371	1,356 221	1,439 9 6 93 16 0
	Vauxhall, All Souls' - N. 11	*483	263	214 7 6
	¶Venice Street - - Bd. 3	1,049	882	901 13 6
	Vine Street - - - W. 4	612	370	331 18 7
	Walton Lane - - Bd. 3	1,320	1,306 204	1,393 8 6 85 0 0
	¶Webster Road - - Bd. 10	956	869	901 16 0
	William Henry Street Bd. 4	1,125	796	813 0 6
	Windsor, St. Clement's - - - N. 6	*1,220	1,052	1,021 17 4
	Windsor Street - - W. 1	*713	657	614 18 0
474	LIVESEY:			
	Cherry Tree (Blackburn) - - - Ch. 1	318	181	162 19 0
	Feniscowles - - Ch. 3	102	82	63 17 0
	Lomeshaye. See NELSON (BOROUGH).			
	Longridge. See DILWORTH AND ALSTON.			
	Longsight. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
476	LONGTON:			
	Longton - - - Ch. 2	272	122	113 14 6
	New Longton - - Ch. 2	150	63	64 10 0
	Lostock Junction. See RUSWORTH.			
	Lostock. See WESTHOUGHTON.			

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	Lancashire—*cont.*				£ s. d.
464 &c.	Manchester (Borough)—*cont.*				
	Armitage Street, Women's Institute, Evening	Bd.	—	33	17 14 0
	Bangor Street	Bd. 10	946	914 91	950 1 0 39 18 0
	Bangor Street, Commercial, Evening	Bd.	—	129	83 4 0
	Bank Meadow	Bd. 9	1,241	1,043	1,050 4 0
	Birley Street	Bd 4	1,209	1,150 33	1,151 3 0 17 14 0
	Blackley, Barnes Green	Ch. 2	*353	343	421 9 0
	Blackley, Crab Lane	2	*305	113	93 3 0
	Blackley, Gill Street, Evening	Bd.	—	44	26 4 0
	Blackley, Mount Carmel	R. 11	494	237	224 4 0
	Blackley, Infants	N. 2	*153	116	91 4 0
	Blackley Moston	B. 10	392	222	234 16 0
	Blackley	N. 2	*314	192	191 5 10
	Blackley	W. 2	470	221	215 6 0
	Blackley, Wesleyan, Evening	Bd.	—	35	20 4 0
	Bradford-cum-Beswick	Ch. 3	*764	727	457 12 0
	Bradford-cum-Beswick, Memorial	Ch. 3	376	302	265 2 6
	Bradford, St. Bridget's, Evening	Bd.	—	109	75 16 0
	Bradford, St. Bridget's	R. 9	1,009	615	538 1 6
	Burgess Street	Bd. 7	724	773 36	709 16 0 15 16 0
	Cathedral	N. 3	*451	173	148 11 6
	Cavendish	Bd. 4	1,219	911 56	901 1 6 28 12 0
	Central	Bd. 6	1,027	617 272	765 15 0 178 12 0
	Cheetham Hill Road, Jew's	3	2,029	1,874	1,901 16 1
	Cheetham's Hospital	3	290	99	121 6 6
	Cheetham, St. John's	N. 2	*547	333	295 5 0
	Cheetham, St. Thomas	Bd. 3	*417	357	365 12 0
	Chester Street, Evening	Bd.	—	67	50 16 0
	Chorlton-on-Medlock, St Chrysostom, Clarendon Road	Ch. 5	460	273	290 1 6
	Chorlton-on-Medlock, St. Luke's	N. 12	*491	269	295 4 0
	Chorlton-on-Medlock, St. Paul's	N. 4	730	495	495 5 0
	Chorlton-on-Medlock, St Stephen, Evening	Bd.	—	41	20 18 0
	Chorlton-on-Medlock, St Stephen	N. 4	*780	638	610 16 3
	Clayton-le-Moors, St. Cross	Ch. 2	268	249	211 0 0
	Collyhurst, Albert Memorial	Ch. 4	*906	813	719 3 0
	Collyhurst	N.	*		
	Collyhurst, St. Augustine's	Ch. 4	*545	512	446 4 0
	Collyhurst, St. Catherine's	N. 11	*654	512	495 9 7
	Collyhurst, St James', Evening	Bd.	—	66	40 3 0
	Collyhurst, St. James'	Ch. 7	947	841	735 17 0
	Collyhurst, St. Oswald's	N. 1	702	413	366 14 10
	Collyhurst, St. Oswald's, Gorton Street	N. 1	370	294	256 2 0

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					£ s. d.
461	Lowe Allithwaite:				
	Allithwaite	Ch. 7	76	57	42 11 6
	Cartmel, Grammar	N.	*		
	Cartmel	N. 7	*236	104	83 5 0
461	Lower Holker:				
	Plookburgh, Infants	N. 7	103	49	40 6 6
	Holker	N. 7	356	152	140 8 6
461	Lowick	Ch. 6	*119	77	59 5 0
460	Lowton:				
	Lowton Common, Independent Methodist	6	345	118	104 2 0
	Lowton, Endowed	Ch. 6	*276	208	157 13 9
	St. Mary's	N. 6	428	160	156 9 6
	Lamb in Rostendale. See Rawtenstall (Borough).				
457	Lydiate:				
	Lydiate	Ch. 4	168	104	79 5 0
	Lydiate	R. 4	*197	61	50 3 0
477	Lytham:				
	Heyhouses, Endowed	2	270	233	223 14 0
	Lytham, Endowed	Ch. 2	277	120	112 11 0
	St. John's	Ch. 4	*283	244	211 10 6
	St. Peter's	R. 2	242	136	122 18 0
457	Maghull:				
	Maghull	N. 4	*296	165	157 10 0
	St. George's	R. 12	89	40	37 2 0
464 &c.	Manchester (Borough):				
	Abbott Street	Bd. 1	740	677 77	711 18 6 48 10 0
	Abbott Street, Commercial, Evening	Bd.	—	39	26 2 0
	Albert Memorial, Evening	Bd.	—	48	37 4
	All Saints	Ch. 3	580	291	305 4
	All Saints, Tuer Street	Bd. 5	241	147	152 19 0
	All Souls'	N. 11	*699	511	449 15 0
	Ancoats, Mill Street, Chalmer's, Presbyterian		457	—	—
	Ancoats, St. Alban's	R. 10	305	209	211 0 6
	Ancoats, St. Alban's, Evening	Bd.	—	38	22 0 0
	Ancoats, St. Andrew's, Homer Street	N. 12	*690	469	413 0 0
	Ancoats, St. Anne's	R. 10	954	881	866 19 0
	Ancoats, St. Anne's, Evening	Bd.	—	117	94 2 0
	Ardwick, Chester Street	Bd. 12	690	660	647 12 6
	Ardwick, St. Aloysius	R. 2	530	315	266 18 6
	Ardwick, St. Matthew's	Bd. 7	888	626 238	684 14 0 160 18 0
	Ardwick, St. Silas	N. 1	721	329	272 0 0
	Ardwick, St. Thomas	N. 12	1,149	927	880 3 0
	Armitage Street	Bd. 9	1,196	1,167 53	1,210 2 0 38 6 0

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Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Manchester—*cont.*			
Collyhurst - - - W. 6	609	377	329 17 6
Corpus Christi, Evening - - - - Bd.	—	47	30 6 0
Corpus Christi - - R. 11	542	550	514 10 6
Crumpsall, Clarendon Road - - - - Bd. 4	496	531	537 9 6
		38	23 0 0
Crumpsall, Clarendon Road, Women's Institute, Evening - Bd.	—	12	7 0 0
Culcheth - - - B. 1	719	370	384 8 0
Ducie Avenue - - Bd. 6	1,508	1,314	1,468 14 6
		192	128 6 0
Eagle Street, Oxford Road - - - - W. 6	716	268	273 9 0
Elm Street - - - W. 6	589	236	192 19 6
Embden Street - - Bd. 10	640	592	566 8 6
		73	44 2 0
Every Street and St. Mary's - - - Bd. 2	1613	1,056	1,068 6 6
		329	208 6 0
Fallowfield - - - B. 11	358	198	197 7 6
Gorton, All Saints - Ch. 7	578	851	744 12 6
Gorton, All Saints, Evening - - Bd.	—	114	78 14 0
Gorton, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company's - - 3	1577	1,489	1,402 5 0
		160	136 4 0
Granby Row - - Bd. 11	*829	685	676 19 6
		109	71 8 0
Granby Row, St. Augustine's, Evening Bd.	—	39	24 8 0
Granby Row, St. Augustine's - - R. 10	988	596	524 8 0
Grange Street - - Bd. 9	1,327	1,047	1,004 10 0
Grosvenor Square, Evening - - - Bd.	—	24	11 4 0
Grosvenor Street - - Bd. 6	604	220	207 16 0
Harpurhey - - - N. 3	965	750	746 11 7
Holland Street - - Bd. *d*	362	—	—
Holy Name, Evening - Bd.	—	20	12 2 0
Holy Name - - - R. 2	609	428	398 0 0
Hulme, Boston Street - Bd. 10	411	214	226 4 0
Hulme, Christ Church Bd. 5	484	345	359 12 6
Hulme, Duke Street - Bd.	*903	782	804 9 0
Hulme, Lloyd Street - Bd. 5	955	938	835 16 8
		97	63 12 0
Hulme, St. Clement - Bd. 10	326	211	225 13 6
Hulme, St. Gabriel - Ch. 4	247	147	99 8 0
Hulme, St. George - N. 12	*1,097	680	595 0 0
Hulme, St. George, Tatton Street - - N. 12	436	150	109 0 0
Hulme, St. John the Baptist - - N. 2	560	435	380 12 6
§ Hulme, St. Joseph's - R. 11	362	104	117 10 0
Hulme, St. Mark's - Bd. 5	*506	153	156 16 6
Hulme, St. Mary's Branch, Drayton Street - - - Ch. 11	220	220	201 13 4
Hulme, St. Mary's - N. 11	*867	779	761 17 0
Hulme, St. Michael's - Bd. 11	*861	625	565 7 0
		71	51 16 0
Hulme, St. Philip's - N. 1	*1,140	752	675 6 0
Hulme, St. Stephen's - Bd. 5	*580	544	577 0 0
Hulme, Vine Street - Bd. 10	467	363	340 15 6
Hyde Road, Nicholl's Hospital - - - 4	174	69	65 8 3
Hyde Road, St. Clement, Evening - - Bd.	—	45	26 14 0
Hyde Road St. Clement - - - - N 4	749	567	496 2 6
Johnson Street - - Bd. 9	1,016	670	690 16 6
		133	89 16 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
464 &c.	Manchester—*cont.*			
	Lee Street, Women's Institute, Evening - Bd.	—	16	8 6 0
	Longsight, St. John's - N. 3	*836	584	563 16 6
	Longsight, St. John's, Evening - - - Bd.	—	45	33 4 0
	Longsight, St. Joseph's R. 12	502	163	84 17 6
	Longsight - - - W. 12	893	624	540 1 6
	Lower Mosley Street - Bd.	*		
	Lower Mosley Street, Evening - - -	—	126	109 4 0
	Miles Platting, Hulme Hall Lane - - W. 7	573	324	313 0 0
	Miles Platting - - Bd. 10	720	565	580 19 6
			54	36 10 0
	Miles Platting, St. John's, Evening - Bd.	—	146	107 4 0
	Miles Platting, St. John's - - - N. 11	742	640	588 4 0
	Miles Platting, St. Luke's, Evening - Bd.	—	54	37 18 0
	Miles Platting, St. Luke's - - - N. 5	712	598	525 0 0
	Moston, Lightbowne Hall - - - Ch. 2	210	141	125 18 0
	Moston - - - N.	*		
	Moston, St. Mary's - N. 2	231	114	101 8 6
	Moston, St. Mary's Evening - - - Bd.	—	25	16 8 0
	Mulberry Street - Bd. 10	942	921	920 2 0
			196	147 8 0
	Newton Heath, All Saints (No. 1) - - Ch. 4	*666	492	439 2 10
	‖Newton Heath, Dob Lane - - - - B. 7	465	219	205 16 6
			81	56 14 0
	Newton Heath, St. Anne's, Evening - Bd.	—	120	93 14 0
	Newton Heath, St. Anne's - - - N. 4	*428	428	339 12 0
	Newton Heath, St. Wilfrid's - - N. 4	458	326	289 12 6
	Newton Heath, Tenacres Lane - - B. 7	579	363	348 1 10
	Newton Heath - - W. 9	527	270	348 12 6
	Newton Heath - - W. 6	—	364	258 7 8
	Openshaw, Higher, St. Clement's - - N. 2	553	545	478 12 6
	Openshaw, Lees Street Bd. 2	559	620	631 13 6
			29	20 0 0
	Openshaw - - - N. 3	*810	666	622 14 6
	Openshaw, St. Anne's R. 2	281	181	152 16 4
	Openshaw, St. Barnabas, Evening - Bd.	—	63	44 10 0
	Openshaw - - - W. 1	672	589	515 7 6
	Osborne Street - - Bd. 7	253	122	125 1 0
	Pottery Lane - - Bd. 3	513	505	511 7 0
			58	41 0 0
	Queen Street - - Bd. 9	921	837	787 8 4
			133	95 2 0
	Roby, Evening - - Bd.	—	87	51 16 0
	Ross Place - - - Bd. 9	1,367	1,080	1,110 4 0
			97	68 14 0
	Royal Lancasterian - Bd. 5	644	351	369 12 0
			26	18 8 0
	§Rusholme, Birch, St. Agnes - - - Ch. 3	277	153	158 8 0
	Rusholme, Birch, St. James - - - N. 3	488	263	239 5 0
	Rusholme, St. Edward's - - - R. 10	100	59	50 2 6
	Rusholme, Trinity - Ch. 12	*527	360	284 7 0
	St. Aloysius, Evening - Bd.	—	47	27 14 0
	St. Alphonsus - - R. 10	240	146	124 2 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*					
464 &c.	Manchester—*cont.*					
	St. Andrew's Baird Street - - - N. 12	821	424	371	0	0
	St. Anne's - - - N.	*				
	St. Ann's - - - Bd. 6	408	201	223	10	6
	St. Barnabas - - Bd. 1	*769	340	336	2	6
			19	12	12	0
	St. Chad's, Evening - Bd.	—	33	18	16	0
	St. Chad's - - - R. 10	*967	516	490	14	0
	St. Edmund's, Evening Bd.	—	91	63	14	0
	St. Edmund - - R. 6	1,261	731	697	11	6
	St. George - - - Bd. 6	974	649	659	2	0
			115	76	12	0
	St. James' - - - 4	*323	141	131	12	6
	St. John's - - N. 2	*924	512	498	14	2
	St. Joseph's - - - R. 10	453	315	275	12	0
	St. Jude's, Evening - Bd.	—	43	29	18	0
	St. Jude's - - - N. 1	545	548	551	5	4
	St. Lawrence - - R. 11	515	190	156	0	0
	St. Luke's - - - Bd. 4	461	390	437	15	0
			31	22	2	0
	St. Mark's, Cheetham Hill - - - - - N. 1	*654	337	335	8	6
	St. Mark's, Holland Street - - - Ch. 2	527	400	350	0	0
	St. Mary's, Evening - Bd.	—	21	11	2	0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 10	*761	303	284	1	0
	St. Matthew's, Byron Street and Liverpool Road - - - - Bd. 1	*861	455	419	0	0
			67	44	6	0
	St. Matthias - - Bd. 2	520	54	40	10	0
	St. Michael - - - N. 3	*600	158	136	7	0
	St. Michael's, George Leigh Street, Evening - - - - Bd.	—	50	20	10	0
	St. Michael's, Great Ancoats - - - R. 2	874	442	384	16	6
	St. Patrick's, Livesey Street, Evening - Bd.	—	232	184	4	0
	St. Patrick's, Livesey Street, Boys - - R. 10	488	310	279	0	0
	St. Patrick's, Livesey Street, Girls - - R. 10	1,100	875	875	8	6
	St. Patrick's, Sudell Street - - - R. 10	405	273	214	8	0
	St. Paul's (Bennet Street) - - - N. 2	706	226	208	12	6
	St Peter's - - - Bd. 4	482	319	317	5	0
	St. Peter's, Hewitt Street - - Bd. 1	352	184	171	4	0
	St. Philip, Evening - Bd.	—	55	39	18	0
	St. Philip's, Bradford Road - - - Ch. 11	*962	838	750	6	3
	St. Saviour's - - N. 2	*600	492	431	3	1
	St. Silas' - - - N.	*				
	St. Thomas' (Redbank) N. 2	*378	209	177	19	0
	St. Wilfrid's, Evening Bd.	—	141	95	14	0
	St. Wilfred's - - R. 10	964	866	796	11	7
			41	25	4	0
	St. William - - - R. 10	437	192	163	4	0
	Sharp Street - - Bd. 4	413	165	146	11	6
	Smedley Road - - Bd. 4	1,023	864	912	12	0
			90	57	18	0
	South Hall Street - Bd. 11	1,146	613	618	14	6
			105	73	4	0
	Upper Jackson Street Bd. 10	974	935	1,040	10	6
			177	101	0	0
	Waterloo Road - - Bd. 5	1,229	894	987	0	6
			155	102	12	0
	West Gorton, St. Mark's, Evening - - - Bd.	—	81	64	6	0
	West Gorton, St. Mark's N. 11	913	913	757	2	6
	Lancashire—*cont.*					
464 &c.	Manchester—*cont.*					
	Wood Street - - Bd. 10	475	331			
			51			
	York Street, St. Augustine - - - R. 10	580	305			
477	MARTON, E.M. *See also* BLACKPOOL (BOROUGH):					
	Little Marton - - Ch. 4	101	75			
	Marton Moss - - Ch. 4	145	107			
475	MAWDESLEY:					
	Mawdesley - - - N. 11	*126	93			
	Mawdesley - - - R. 11	*137	69			
	Mawdesley - - - W. 11	91	51			
457	MELLING:					
	Melling (Ormskirk) - Ch. 4	165	91			
480	MELLING-WITH-WRAYTON:					
	Melling - - - Ch. 6	75	33			
	Mellor Brook. See BALDERSTON.					
474	MELLOR - - - - Ch. 5	333	118			
	Mersebrow. See TARLETON.					
	Mereclough. See CLIVIGER.					
	Middleforth. See PENWORTHAM, E.M.					
461	MIDDLE HULTON					
	Hulton - - - - Ch. 5	262	122			
			24			
	Morris Green - - Ch. 3	436	239			
469	MIDDLETON (BOROUGH). *See also* CHADDERTON:					
	Barrowfield - - N. 3	*266	78			
462	Birch (Hopwood) - N. 12	*255	87			
469	Bowlee, Primitive Methodist - - - 10	140	53			
	Middleton Junction, St. Gabriel's - - N. 7	320	206			
	Middleton - - - N. 3	*754	369			
	Morton Street, Primitive Methodist - - 3	414	253			
	New Jerusalem - - 1	251	146			
	Providence - - - B. 11	222	148			
467	Rhodes - - - Ch. 3	*769	391			
	Rhodes, Evening - Ch.	—	29			
469	St. Peter's - - - R. 5	236	215			
	Thornham, Old Thornham - - - Ch. 5	*202	74			
461	Tonge Moor - - Ch. 6	425	280			
469	Tonge-with-Alkrington - - - N. 3	*730	458			
	Tonge-with-Alkrington, Branch, Infant- N. 3	131	51			
	Trinity - - - N. 3	561	334			
	Wood Street - - W. 3	301	239			

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Lancashire—*cont.*			
Miles Platting. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
Mills Hill. See CHADDERTON.			
Milnrow. See BUTTERWORTH, E.M.			
Moorside. See OLDHAM (BOROUGH).			
Morris Green. See MIDDLE HULTON.			
Mosley Common. See TYLDESLEY.			
Moss Bank. See WINDLE, E.M.			
MOSSLEY (BOROUGH):			
Brow, Abney - - B. 3	633	361	358 5 0
Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -	—	71	34 16 0
Micklehurst, St. James' - - - Ch. 3	381	264	260 0 6
		37	19 16 0
Mossley - - - N. 3	*491	266	258 2 6
Roughtown - - - B. 5	460	249	221 8 6
Roughtown - - - N. 5	391	184	168 1 6
St. Joseph's - - R. 3	475	194	178 2 8
Wyre Street - - B. 2	494	346	321 2 6
Mossley Hill. See WAVERTREE.			
MOSS SIDE, E.M.:			
St. Margaret's, Hulton Street - - 12	955	910	946 16 6
Whalley Range, Sloane Street - - W. 12	459	134	100 17 6
Moston. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
MUCH HOOLE:			
Hoole - - - - N. 3	*167	79	69 6 6
MUCH WOOLTON:			
Much Woolton - - N. 6	*649	445	439 4 6
Woolton - - - R. 6	720	185	151 6 6
Musbury. See HASLINGDEN (BOROUGH).			
NATEBY - - - - 11	146	49	‡56 10 6
NELSON (BOROUGH):			
Great Marsden - - N. 3	*339	301	275 19 0
Leeds Road - - N. 11	670	621	589 15 0
		35	21 6 0
Little Marsden, St. Paul's - - - N. 11	*250	130	121 18 0
Lomeshaye, Undenominational - - 5	*282	188	216 8 0
Nelson - - - - W. 5	676	656	689 19 0
Railway Street, Evening	—	53	21 12 0
Railway Street - - W. 1	493	429	448 15 6
St. Joseph's - - R. 5	165	135	106 13 6

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
472	Nelson (Borough)—*cont.*			
	St. Mary's - - - N. 5	488	202	171 14 0
	Scotland Road, Salem 11	831	789	852 6 0
480	NETHER KELLET - - B. 6	73	51	†62 2 0
455	NETHERTON - - - R. 7	*108	30	27 13 0
478	NETHER WYRESDALE: Scorton - - - N. 6	131	54	56 17 0
	Newbarns and Hawcoat. See BARROW-IN-FURNESS (BOROUGH).			
	Newbold. See ROCHDALE (BOROUGH).			
	Newburgh. See LATHOM.			
	New Bury. See FARNWORTH.			
	Newchurch-in-Pendle. See GOLDSHAW BOOTH.			
	Newchurch-in-Rossendale. See RAWTENSTALL (BOROUGH).			
	Newchurch. See CULCHETH.			
	Newsham. See GOOSNARGH.			
	Newton Heath. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
	Newton-in-Cartmel. See UPPER ALLITHWAITE.			
459	NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD:			
	Crowe Lane - - N. 12	91	59	42 11 0
	Earlstown District, Infants - - - N. 6	*586	578	505 15 0
	Earlstown - - - W. 6	739	501	446 6 0
	Newton-le-Willows, St. Mary's - - R. 6	*506	244	236 11 2
	St. Peter's - - - N. 12	*480	299	313 8 6
	Wargrave - - - N. 6	*374	218	210 12 0
	Wargrave, Vulcan Foundry, Infants - N. 6	144	94	70 10 0
477	NEWTON-WITH-SCALES Ch. 3	124	54	57 2 0
	Norden. See SPOTLAND, E.M.			
457	NORTH MEOLS, E.M. *See also* SOUTHPORT (BOROUGH):			
	Banks, Primitive Methodist - - - 6	242	174	156 14 6
	Banks, St. Stephen's - N. 6	*263	57	48 4 6
	North Shore. See LIVERPOOL (BOROUGH).			
	Oakenrod. See ROCHDALE (BOROUGH).			
	Oakenshaw. See CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.			

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	Lancashire—*cont.*					
	Ogden. See BUTTERWORTH, E.M.					
469	OLDHAM (BOROUGH):					
	Albert - - - - B. 5	193	87	75	19	0
	Beever Street - - Bd. 1	685	601	625	8	0
			31	15	12	0
	Coldhurst - - - Ch. 4	*672	431	396	7	6
	Derker Mills - - 4	346	337	339	4	1
			33	11	6	0
	Dunbar Street - - R. 9	242	123	103	4	6
	Evangelist - - - Ch. 5	273	162	137	14	0
	Glodwick - - - B. 5	326	207	188	2	6
	Glodwick, Christ Church - - - N. 5	*469	304	312	17	2
	Glodwick, St. Mark's - N. 7	577	296	275	12	6
	Glodwick - - - W. 5	364	316	307	13	0
	Greenacres, Congregational - - - B. 3	337	250	261	3	6
	Greenacres Road - W. 2	854	293	266	19	0
	Hathershaw - - Bd. 7	469	405	414	19	6
			22	11	6	0
	Henshawe Street - B. 6	388	194	168	2	0
	Higginshaw, Males, Evening - - - Bd.	—	22	12	6	0
	Higginshaw, United Methodist Free Church - - - 5	523	365	321	15	0
	Hollins - - - W. 2	440	316	299	9	0
	Hollinwood - - - N. 5	*334	274	282	16	6
	Hollinwood, St. James's Free Church 3	454	409	412	12	8
	Hollinwood, United Methodist Free Church - - - 5	418	332	314	11	0
	Honeywell Lane - B. 2	355	263	276	13	0
	Lees Salem, Moravian 6	511	297	272	2	6
	Little Moor Lane - Ch. 5	438	340	315	17	6
	Lyceum, Evening -	—	106	50	18	0
	Moorside - - - Ch. 5	488	211	227	10	1
	New Jerusalem - - 3	329	214	196	10	0
	Northmoor - - - Bd. 12	690	488	509	2	0
	Northmoor - - - Ch. 4	384	231	217	12	0
			38	20	4	0
	Northmoor - - - - W. 3	507	361	320	9	0
	Nugget Street, Glodwick Mutual Improvement Society - 6	164	94	79	10	6
	Oldham - - - - B.	*				
	Oldham, Parish Church 4	*997	431	406	15	2
	Rock Street - - - 7	254	65	48	6	0
	Roundthorn - - Bd. 3	291	261	264	11	6
			27	15	10	0
	St. Andrew - - - Ch. 4	527	293	274	13	10
	St. Anne's - - - R. 4	465	324	294	0	0
	St. Domingo Street - W. 3	839	362	331	18	0
	St. James' (Greenacres Moor) - - N. 4	*816	346	331	7	0
	St. John's - - - N. 3	671	383	344	2	6
	St. Margaret's, Evening - - - - Bd.	—	59	31	10	0
	St. Marie's - - - R. 11	*718	538	510	14	6
	St. Patrick - - - R. 6	799	559	500	10	0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 4	455	314	287	17	6
	St. Peter's - - - N. 4	*915	345	327	7	10
	St. Stephen and All Martyrs' - - - Ch. 5	*574	425	395	11	8
	Scottfield - - - Bd. 1	701	431	458	13	0
			25	12	6	0
	Smith Street - - Bd. *d*	806	49	25	8	0
	Townfield, Congregational - - - 12	373	157	127	8	0
	d Inspection deferred.					

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			
469	Oldham (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Waterhead - - - Bd. 1	421		
	Waterhead - - - N. 3	*335		
	Waterloo - - - Bd. 11	1,034		
	Waterloo - - - Bd. 6	—		
	Watersheddings - Bd. 1	473		
	Wellington Street - Bd. 4	566		
	Wellington Street, Commercial, Evening - - - - Bd.	—		
	Werneth - - - B. 6	297		
	Werneth, St. Thomas' 6	*558		
	Westwood - - - Bd. 5	964		
472	OLD LAUND BOOTH:			
	Fence - - - - N. 10	*201		
	Openshaw. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
	Ordsall. See SALFORD (BOROUGH).			
	Orford. See WARRINGTON, E.M.			
457	ORMSKIRK:			
	Ormskirk, United Charity - - - Ch. 2	*1,110		
	St. Anne's - - - R. 2	640		
458	ORRELL:			
	Holgate, Congregational - - - 5	180		
	Orrell - - - - R. 5	358		
	Pemberton, Far Moor Ch. 7	612		
474	OSBALDESTON, St. Mary's - - - - R. 5	140		
481	OSMOTHERLEY, Broughton Beck - - - Ch. 6	78		
474	OSWALDTWISTLE:			
	Belthorne and Daisy Green - - - N. 4	*190		
	Cockerbrook - - - B.	*		
	Hippings - - - W. 3	562		
	Hippings Vale - - Ch. 4	362		
	Holy Trinity Free Church - - - 3	461		
	Knuzden, St. Oswald's N. 4	*355		
	New Jerusalem - - 4	280		
	New Lane - - - N. 4	*330		
	Oswaldtwistle - - R. 3	967		
	Oswaldtwistle, United Methodist Free Church 4	413		
	St. Mary's, Cockerbrook N. 4	93		
	St. Paul's - - - N. 4	*417		
	Stanhill, St. Matthew's N. 4	192		
478	OUT RAWCLIFFE:			
	Rawcliffe Hall - - Ch. 2	125		
480	OVER KELLET, Wilson's:			
	Endowed - - - Ch. 6	129		

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Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.		**Lancashire—*cont.***			£ s. d.
OVERTON AND SUNDERLAND:				459	PENKETH:			
Overton - - - Ch. 5	*121	78	68 6 0		Penketh - - - W. 10	*399	188	172 16 0
OVER WYERSDALE:					Penketh, Infants - 10	90	37	32 7 6
Abbeystead, Endowed 5	159	52	54 10 0	460	PENNINGTON:			
Over Wyersdale, Friends' 5	108	29	28 5 0		Bradshaw Gate, Primitive Methodist 3	255	165	159 14 6
Padgate. See POULTON-WITH-FEARNHEAD.							74	44 12 0
PADIHAM:					Leigh - - - - B. 1	403	214	191 12 0
Cross Bank - - W. 3	353	261	256 13 2		Leigh - - - - N. 5	*682	410	376 5 0
Padiham - - - B. 3	307	183	190 14 8		Pennington, Baptist - 5	209	133	105 18 0
Padiham Green - - N. 3	308	212	213 19 0		Pennington (Manchester) - - - 5	488	242	222 5 0
Padiham - - - N. 3	670	252	258 16 0	481	PENNINGTON, (Ulverston Union):			
Padiham - - - W. 3	687	241	250 6 0		Pennington (Ulverston) - - - N. 6	497	274	239 15 0
St. John the Baptist - R. 12	391	157	130 14 0					
St. Matthew, Partridge Hill - - - - Ch. 3	*469	322	305 18 6		*Pennybridge.* See EGTON.			
PARBOLD:				476	PENWORTHAM, E.M.:			
Douglas - - - N. 7	135	80	68 13 6		Cop Lane - - - 2	297	92	65 3 0
Parbold - - - R. 7	159	48	45 15 0		Middleforth - - Ch. 2	249	147	124 2 0
Park Bridge. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, E.M.				462	PILKINGTON:			
					Besses-o'-th'-Barn - 1	347	231	221 9 0
Park Lane. See ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.					Hollins' Young Men's Institute - - - 9	358	191	148 16 0
					Radcliffe, New Jerusalem - - - B. 11	417	283	292 18 0
Parr. See ST. HELEN'S (BOROUGH).					Radcliffe Bridge, St. John's - - - N. 6	*524	370	359 5 0
					Radcliffe Bridge - W. 5	528	336	320 14 3
Patricroft. See BARTON-UPON-IRWELL, E.M., AND ECCLES (BOROUGH).					Ringley - - - N. 11	269	175	151 1 6
					Stand, All Saints' - N. 3	*548	264	282 9 0
Peasley. See ST. HELEN'S (BOROUGH).					Stand, Independent - 12	316	76	57 12 0
					Stand - - - - N.	*		
Peel. See LITTE HULTON.					Unsworth - - - N. 6	*339	151	119 15 0
					Whitefield, Park Lane B. 12	353	259	264 6 6
PEMBERTON:				478	PILLING:			
Colliery - - - N. 7	657	510	491 17 5		Eagland Hill - - Ch. 4	122	46	†‡55 8 0
Kitt Green - - - N. 7	209	171	141 13 6		Pilling - - - - N. 4	*247	127	111 2 6
Lamberhead Green, Atherton - - W. 6	*585	424	370 19 9		*Pitts-o'-th'-Moor.* See BURY (BOROUGH).			
Lamberhead Green - N. 7	*951	559	490 0 0					
Marsh Green - - N. 7	219	153	115 19 0		*Platt Bridge.* See HINDLEY.			
Newtown - - - Ch 7	*887	633	557 7 6					
Pemberton - - R. 7	393	300	279 1 6	474	PLEASINGTON:			
St. James', Worsley Mesnes - - - Ch. 7	193	120	46 6 6		Pleasington - - Bd. 3	48	28	22 5 0
St. Paul's - - - Ch. 7	*649	599	539 17 6		St. Mary and St. John Baptist - - - R. 3	120	43	36 11 0
		30	14 18 0					
Pendlebury. See ECCLES (BOROUGH), SALFORD (BOROUGH), AND WORSLEY, E.M.					*Pleck Gate.* See BLACKBURN (BOROUGH).			
				479	POULTON:			
					Bare - - - - Bd. 6	67	21	15 4 6
Pendleton. See SALFORD (BOROUGH).					Morecambe - - Bd. 6	617	493	468 6 6
					Poulton-le-Sands - N. 5	*358	287	267 10 0
				477	POULTON-LE-FYLDE:			
					Poulton-le-Fylde - Ch. 2	278	98	85 15 0
					Poulton-le-Fylde - R. 2	177	50	42 9 0
				459	POULTON-WITH-FEARNHEAD:			
					Padgate - - - N. 5	*304	108	91 13 0
PENDLETON, (Clitheroe Union):				478	PREESALL-WITH-HACKENSALL:			
Pendleton and Mearley - - - Ch. 6	100	30	†‡44 3 0		Carter's Charity -	4	75	56 49 1 0
Sabden - - - B. 5	235	133	108 5 0		Fleetwood's Charity -	4	138	78 66 3 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*					
456	PRESCOT:					
	Houghton Street - Ch. 5	510	289	225	12	6
	Prescot - - - Bd. 5	469	291	244	7	0
	§Prescot, Grammar (Lower) - - - 5	105	47	42	6	0
	Prescot - - - R. 5	379	220	208	8	0
476	PRESTON (BOROUGH):					
	All Saints' - - - N. 1	*823	334	294	7	6
	Ashton - - - Ch. 10	*369	255	248	15	6
	Ashton-on-Ribble, St. Michael and All Angels' - - - Ch. 10	319	210	186	7	6
	Ashton - - - W. 12	192	170	159	4	0
	Central - - - N. 11	598	372	337	11	6
			24	16	12	0
	Christ Church - - N. 10	*997	538	486	13	1
	Christ Church Bairstow N. 10	225	202	176	15	0
	Croft Street - - W. 3	669	301	291	14	9
	‖Eldon Street, Primitive Methodist - - 4	845	446	394	0	11
	Ellen Street - - W. 3	291	243	218	15	0
	Emmanuel - - N. 1	*910	659	601	7	0
	English Martyrs' - R. 10	*1,422	922	962	2	0
	Grimshaw Street - B. 3	778	428	415	8	0
	Moor Lane, United Methodist Free Church 2	233	129	111	14	0
	Moor Park - - - W. 3	786	523	521	12	0
	North Road - - W. 3	701	265	255	6	0
	Orchard, United Methodist Free Church 3	*335	216	181	4	0
	St. Augustine's - - R. 10	1,919	759	771	8	6
	St. Barnabas' - - Ch. 12	199	142	112	10	0
	St. Ignatius, Boys', Middle - - - R. 10	341	132	139	12	6
	‖St. Ignatius' - - R. 10	*2,258	1,021	1,071	13	6
	St. James' - - - N. 11	*604	247	216	2	6
			27	11	16	0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 10	1,625	751	771	9	4
	St. Luke's - - - N. 12	*1,004	594	553	0	0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 12	1,144	607	558	5	0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 11	*1,625	610	563	6	0
	St. Mary's Street - W. 3	571	236	211	12	6
	St. Matthew's Branch Ch.	153	—	—		
	St. Matthew's - - N. 11	*1,447	715	657	2	6
	St. Paul's - - - N. 12	*1,270	428	393	15	0
	St. Paul's Square, Presbyterian - - 11	214	194	180	16	6
	St. Peter's - - - N. 12	*1,244	560	525	17	6
	St. Saviour's, Leeming Street, Infants - N. 11	224	125	93	12	6
	St. Saviour's - - N. 11	836	398	379	15	0
	St. Thomas' Branch, Kent Street - - N. 11	260	233	203	17	6
	St. Thomas' - - N. 11	*926	467	433	11	0
			57	29	0	0
	St. Wilfred - - - R. 9	*1,346	586	702	3	6
	Tennyson Road - - W. 2	344	153	143	10	0
	The Talbot - - - R. 9	2,182	955	1,002	10	6
	Trinity - - - N. 11	*353	164	135	12	0
467	PRESTWICH:					
	Co-operative and Industrial Society's, Evening - - -	—	13	11	7	6
466	Kersall, Rainsough, Infant - - - 2	133	34	24	13	0
467	Prestwich - - - N. 3	722	369	365	7	0
	Prestwich - - - R. 3	208	82	66	4	0
	Prestwich - - - W. 3	382	119	102	0	0
	Rooden Lane - - B. 3	*366	191	202	19	6
	St. Margaret's, Junior, Mixed - - - Ch. 3	438	148	129	6	0
	Whittaker Lane, Infants - - - N. 3	421	216	189	0	0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*					
480	QUERNMORE - - - N. 5	*92	36	32		
462	RADCLIFFE. *See also* PILKINGTON:					
	Bank Top - - - Ch.	*				
	Close - - - - W. 12	*639	291	279		
	Hall - - - - N. 6	*327	274	258		
	Hall, St. Anne's, Infants - - - Ch. 6	266	146	136		
	Radcliffe - - - B. 3	786	553	520		
	St. Andrew's - - Ch. 6	532	235	230		
	St. Mary's - - - R. 6	334	212	196		
	St. Paul's - - - W. 12	702	384	368		
	St. Thomas' - - - Ch. 6	674	163	152		
	Warth Mill - - - B. 3	198	162	152		
456	RAINFORD:					
	Coal Company's - - 4	149	134	116		
	Corpus Christi - - R. 4	135	64	64		
	Crank Hill - - - N. 4	*199	98	94		
			13	12		
	Rainford - - - N. 4	*498	285	282		
456	RAINHILL:					
	Rainhill - - - N. 5	*536	301	279		
	Rainhill - - - R. 5	235	151	139		
	Ramsbottom. See TOTTINGTON LOWER END.					
	Ravenhead. See ST. HELEN'S (BOROUGH).					
	Rawcliffe Hall. See OUT RAWCLIFFE.					
471	RAWTENSTALL (BOROUGH):					
	Cloughfold - - - Bd. 2	339	277	259		
470	Cowpe - - - - R. 11	336	98	91		
471	Cowpe Lench, Cloughfold, St. John's - N. 5	439	138	134		
	Crawshaw Booth - N. 4	519	214	208		
	Crawshaw Booth - W. 2	*462	224	217		
	Edgside Holme - - N. 5	*283	215	211		
	Goodshaw - - - Bd. 4	419	154	144		
	Goodshaw Booth - N.	*				
	Love Clough - - N. 4	*360	111	104		
	Lumb-in-Rossendale - N. 4	318	163	154		
	Newchurch-in-Rossendale - - - - N. 4	633	216	204		
	Newchurch-in-Rossendale, St. Peter's - R. 4	213	69	67		
	Newchurch-in-Rossendale, Whitwell Bottom - - - Bd. 4	277	145	138		
	Rawtenstall Branch - N. 5	461	194	186		
	Rawtenstall - - N. 4	*988	487	464		
	Rawtenstall - - W. 2	551	198	186		
	St. James-the-Less - R. 4	336	176	168		
	Townsendfold - - Bd. 4	164	134	128		
	Water - - - - Bd. 4	295	153	146		
	Waterfoot - - - Bd. 4	347	158	150		
	Waterfoot - - - N. 10	409	157	150		
			36	34		
472	READ:					
	Read - - - - B. 9	200	63	60		
			16	15		
	Read (in Whalley) - N. 7	*288	112	106		
	Sabden - - - - R. 6	180	12	11		

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Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
REDDISH:			
Messrs. Houldsworth's - 6	756	414	418 0 11
St. Anne's - - - W. 8	368	268	244 2 6
		22	14 14 0
St. Joseph's - - R. 10	222	64	44 12 0
St. Mary's - - - Ch. 6	269	144	125 7 6
Reedyford. See BARROWFORD, U.D.			
Rhodes. See MIDDLETON (BOROUGH).			
RIBBY-WITH-WREA, Endowed - - - Ch. 4	161	55	53 10 6
RIBCHESTER:			
Knowle Green - - B. 3	166	82	70 3 0
Ribchester - - - N. 4	*194	98	79 10 0
St. Peter and St. Paul R. 4	85	51	45 18 0
Ringley. See PILKINGTON AND KERSLEY.			
RISHTON:			
Rishton, Primitive Methodist - - - 5	180	91	65 6 6
Rishton - - - - W. 5	698	382	398 13 0
St. Peter and St. Paul N. 5	776	347	352 10 0
The Hermitage - - R. 5	225	152	129 19 0
Risley. See CULCHETH.			
RIVINGTON - - - - 9	245	112	108 10 2
RIXTON-WITH-GLAZEBROOK Hollins Green - - Ch. 5	182	130	121 2 0
Roby Hill. See UPHOLLAND.			
ROCHDALE (BOROUGH):			
Bellfield - - - Bd. 11	266	84	80 8 0
Brimrod - - - Bd. 11	423	236	235 17 0
Central - - - Bd. 10	*682	521	567 11 6
		32	18 16 0
Cronkeyshaw - - Bd. 10	626	597	658 11 0
		62	35 10 0
Derby Street - - Bd. 12	553	523	549 9 0
		44	23 12 0
Falinge, St. Edmund Ch. 2	433	320	296 7 6
Halifax Road - Bd. 11	408	345	341 11 6
		31	18 2 0
Hamer, All Saints, Mixed - - - N. 10	412	272	271 6 0
Healey - - - - Ch. 10	*416	218	208 6 0
Lane Head - - - W. 7	92	56	47 17 0
Milkstone Road - - Bd. 11	270	287	285 12 3
		11	7 0 0
Newbold - - - Bd. 12	435	363	364 4 0
Newbold, St. Peter's - Ch. 10	*593	534	493 18 0
		24	10 10 0
Oakenrod - - - Ch. 4	321	200	174 1 6
Penn Road - - - Bd. 10	203	135	103 5 0
Rochdale - - - P. 2	*1,031	469	461 8 3
Rochdale - - - W. 11	769	472	425 13 0
St. Alban's - - - N. 2	*887	488	449 2 0
St. James' - - - N. 2	660	403	372 15 0
		15	9 2 0
St. John's - - - R. 11	665	364	368 8 0
St. Mary, Balderstone N. 12	875	320	324 10 0
St. Mary's - - - N. 2	*446	341	348 5 0
St. Patrick - - - R. 11	614	265	215 12 6
Spotland - - - Bd. 2	729	382	267 11 5
470 **Lancashire—*cont.***			£ s. d.
Rochdale (Borough)—*cont.*			
Spotland, St. Clement's Ch. 6	*557	316	311 19 8
Trinity - - - - W. 11	505	345	321 5 4
Rooden Lane. See PRESTWICH.			
Rosegrove. See BURNLEY (BOROUGH).			
472 ROUGH-LEE-BOOTH:			
Roughlee - - - N. 6	135	29	‡38 13 0
469 ROYTON:			
All Saints' Mission - Ch. 11	148	88	40 17 6
Edge Lane, St. Paul's Branch - - - 7	254	154	134 14 0
		26	8 4 0
Heyside, St. Mark's District - - - 5	340	282	234 9 6
Royton, Congregational - - - 5	279	197	104 0 0
Royton Village - - 2	220	130	125 10 0
Royton - - - - W. 2	460	246	229 5 0
SS. Aidan and Oswald R. 12	330	78	61 7 0
St. Paul's - - - - N. 3	*756	530	493 10 0
		58	31 16 0
457 RUFFORD - - - - Ch. 7	205	129	114 19 0
461 RUMWORTH, E.M. *See also* BOLTON (BOROUGH):			
Deane - - - - - N. 3	*651	206	200 4 6
		19	13 8 0
Lostock Junction, St. Thomas - - - Ch. 7	171	76	76 12 6
Sunnyside, Undenominational - - 11	521	350	380 8 0
Rusholme. See MANCHESTER (BOROUGH).			
Ryecroft. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (BOROUGH).			
Sabden. See PENDLETON AND READ.			
456 ST. HELEN'S (BOROUGH):			
Blackbrook - - - R. 1	748	331	312 12 0
Church Street, Infant and Sunday - -			
Cowley's - - - B. 10	*709	566	516 18 0
		14	6 10 0
Crown Glass Works - 3	231	101	124 2 0
Eccleston, St. Thomas N. 10	1,182	914	848 8 2
Holy Cross - - - R. 3	981	530	442 16 2
Laffak - - - - N. 6	76	41	35 14 0
Lowe House - - R. 3	1,259	914	882 18 8
Moorflat - - - N. 10	916	435	434 10 0
Park Road - - - W. 1	317	320	269 16 0
Barr, Brookfield - - Ch. 1	*240	191	157 17 6
Parr - - - - N. 1	*407	391	338 4 6
Peasley Cross - - B. 11	365	185	163 17 4
Peasley, Holy Trinity N. 1	*325	287	241 16 0
Ravenhead - - - Ch. 3	665	417	346 13 6
		3	3 14 0
Sacred Heart - - R. 4	1,116	994	869 15 0
		109	58 8 0
St. Helen's - - - B. 4	784	663	614 12 0
St. Helen's - - - W. 3	*484	373	327 3 0
St. Joseph's - - - R. 3	*580	380	342 11 1
St. Patrick - - - R. 3	336	268	221 15 0
Sutton, St. Anne's - R. 11	*744	406	367 5 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*						
456	St. Helen's (Borough)—*cont.*						
	Sutton, St. Helen's	N. 11	*810	769	677	5	0
	Sutton, St. Joseph's	R. 11	*348	219	190	1	0
	Thatto Heath, St. John's	Ch. 4	206	201	174	11	6
	Thatto Heath, St. Mary's	R. 4	262	271	230	7	0
	The Gerard	R. 5	294	218	186	6	0
	Trinity, Parr Mount	N. 1	*554	512	449	0	0
	Windle	N. 10	574	560	521	16	0
	Windle, Evening		—	10	10	8	0
	York Street	N. 10	*587	510	446	5	0
	St. Michael's-on-Wyre. See UPPER RAWCLIFFE.						
474	SALESBURY	N. 5	*185	103	103	15	4
465	SALFORD (BOROUGH):						
	Astley Street	Bd. 9	209	159	162	19	6
	Brindle Heath	N. 10	*1,242	855	838	11	6
	Broughton, St. James'	N. 7	732	434	369	1	6
	Broughton St. John's	Ch. 7	171	83	79	6	0
	Cheetham Hill	W. 11	579	230	232	2	6
	Christ Church	N. 2	889	508	456	2	0
	Christ Church, Hope Street, Evening	Bd.	—	40	23	19	0
	Christ Church, New Windsor, Evening	Bd.	—	16	7	0	0
	Christ Church, New Windsor	Ch. 12	515	474	414	15	0
	Christ Church, Upper	Ch. 12	667	429	454	11	9
	Eccles, Broomhouse Lane	N. 4	151	111	136	0	1
	Ellor Street	B.	*				
	Gravel Lane	W. 2	1,050	563	537	19	0
	Great George Street	N. 12	*641	495	440	2	6
	Higher Broughton	Bd. 9	494	285	274	18	6
	Higher Broughton, Great Cheetham Street, Evening	Bd.	—	13	6	6	0
	Higher Broughton, Great Cheetham Street	R. 7	370	215	196	18	9
	Higher Grade	R. 12	284	61	57	19	0
	Hope	Bd. 5	746	432	43	19	6
	Kersall, St. Paul's	N. 2	296	139	124	8	6
	Lower Broughton, Duke Street	N. 2	*587	402	351	15	0
	Lower Broughton, Grecian Street	Bd. 6	970	811	858	13	6
				93	57	12	8
	Lower Broughton, St. Andrew, Evening	Bd.	—	13	7	6	0
	Lower Broughton, St. Andrew	N. 12	*456	366	320	5	0
	Lower Broughton, St. Clement's	N. 12	*833	492	450	10	0
	Lower Broughton, Sussex Street	W. 7	940	788	831	10	0
	Marlborough Road	Bd. 2	583	538	546	5	6
				65	36	4	0
	Mount Carmel	R. 11	919	773	765	2	6
				122	73	0	0
	Mount Street, Evening	Bd.	—	23	14	12	0
	Ordsall	Bd. 6	1,517	1,422	1,336	18	3
				114	58	12	0
	Ordsall, St. Clement's	N. 1	1,067	970	853	2	6
	Ordsall, St Clement's, Smith Street	Ch. 1	730	573	490	18	0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*						
465	Salford (Borough)—*cont.*						
	Ordsall, St. Clement's, Stamford Street	Ch. 1	127	68			
	Paddington	Bd. 9	*914	665			
	Paddington, St. Paul's, Ellor Street, Evening	Bd.	—	104			
	Paddington, St. Paul's, 2nd Infants	Bd. 9	257	139			
	Pendlebury, St. Augustine's	N. 10	*717	538			
	Pendlebury, St. John's	Ch. 10	985	546			
				12			
	Pendleton, Broughton Road	Bd. 9	285	165			
				41			
	Pendleton, Charlestown	Bd. 9	*638	337			
	Pendleton, Higher Grade	Bd. 9	*366	139			
				47			
	Pendleton, Irwell Road	Bd. 9	427	196			
	Pendleton, St. Ambrose	Bd. 9	646	253			
				25			
	Pendleton, St. Charles'	R. 11	339	202			
	Pendleton, St. George, Wellington Street	Bd. 9	834	544			
	Pendleton, St. George's, Whit Lane, Evening	Bd.	—	28			
	Pendleton, St. George's, Whit Lane	N. 9	*305	228			
	Pendleton, St. James'	R. 11	894	597			
	Pendleton, St. Thomas'	N. 10	*470	175			
	Pendleton, St. Thomas', Hankinson Street	N. 10	464	330			
	Pendleton, St. Thomas', Primrose Hill	N. 10	626	125			
	Pendleton, Strawberry Road	R. 11	1,025	639			
	Pendleton, Whit Lane, Boys	Bd. 9	271	69			
	Richmond Hill	Bd. 5	498	408			
				46			
	Sacred Trinity	N. 12	681	494			
	St. Anne's	R. 11	560	440			
	St. Bartholomew, Egerton	Ch. 2	*349	300			
	St. Bartholomew	N. 12	*500	469			
	St. John's	R. 11	1,265	283			
				32			
	St. Joseph's	R. 10	775	534			
	St. Margaret	Bd. 5	575	393			
	St. Mary Street, Presbyterian	11	106	106			
	St. Matthias'	N. 2	*1,061	670			
	St. Peter's	R. 11	*551	371			
	St. Peter's, Collier Street, Evening	Bd.	—	16			
	St. Philip's, James Street, Evening	Bd.	—	14			
	St. Philip's	N. 5	271	251			
	St. Simon's	N. 5	*332	240			
	St. Stephen	N. 5	825	542			
	Stowell, Memorial	Ch. 1	*679	429			
	Trafford Road	Bd. 11	1,320	1,257			
				285			
	United Methodist Free Church	5	482	312			
	Weaste, All Souls', Evening	Bd.	—	11			
	Weaste, All Souls'	R. 11	347	157			
	Weaste Lane	N. 5	*396	235			

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Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
ilford (Borough)—*cont.*			
Woodbine Street, Higher Grade - - 6	535	467	457 4 6
Working Men's College - - - - - 1	478	74	55 12 6
AMLESBURY:			
St. Mary's - - - R. 11	54	34	††48 11 0
Lamlesbury - - - N. 11	*180	41	32 11 0
inkey Chapel. See GREAT HANKEY.			
ATTERTHWAITE:			
Satterthwaite and Rusland - - - N. 6	*101	53	40 18 0
awrey. See CLAIFE.			
BARISBRICK:			
St. Mark's - - - 5	242	87	89 3 6
St. Mary's - - - R. 6	205	145	135 18 0
Scarisbrick Township 5	158	112	97 2 0
orton. See NETHER WYRESDALE.			
BOOTH - - - - N. 5	*307	222	205 18 0
aforth. See LITHERLAND.			
athwaite. See DUNNERDALE.			
BRETON - - - - Ch. 7	144	96	83 0 0
BARPLES:			
Astley Bridge - - Ch. 4	*1,064	446	467 6 6
Astley Bridge - - W. 11	482	249	253 5 0
Belmont - - - N. 6	159	129	107 8 6
Messrs. Ashworth's - B. 9	297	88	94 5 8
Sharples, Holy Infant's - - - R. 11	236	117	96 11 0
aw. See CROMPTON.			
awforth. See SPOTLAND, E.M.			
BEVINGTON:			
Broad-o'-th'-Lane - Bd. 5	151	110	82 12 0
Brook - - - - Bd. 5	224	225	181 11 4
		15	7 16 0
ore. See BLATCHINGWORTH.			
uttleworth. See WALTERSLEY.			
CLVERDALE - - - N. 5	*166	82	67 10 0
COMSTONE:			
Tymonstone - - N. 3	*158	52	40 17 0
ngleton. See GREAT AND LITTLE SINGLETON.			
DELMERSDALE:			
Blaguegate - - - W. 11	297	182	159 5 0
Delmersdale - - Bd. 6	643	622	544 5 0
Delmersdale, Endowed - - - N. 6	217	191	178 17 0
Delmersdale - - R. 6	259	182	169 14 0
Stormy Corner - - Bd. 6	118	47	39 19 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Skerton. See LANCASTER (BOROUGH).			
479	SLYNE - WITH - HEST, Mixed - - - - N. 5	98	34	‡44 17 0
	Smallbridge. See WUERDLE.			
	Smithill Deane. See HALLIWELL, E.M.			
	Smithy Bridge. See BUTTERWORTH, E.M.			
	South Hill. See WHITTLE-LE-WOODS.			
457	SOUTHPORT (BOROUGH):			
	Blowick - - - Ch. 7	443	376	373 11 0
	Christ Church - - N. 3	*587	330	323 17 0
	Church of Christ - - B.	336	—	—
	Church Town - - B.	*		
	Crossens - - - Ch. 11	*438	182	143 17 0
	High Park, Unsectarian - - - 5	141	142	147 2 4
	Holy Trinity - - N. 3	*992	527	577 19 6
	North Meols, SS. Simon and Jude - Ch. 3	383	368	356 19 6
	North Meols - - P. 3	*704	505	523 4 6
	Portland Street - - B. 5	366	300	274 12 6
	§St. Andrew's, Higher Grade, Girls - - 5	346	251	316 3 6
	St. Luke's - - - N. 5	253	113	99 1 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 5	246	210	182 9 0
	St. Patrick, Little Ireland - - - - R. 5	89	68	59 10 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 3	*795	384	383 11 1
	St. Philip's - - - Ch. 5	312	114	103 13 0
	Southport - - - B.	*		
	Talbot Street - - W. 3	423	215	201 3 0
	Young Men's Christian Association, Evening - - -	—	17	10 6 0
	Southshore. See BLACKPOOL (BOROUGH).			
459	SOUTHWORTH-WITH-CROFT:			
	Southworth - with - Croft - - - - Bd. 4	*159	110	92 14 0
	Croft, St. Lewis - - R. 4	110	39	34 4 0
456	SPEKE - - - - Ch.	155	—	—
470	SPOTLAND, E.M. See ROCHDALE (B.):			
	Bagslate - - - B. 1	282	133	136 7 6
	Bagslate - - - W. 1	247	143	134 0 0
	Facit - - - - Ch. 2	307	166	164 19 0
			33	11 0 0
	Facit - - - - W. 2	441	115	182 2 5
	Greenbooth Mill - - 1	342	117	117 8 0
	Hallfold, Congregational - - - - 11	480	213	206 6 6
			44	26 4 0
	Norden - - - N. 6	*178	125	111 18 6
			31	17 0 0
	Shawforth, St. Michael's - - - N. 6	238	76	57 14 0
			39	15 12 0
	Shawforth - - - W. 1	477	223	225 18 0
	Whitworth - - - N. 6	629	172	180 7 6
	Whitworth, St. Anselm's - - - R. 2	195	84	59 6 0
			34	18 18 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Stacksteads. See BACUP (BOROUGH).			
478	STALMINE-WITH-STAINALL:			
	Stalmine - - - 4	*219	91	71 13 6
	Stalybridge (Borough). See CHESHIRE.			
	Stand. See PILKINGTON.			
458	STANDISH-WITH-LANGTREE:			
	St. Marie's - - - R. 4	241	208	175 8 0
	Standish, Girls and Infants - - - 4	574	333	301 1 6
	Standish, Grammar - 4	276	203 32	197 14 0 18 14 0
	Stanhill. See OSWALDTWISTLE.			
	Stanley. See WEST DERBY, E.M.			
461	STAVELEY:			
	Staveley-in-Cartmel - N. 7	*67	37	†‡50 11 0
	Stonefield. See HASLINGDEN, E.M.			
463	STRETFORD:			
	All Saints, Infants - Ch. 5	120	72	49 17 6
	Cornbrook Park, City Road - - - W. 4	622	580	591 2 6
	Cornbrook Street, St. Bride's - - - N. 4	464	369	338 19 6
	St. Ann's - - - R. 6	85	54	45 19 0
	Stretford - - - N. 5	*507	278	247 6 0
	Stretford - - - W. 6	511	271	258 7 0
	Stubbylee. See BACUP (BOROUGH).			
	Summerseat. See WALMERSLEY.			
	Sunnyside. See RUMWORTH, E.M.			
	Sutton. See ST. HELEN'S (BOROUGH).			
	Swinton. See WORSLEY, E.M.			
	Symonstone. See SIMONSTONE.			
467	TARLETON:			
	Merebrow - - - N. 7	173	90	74 1 0
	Tarleton, Endowed - 6	65	52	45 4 0
	Tarleton - - - N. 6	*140	94	77 0 0
	The Holmes - - N.	*		
480	TATHAM:			
	Tatham Chapel - - 6	83	31	×‡52 2 6
	Tatham - - - Ch.	93	67	×‡90 3 6
	Thatto Heath. See ST. HELEN'S (BOROUGH).			
469	THORNHAM. *See also* MIDDLETON (BOROUGH):			
	St. James' - - - Ch. 5	200	109	107 13 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			£
	Thornley. See CHIPPING.			
477	THORNTON-WITH-FLEETWOOD:			
	Blakiston Street - - Bd. 4	*1,344	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Fleetwood-on-Wyre, St. Mary's - - R. 11	336	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Thornton - - - Bd. 11	162	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Thornton-with-Fleetwood, Endowed - 11	64	[illegible]	[illegible]
479	THURNHAM:			
	Glasson, Christ Church N. 5	*119	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Thurnham - - - R. 6	144	[illegible]	[illegible]
474	TOCKHOLES - - - N. 7	*251	[illegible]	[illegible]
493	TODMORDEN, U.D. *See also* YORKSHIRE:			
	Cloughfoot - - - Bd. 7	122	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Lanebottom - - Bd. 6	166	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Mrs. Fielden's, Centre Vale - - - 7	390	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Joseph's - - R. 7	151	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Shade - - - - Ch. 6	405	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Todmorden - - - N. 6	*559	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Walsden - - - Bd. 6	286	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Walsden - - - N. 6	290	155	[illegible]
	Tonge-cum-Alkrington. See MIDDLETON (BOROUGH).			
	Tonge Moor. See MIDDLETON (BOROUGH).			
481	TORVER - - - N. 6	*93	[illegible]	[illegible]
475	TOTTINGTON, HIGHER END:			
471	Edenfield - - - N. 3	*430	[illegible]	[illegible]
475	Stubbins - - - Bd. 2	185	[illegible]	[illegible]
463	TOTTINGTON, LOWER END:			
	Affetside - - - R. 7	187	44	[illegible]
	Greenmount - - R. 7	424	115	[illegible]
	Hawkshaw Lane - N. 6	327	119	[illegible]
	Holcombe - - - Ch. 6	262	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ramsbottom, Dundee R. 12	277	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ramsbottom, New Jerusalem - - R. 5	243	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ramsbottom, St. Andrew - - - R. 5	422	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ramsbottom, St. Andrew's Presbyterian 12	140	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ramsbottom, St. Joseph's - - - R. 12	286	113	[illegible]
	Ramsbottom, St. Paul's - - - Ch. 12	748	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tottington, St. Anne's N. 12	*430	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tottington, St. John's, Free - - - - Ch. 6	200	111	[illegible]
	Tottington - - - W. 6	648	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Walshaw - - - Ch. 3	306	[illegible]	[illegible]
464	TOXTETH PARK, E.M. *See also* LIVERPOOL (BOROUGH):			
	Aspen Grove - - N. 11	817	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Michael's - - Bd. 1	264	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
TRAWDEN.			
Trawden - - - N. 10	*217	89	65 15 6
Trawden - - - W. 9	429	132	171 6 0
Winewall - - - B. 9	206	169	133 14 0
TREALS, ROSEACRE, AND WHARLES:			
Treals - - - - 3	108	81	78 6 6
TUNSTAL - - - N. 6	87	58	×71 12 6
Tunstead. See BACUP (BOROUGH).			
TURTON:			
Dimple - - - Ch. 7	101	55	44 15 0
Eagley Mill - - - B. 4	614	430	456 8 6
Exerton - - - B. 9	260	125	116 3 0
Turton - - - Ch. 6	375	189	184 12 0
Walmsley - - - N. 7	*579	164	135 18 0
TYLDESLEY-CUM-SHAKERLEY. *See also* ATHERTON:			
Boothstown - - W. 10	368	189	170 15 9
Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -	—	25	13 16 0
Mosley Common - Ch. 5	364	247	214 14 6
Tyldesley - - - Ch. 3	*691	544	507 10 0
		29	19 10 0
Tyldesley, Infants, No. 2 - - - Ch. 3	145	148	97 4 0
Tyldesley, Primitive Methodist - - 3	333	162	143 14 6
Tyldesley - - - W. 3	427	469	462 8 5
ULNES WALTON - - Bd. 9	*95	46	39 16 6
ULVERSTON, U.D.:			
Dale Street - - - Bd. 1	524	456	409 16 0
St. Mary's - - - R. 1	297	146	123 16 0
Sandside - - - Bd. 1	204	133	117 5 0
Ulverston - - - N. 1	*910	665	580 2 6
Ulverston - - - W. 1	260	164	160 18 0
Unsworth. See PILKINGTON.			
UPHOLLAND:			
Crawford Village - Ch. 7	128	86	67 15 0
Digmoor - - - N. 7	156	156	142 13 9
Moor - - - - N. 7	*133	115	67 3 6
Roby Mill, All Hallow's - - - - R. 9	101	50	38 12 0
Roby Mill, All Hallow's - - - - R. 7	—	50	32 5 4
Roby Mill - - - Ch. 7	*153	61	48 1 6
Upholland, Girls - N. 7	*193	112	86 19 6
Upholland Village, Boys - - - N. 7	185	72	63 0 0
UPPER ALLITHWAITE:			
Lindale - - - Ch. 7	*156	119	108 2 6
Newton-in-Cartmel - Ch. 7	113	66	58 13 0
UPPER HOLKER:			
Brow Edge, Endowed 7	*106	96	85 12 6
UPPER RAWCLIFFE-WITH-TARNACRE:			
St. Michael's-on-Wyre N. 4	308	101	94 13 0
URMSTON:			
Urmston - - - B. 6	479	389	409 14 6
		20	13 6 0
Urmston - - - N. 6	*379	263	246 14 0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
471	URSWICK:			
	Bardsea - - - N. 6	59	56	46 11 0
	Urswick - - - Ch. 6	251	176	154 0 0
	Walkden. See WORSLEY, E.M.			
	Walmer Bridge. See LITTLE HOOLE.			
462	WALMERSLEY-CUM-SHUTTLEWORTH, E.M. *See also* BURY (BOROUGH):			
	Buckhurst - - - N. 6	*155	51	‡63 11 8
	Shuttleworth - - N. 4	*319	185	185 15 0
			25	11 18 0
	Summerseat - - W. 7	497	268	271 19 0
			45	18 10 0
	Turn-i'-the-Lane - Bd. 4	168	95	81 10 0
	Walmsley. See TURTON.			
	Walsden. See TODMORDEN, U.D.			
	Walshaw. See TOTTINGTON, LOWER END.			
	Walton Breck. See WALTON-ON-THE-HILL.			
	Walton. See WALTON-LE-DALE.			
476	WALTON-LE-DALE:			
	Bamber Bridge, St. Saviour's - - - N. 1	*451	165	156 5 0
	Bamber Bridge - - W. 12	462	165	154 17 6
	Brownedge - - - R. 2	810	352	339 10 0
	Brownedge, Tardygate R. 2	262	93	77 3 6
	Higher Walton - - Ch. 1	610	209	174 7 0
	St. Patrick - - - R. 10	496	134	126 10 0
	School Lane - - Ch. 1	*281	164	147 0 0
	Walton-le-Dale - - N. 11	*584	196	201 4 6
455	WALTON-ON-THE-HILL:			
	All Saints, Oakfield - R. 1	671	174	159 11 0
	Anfield Road - - Bd. 2	1,383	1,091	1,083 12 0
			228	114 6 0
	Arnot Street - - Bd. 2	2,142	1,746	1,664 3 2
			251	124 6 0
	Northcote Road - - Bd. 2	1,224	1,034	984 3 6
			85	42 4 0
	St. Francis - - - R. 6	412	357	350 13 6
	St. John the Evangelist Ch. 1	402	277	235 13 0
	St. Margaret's, Anfield Ch. 11	1,083	980	977 9 0
	¶Walton Breck, Trinity Ch. 2	*401	392	353 4 0
	Walton-on-the-Hill - N. 2	*700	647	618 0 0
	Walton-on-the-Hill - R. 4	336	150	131 5 0
	Wardle. See WUERDLE-WITH-WARDLE.			
	Warprave. See NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.			
459	[illegible]			

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No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
459	Warrington—*cont.*			
	Latchford - - - R. 11	241	111	84 7 0
	Latchford, St. James - Ch. 11	699	407	356 2 6
	St. Alban's - - - R. 11	*531	347	329 17 0
	St. Ann's - - - Ch. 10	*722	562	491 15 0
	St. Barnabas - - N. 11	439	326	256 12 6
	St. Benedict - - R. 11	585	306	267 15 0
	St. George's Institute, Evening - - -	—	47	35 0 0
	St. Mary - - - R. 11	835	531	517 4 6
	St. Peter, John Street, Infants - - - Ch. 10	*218	236	200 10 6
	Silver Street - - W. 10	519	275	223 11 0
	The Mount, Practising N. 10	*749	487	499 17 0
	Trinity, Bank Quay, Infants - - - Ch.	*		
	Trinity - - - N. 11	628	447	411 7 6
	Warrington - - - B. 10	*1,212	1,014	1,077 16 0
	Warrington - - - P. 10	*880	659	599 13 0
	Wycliffe - - - B. 10	972	513	514 9 0
459	WARRINGTON, E.M.:			
	Orford - - - - Ch. 7	*237	122	118 0 6
479	WARTON:			
	Archbishop Hutton's, Free Grammar - 6	119	61	65 6 6
	Warton, Girls and Infants - - - 6	154	111	96 10 6
	Warton - - - N. 4	126	78	62 1 0
	Water. See RAWTENSTALL (BOROUGH).			
	Waterbarn. See BACUP (BOROUGH).			
	Waterfoot. See RAWTENSTALL (BOROUGH).			
	Waterhead. See OLDHAM (BOROUGH).			
	Waterloo. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, E.M., AND LITHERLAND.			
455	WAVERTREE:			
	Mossley Hill - - Ch. 4	121	80	75 2 6
	St. Bridget's - - Ch. 1	*424	349	275 5 0
	St. Clare's - - - R. 1	436	208	193 8 0
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 12	*593	442	381 7 0
	Trinity District - - Ch. 1	*827	639	559 2 6
	Wavertree - - - R. 1	501	136	120 18 6
	Weaste. See SALFORD (BOROUGH).			
477	WEETON-WITH-PREESE:			
	Weeton - - - N. 3	134	54	†62 10 0
	Weld Bank. See CHORLEY (BOROUGH).			
	Wensley Fold. See BLACKBURN.			
	Werneth. See OLDHAM (BOROUGH).			
	Wesham. See KIRKHAM.			

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
481	WEST BROUGHTON:			
	Aulthurstside - - N. 6	84	44	37 [illegible]
	Broughton-in-Furness Ch. 6	153	149	135 [illegible]
477	WESTBY-WITH-PLUMPTON:			
	Westby, St. Anne's - R. 12	81	49	[illegible]
455	WEST DERBY, E.M.:			
	Dog and Gun, Infants Ch. 11	83	27	[illegible]
	Gill Moss - - - R. 4	138	82	[illegible]
	Knotty Ash - - - Ch. 6	346	218	[illegible]
	St. John Baptist, Green Lane - - - 2	591	498	[illegible]
	St. Oswald - - R. 12	635	473	[illegible]
	St. Paul's - - - R. 12	191	83	[illegible]
	Stanley, St. Anne's - N. 2	*680	646	[illegible]
	West Derby - - - P. 11	657	485	[illegible]
	Whitefield Road - W. 4	*559	510	[illegible]
461	WESTHOUGHTON AND LOSTOCK, U.D.:			
	Chequerbent - - Ch. 5	183	113	[illegible]
	Daisy Hill - - - N. 11	*301	247	[illegible]
	Fourgates - - - Ch. 5	256	145	[illegible]
	Hart Common - - Ch. 5	238	134	[illegible]
	Lostock, St. John's - N. 5	251	101	[illegible]
	Sacred Heart - - R. 5	140	81	[illegible]
	Westhoughton, Congregational - - 11	422	195	[illegible]
	Westhoughton - - P. 5	*552	470 / 38	[illegible]
	Wingates, Independent Methodist - - - 5	351	270 / 20	[illegible]
	Wingates, St. John - N. 5	*258	175	[illegible]
460	WESTLEIGH:			
	Leigh, Kirkhall Lane - Ch. 5	105	93	[illegible]
	Leigh - - - - W. 5	385	227	[illegible]
	Mill - - - - N. 1	608	518	[illegible]
	Plank Lane - - B. 5	266	247	[illegible]
	Plank Lane - - R. 4	211	155	[illegible]
	The Twelve Apostles - R. 5	380	192	[illegible]
	Westleigh - - - N. 6	*421	316	[illegible]
	Westleigh - - - W. 6	466	327	[illegible]
473	WHALLEY - - - N. 6	457	214	[illegible]
	Whalley Range. See MOSS SIDE, E.M.			
	Wharton. See LITTLE HULTON.			
	Wheatley Lane. See GOLDSHAW BOOTH.			
475	WHEELTON:			
	St. Paul's - - - Ch. 9	319	145	[illegible]
	Wheelton - - - N. 9	*70	36	[illegible]
	Wheelley. See WIGAN (BOROUGH).			
456	WHISTON - - - Ch. 6	347	245	[illegible]
	Whitechapel. See GOOSNARGH.			
	Whitefield. See PILKINGTON.			
480	WHITTINGTON - - N. 6	165	71	[illegible]

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Lancashire—*cont.*					
Whittle Brook. See WORSLEY, E.M.					
WHITTLE-LE-WOODS:					
South Hill - - - R. 11	*174	127	111	8	6
Whittle-le-Woods - N. 11	*315	216	225	0	2
Whitworth. See SPOTLAND, E.M.					
WIDNES (BOROUGH):					
Appleton, St. Bede's - R. 9	617	431	397	13	6
Farnworth - - - N. 10	*431	330	283	19	6
St. Marie's - - - R. 9	*899	784	679	6	0
St Patrick's - - R. 9	*856	536	512	9	0
Sim's Cross - - - Bd. 9	1,519	1,295	1,334	18	6
Warrington Road - Bd. 9	854	567	580	13	6
West Bank - - - Bd. 9	1,290	963	977	17	0
Widnes - - - - N. 9	*688	601	566	16	6
WIGAN (BOROUGH):					
Blue Coat - - - N. 10	*1,164	687	678	17	11
		21	10	18	0
New Jerusalem - - B. 1	780	638	557	4	6
Poolstock - - - Ch. 1	493	336	349	2	6
		25	17	8	0
St. Andrew's - - N. 1	*280	259	215	5	0
St. Catherine - - N. 10	*999	799	704	7	6
St. George's, Maryle-bone - - - N. 1	119	83	69	10	6
St. George's - - N. 10	*420	217	157	2	0
St. John's - - - R. 11	*1,231	385	397	1	0
St. Joseph's - - R. 11	*1,453	688	698	11	5
St. Mary's - - - R. 11	*827	448	436	19	0
		15	9	10	0
St. Michael - - - N. 10	*418	281	261	10	0
		32	14	18	0
St. Patrick's - - R. 11	*1,535	963	855	15	0
St. Thomas', Clayton Street - - - N. 10	*679	573	513	12	6
		58	27	14	0
St. Thomas' - - - N. 12	*820	483	432	5	0
Whelley Branch - - N. 10	431	335	294	0	0
Wigan, Presbyterian - 12	*376	392	343	17	6
Wigan - - - - W. 10	*786	397	373	4	9
WINDLE, E.M. *See also* ST. HELEN'S (BOROUGH):					
Moss Bank - - - - N. 6	*166	141	132	19	6
Wingates. See WEST HOUGHTON, U.D.					
WINMARLEIGH - - 3	135	55	50	15	0
Winton. See WORSLEY, E.M.					
WINWICK-WITH-HULME:					
Winwick - - - - Ch 4	179	95	73	10	6
WISWELL					
Barrow, Congregational 6	233	101	92	16	0
Wiswell (Whalley) - N 6	209	53	50	5	6
WITHINGTON, E.M					
Fallowfield - - - N. 7	264	193	179	15	0
St. Paul's - - - N. 3	*375	292	236	16	0
Withington - - - R. 3	125	71	54	0	0
WITHNELL:					
Brinscall - - - W. 7	215	150	146	17	0
St. Joseph's - - - R. 7	193	50	43	10	6
Withnell - - - Ch. 7	281	157	160	3	6
Withnell Fold - - W. 7	95	60	55	6	0
Withnell, United Methodist - - - 7	164	111	98	0	0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*					
474	WITTON, St. Mark's - Ch.	*				
	Woodhouses. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, E.M.					
476	WOODPLUMPTON:					
	Catforth - - - B. 4	*117	50	45	2	0
477	Catforth, St. Robert's R. 5	*67	37	39	14	6
476	Cottam - - - - R. 2	102	39	32	19	6
	Woodplumpton - - N. 4	*161	52	40	3	0
	Woolfold. See BURY (BOROUGH).					
459	WOOLSTON-WITH-MARTINSCROFT:					
	Woolston - - - Ch. 5	160	64	59	2	0
	Woolston-with-Martinscroft - - - R. 5	155	57	50	2	0
	Woolton. See MUCH WOOLTON.					
463	WORSLEY, E.M. *See also* ECCLES (BOROUGH):					
	Boothstown - - - 5	417	200	184	12	0
465	Pendlebury, Chapel Street - - - B. 7	400	373	369	19	6
	Pendlebury St. Joseph's R. 5	253	196	185	7	0
463	Swinton, All Saints, Mixed and Infants - Ch. 4	264	129	120	16	0
	Swinton, Holy Rood - N. 4	453	268	243	5	0
	Swinton, Moorside - B. 5	216	109	111	5	0
	Swinton, Moorside, St. Charles - - - R. 5	122	41	39	2	0
	Swinton - - - - N. 4	1,133	746	721	5	6
	Swinton, St. Mary's - R. 5	413	213	212	6	0
	Swinton, St. Stephen's Infants - - - Ch. 4	209	169	149	13	0
	Swinton - - - - W. 5	449	272	268	5	6
	Walkden Moor - - N. 5	903	613	588	14	6
			83	37	14	0
461	Walkden - - - W. 6	638	178	146	15	0
	Walkden, Worsley Road B. 3	367	332	266	10	6
463	Whittlebrook - - B. 5	303	157	141	15	0
			21	12	6	0
	Winton, Infants - - Ch. 5	204	56	46	4	0
	Worsley - - - - N. 5	775	301	307	15	0
	Worsley, Roe Green - N. 5	135	81	58	14	6
472	WORSTHORNE-WITH-HURSTWOOD:					
	Worsthorne - - - N. 6	*300	95	73	3	6
480	WRAY-WITH-BOTTON - 6	196	70	60	19	0
458	WRIGHTINGTON:					
	St. Joseph's - - - R. 9	222	122	102	1	0
470	WUERDLE-WITH-WARDLE:					
	Dearnley - - - - N. 12	228	138	120	2	6
			10	5	4	0
	Smallbridge, St. John's N. 6	*674	227	230	13	0
	Wardle - - - - N. 6	*348	117	97	2	6
	Wardle - - - - W. 11	200	95	81	0	0
474	YATE AND PICKUP BANK: Bethorn, Independent Chapel - - - - 4	274	62	62	5	0

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	Lancashire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
479	YEALAND, CONYERS:			
	Yealahd, Conyers - B. 6	172	91	91 16 0
	Yealand, Conyers - N. 6	*111	39	36 6 0
	LEICESTERSHIRE.			
410	AB-KETTLEBY - - P. 6	134	128	104 10 0
408	ANSTEY - - - Bd. 5	378	373	332 11 6
406	APPLEBY:			
	Appleby, Free, Boys N. 7	66	36	34 4 0
	Appleby - - - N. 7	139	59	51 0 6
400	ARNESBY - - - N. 6	*95	53	35 1 0
410	ASFORDBY - - - Ch. 6	238	146	99 19 8
406	ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH:			
	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Blue and Green Coat N. 3	161	108	99 18 0
	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, English - - - 3	344	101	94 8 6
			61	19 18 0
	Ashby-de-la Zouch - N. 3	*534	367	321 2 6
	Moira - - - - Ch. 7	403	323	249 4 6
	Woodville - - - N. 11	*258	240	205 17 0
			34	14 4 0
	Woodville - - - W. 11	478	386	339 10 0
			37	18 10 0
410	ASHBY-FOLVILLE, U.D. Bd. 5	69	36	‡39 11 0
400	ASHBY MAGNA - - Ch. 4	96	35	†49 10 6
	Aylestone. See LEICESTER (BOROUGH).			
405	BAGWORTH:			
	Bagworth - - - Bd. 6	150	131	110 7 0
	Bagworth, Evening -	—	11	4 12 0
	Bardon Hill. See HUGGLESCOTE AND DONINGTON.			
408	BARKBY - - - - P. 3	101	108	90 13 0
434	BARKESTONE - - - N. 7	152	75	63 13 6
405	BARLESTONE - - - Ch. 6	205	164	134 10 0
			15	6 2 0
408	BARROW-ON-SOAR:			
	Barrow-on-Soar - - Bd. 11	126	120	107 3 0
	Barrow-on-Soar - - Ch. 10	*244	229	199 3 0
	Barrow-on-Soar, Evening - - -	—	26	10 2 0
404	BARWELL - - - Ch. 1	*342	346	302 15 0
			63	24 18 0
	Belgrave. See LEICESTER (BOROUGH).			
407	BELTON - - - - N. 5	*103	80	57 4 0
402	BILLESDON - - - P. 5	130	119	98 11 0
408	BIRSTALL - - - N. 11	*106	60	45 19 0
400	BITTESWELL - - - Ch. 4	99	43	‡54 1 6
			12	4 6 0
403	BLABY - - - - N. 1	*322	225	190 18 6
			21	10 2 0

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	Leicestershire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
406	BLACKFORDBY:			
	Blackfordby - - - N. 4	*137	123	99 0 0
	Blackfordby, Evening	—	12	5 15 0
419	BOTTESFORD - - - N. 5	*348	225	171 14 0
410	BOWDEN MAGNA:			
	Great Bowden - - N. 3	*164	142	105 5 0
410	BRANSTON - - - N. 7	*58	41	†43 15 0
403	BRAUNSTONE - - P. 5	46	31	×†31 5 0
435	BREEDON, Endowed - N. 4	214	103	99 6 0
			11	7 4 0
400	BROUGHTON ASTLEY - N. 1	*128	109	79 3 0
	Broughton. See UPPER AND NETHER BROUGHTON, U.D.			
400	BRUNTINGTHORPE - 4	84	43	†42 5 0
410	BUCKMINSTER AND SEWSTERN, U.D.:			
	Buckminster and Sewstern - - - Bd. 4	*99	82	57 1 0
404	BURBAGE:			
	Burbage - - - N. 2	*306	201	190 15 0
			78	43 2 0
	Burbage - - - W. 1	292	135	115 12 0
			69	37 15 0
410	BURROUGH:			
	Burrough-on-the-Hill- N. 5	91	7	×‡3 1 0
410	BURTON LAZARS - - 6	47	30	†31 17 0
407	BURTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, U.D.:			
	Burton-on-the-Wolds Bd. 7	149	97	87 11 0
402	BURTON OVERY - - N. 7	83	47	‡47 5 0
405	CADEBY, Free - - 6	45	39	†‡34 2 0
405	CARLTON - - - Ch. 6	61	40	†‡51 5 0
435	CASTLE DONINGTON:			
	Castle Donington - P. 2	*379	254	224 0 0
	Castle Donington - W. 2	276	146	126 13 0
410	CLAWSON:			
	Long Clawson - - Ch. 7	163	124	103 16 0
	Claybrooke. See LITTLE CLAYBROOKE.			
	Coalville. See HUGGLESCOTE AND DONINGTON AND WHITWICK.			
405	CONGERSTON - - Ch. 6	164	105	91 17 0
	Copt Oak. See MARKFIELD.			
403	COSBY - - - - P. 2	*124	137	102 15 0
			21	6 5 0
408	COSSINGTON - - - Ch. 2	71	43	‡46 13 0
410	COSTON AND GARTHORPE, U.D.:			
	Coston and Garthorpe Bd. 5	63	26	‡‡40 13 0
403	COUNTESTHORPE - - N. 1	191	168	134 7 0

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Leicestershire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
CRANOE: Cranoe, Glooston, Stonton, and Slawston - 3	106	35	‡37 19 6
CROFT - - - - Ch. 2	161	124	99 1 0
CROXTON KEYRIAL - N. 5	*153	109	88 13 6
DALBY-ON-THE-WOLDS: Old Dalby - - - B. 6	138	48	‡48 2 0
Six Hills - - - Ch. 6	54	14	×‡35 9 0
Dalby Parva. See LITTLE DALBY.			
DESFORD - - - Bd. 10	173	163	133 6 8
DISEWORTH - - - Ch. 2	*80	53	‡65 6 6
DUNTON BASSETT - Bd. 4	101	84	70 3 0
EARL SHILTON - - Ch. 2	*431	398	334 10 6
		95	44 2 0
EASTON MAGNA, U.D.: Easton Magna - - Bd. 5	150	99	88 17 6
EASTWELL - - - Ch. 7	38	31	×38 6 6
EATON - - Ch. 7	96	59	‡53 13 0
EDMONDTHORPE - - N. 6	115	39	†‡53 0 6
ENDERBY - - - N. 7	*423	434	382 7 6
		92	40 14 0
EVINGTON - - - N. 7	93	33	†‡48 3 6
FENNY DRAYTON - N. 6	67	39	×‡53 7 6
FLECKNEY - - - Ch. 3	*238	205	139 11 0
		63	26 8 0
FOXTON - - - - Bd. 7	72	47	†‡55 3 6
FREEBY - - - - 6	59	32	×‡41 8 4
FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAK - - - N. 6	*86	60	44 13 0
FROWLESWORTH - - Ch. 4	48	24	×‡45 8 0
GADDESBY - - - Bd. 5	72	43	†‡53 5 10
GAULBY, Mixed - - 7	80	25	†‡41 2 6
GILMORTON: Gilmorton - - - N. 6	*117	71	61 1 0
Gilmorton, Evening -	—	26	8 8 0
GLENFIELD - - - N. 5	153	142	114 5 0
GLENN MAGNA: Great Glenn - - Ch. 2	150	107	78 7 0
GOADBY MARWOOD - Ch. 7	72	20	×‡40 0 0
Grace Dieu. See WHITWICK.			
Great Bowden. See BOWDEN MAGNA.			
GREAT DALBY - - Bd. 5	84	67	‡66 19 6
Great Glenn. See GLENN MAGNA.			

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Leicestershire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Griffydam. See THRINGSTONE.			
410	GRIMSTON - - - Ch. 7	59	40	†‡53 6 0
	Groby. See RATBY.			
401	GUMLEY - - - 7	53	15	×‡36 18 6
412	HALLATON - - - Ch. 4	178	154	122 17 0
402	HALSTEAD: Tilton and Halstead - Ch. 5	77	50	×‡61 6 4
410	HARBY - - - - N. 7	*119	114	85 13 0
419	HARSTON - - - N. 2	47	20	×31 13 0
407	HATHERN - - - N. 5	*192	195	136 18 8
406	HEATHER - - - N. 4	*142	107	93 12 6
404	HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL N. 6	*113	64	44 18 0
404	HINCKLEY: Hinckley - - - Bd. 2	1,269	1,074	993 2 6
			86	49 6 0
	Hinckley - - - N. 2	451	425	371 17 6
	Holy Trinity, Infants N. 2	*83	59	38 7 0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 2	162	129	108 7 0
410	HOBY: Hoby and Brooksby - N. 6	79	46	†47 19 0
410	HOSE - - - - N. 7	*81	71	47 8 6
402	HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL - - - - Ch. 5	72	64	48 1 0
406	HUGGLESCOTE AND DONINGTON: Bardon Hill - - Ch. 6	11	98	80 5 6
	Coalville, Evening -	—	35	13 14 0
	Coalville - - - N. 3	*399	257	233 2 0
	Coalville - - - W. 3	438	369	322 17 6
	Hugglescote and Donington - - - N.	*		
	Hugglescote, Baptist - 3	368	305	266 17 6
			27	7 6 0
	Hugglescote - - N. 3	*453	394	344 15 0
402	HUMBERSTONE: Old Humberstone - Ch. 3	164	83	67 17 0
403	HUNCOTE - - - N. 2	107	87	72 14 0
402	HUNGARTON - - - Ch. 5	45	35	‡37 18 6
401	HUSBAND BOSWORTH: Husband Bosworth - N. 3	*188	120	111 11 0
	St. Mary - - - R. 3	94	15	1 18 4
405	IBSTOCK: Ellistown, Infants - Ch. 11	101	73	54 15 0
	Ibstock - - - B.	*		
	Ibstock - - - N. 11	421	459	401 12 6
			107	37 10 0
402	ILSTON-ON-THE-HILL: Ilston and Carlton - 7	84	36	†‡50 12 0
435	KEGWORTH - - - N. 10	*377	317	249 15 6
402	KETTLEBY - - - Bd. 5	41	33	×‡58 5 0

					£ s. d.	
401	KIBWORTH BEAUCHAMP - - - N. 3	*279	190	168 2 0		
403	KILBY - - - - N. 2	*72	36	†‡53 8 0		
400	KIMCOTE: Kimcote and Walton - 4	119	62	‡58 4 6		
403	KIRBY MUXLOE - - Ch. 5	106	55	49 4 6		
	Knighton. See LEICESTER (BOROUGH).					
409	KNIPTON - - - N. 5	94	54	‡54 7 0		
411	KNOSSINGTON - - Ch. 4	80	64	52 19 0		
401	LAUGHTON - - - P. 3	27	13	×‡24 15 4		
409	LEICESTER (BOROUGH): Alderman Newton's - 4	303	178	207 4 0		
	All Saints' - - - Ch. 10	346	306	259 15 0		
	Archdeacon Lane - Bd. 11	154	111	96 7 0		
	Belgrave - - - N. 2	*651	612	539 2 6		
	Belgrave Road - - Bd. 11	1,046	1,003	1,006 5 6		
	Belper Street - - Bd. 2	654	369	361 9 0		
	Bridge Street - - Bd. 9	1,050	748	728 14 6		
			53	26 8 0		
	Catherine Street - Bd. 1	1,185	1,116	1,130 1 0		
	Charnwood Street - Bd. 12	1,037	1,074	1,084 11 6		
			123	73 8 0		
	Christ Church - - N. 10	*578	464	415 3 5		
	Christow Street - - Bd. 1	518	516	511 4 6		
	County - - - N. 11	467	392	324 5 0		
	Elbow Lane - - Bd. 1	1,407	1,070	1,206 15 6		
			107	56 16 0		
	Granby Road - - Bd. 9	745	573	556 9 6		
	Hazel Street - - Bd. 9	964	688	710 12 6		
	Hill Street - - - [illegible]	*				
	Holy Cross - - - R. 12	201	172	150 2 6		
	Humberstone Road - W. 9	539	276	234 3 6		
	Ingle Street - - Bd. 9	566	415	469 6 8		
	King Richard's Road Bd. 11	1,498	1,293	1,354 4 0		
			93	49 6 0		
408	Knighton, Clarendon Park - - - - N. 7	637	661	625 2 9		
	Knighton - - - N. 7	*186	145	144 19 10		
409	Lansdowne Road - Bd. 9	639	585	552 7 6		
			54	29 0 0		
	Medway Street - - Bd. 2	1,384	1,277	1,347 14 0		
			140	75 4 0		
	Melbourne Road - Bd. 12	1,581	1,397	1,326 15 1		
	Mellor Street - - Bd. 2	970	953	949 12 6		
			80	45 16 0		
	Milton Street - - Bd. 1	619	619	611 0 6		
	Overton Road - - Bd. 2	628	549	551 11 6		
	Oxford Street - - Bd. 1	1,001	831	968 16 6		
	Sacred Heart - - R. 9	145	124	94 2 0		
	St. Andrew's - - N. 11	*294	226	218 17 6		
	St. Andrew's, Victoria Ch. 11	248	243	233 0 0		
	St. George - - - Ch. 11	476	429	417 15 8		
	St. John's - - - N. 12	506	344	308 12 6		
	St. Leonard's, Infants P. 9	171	109	92 15 9		
	St. Luke's - - - N. 10	552	471	412 2 6		
			17	10 12 0		
	St. Margaret's - - N. 11	*799	603	587 0 0		
	St. Mark's - - - Ch. 11	765	440	388 6 0		
	St. Martin's - - N. 11	556	364	356 16 1		
	St. Martin's, Union Street, New Church N. 11	426	263	229 16 0		
	St. Mary's, Old - - P. 11	525	463	451 7 7		
			94	55 10 0		
	St. Matthew - - N. 10	*1,252	960	886 2 6		
	St. Patrick - - - R. 11	325	340	319 3 1		

					£ s. d.	
409	Leicester (Borough)—*cont.* St. Peter's - - - 12	627	448	380		
	St. Saviour's - - Ch. 2	532	511	462		
	Shaftesbury Road - Bd. 11	631	504	451		
	Slater Street - - Bd. 9	926	874	801		
	Syston Street - - Bd. 12	960	660	572		
	Trinity - - - Ch. 19	771	446	391		
	Upper Conduit Street Ch. 12	351	165	151		
	Willow Street - - Bd. 1	500	397	422		
			103	9 0		
400	LEIRE - - - - Ch. 4	84	30	†22		
400	LITTLE CLAYBROOKE: Claybrooke - - - N. 1	127	98	30		
			15	13		
410	LITTLE DALBY: Dalby Parva - - Ch. 5	40	14	†31		
405	LOCKINGTON, U.D.: Hemington - - - Bd. 2	111	80	9		
402	LODDINGTON - - N. 5	46	22	18		
	Long Clawson. See CLAWSON.					
407	LONG WHATTON - - N. 5	141	106	32		
			40	9		
407	LOUGHBOROUGH, U.D. Cobden Street - - Bd. 10	724	717	72		
			27	12		
	Emmanuel, Boys - N. 10	150	115	110		
	Emmanuel, Girls - N. 10	100	100	100		
	Emmanuel, Infants - N. 10	*275	115	91		
	Hickling's, Endowed - 10	135	120	101		
	Lancasterian - - 10	*200	150	45		
	Loughborough - - R. 10	400	132	131		
	Rectory Place - - Bd. 10	284	42	31		
	St. Mary's, Boys - R. 10	170	72	51		
	Shakespeare Street - Bd. 10	729	710	627		
			43	21		
	Warner - - - Ch. 10	251	173	104		
402	LOWESBY: Lowesby and Cold Newton - - - Ch. 5	37	37	†20		
401	LUBBENHAM - - - N. 3	*186	102	15		
400	LUTTERWORTH: Lutterworth - - Ch. 5	413	201	16		
			42	21		
	Lutterworth - - R.	62	—	—		
405	MARKET BOSWORTH - P. 6	189	144	10		
401	MARKET HARBOROUGH: Market Harborough - R. 10	*429	251	30		
			30	21		
	Market Harborough - N. 10	*473	330	230		
405	MARKFIELD:					
409	Copt Oak - - - Ch. 6	64	30	4		
405	Markfield - - - Ch. 6	*244	212	150		
412	MEDBOURNE - - - Ch. 4	108	61	28		
410	MELTON MOWBRAY: Melton Mowbray - R. 10	601	402	47		
	Melton Mowbray, Free N. 10	*433	334	92		
	Melton Mowbray, Infants - - - - Ch. 10	*188	109	19		

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Leicestershire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
MISTERTON:			
Walcote - - - Ch. 6	139	58	‡56 5 0
		10	4 16 0
Moira. See ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.			
MOUNTSORREL:			
Mountsorrel, Evening - - - - N.	—	54	31 8 0
North, St. Peter's - N. 3	355	274	251 11 0
South, Mount Sorrel - Ch. 3	360	193	185 11 3
MOWSLEY - - - P. 3	71	16	×‡38 12 0
MUSTON - - - - Ch. 8	65	55	†46 8 0
NAILSTONE - - - Bd. 6	134	80	64 17 0
NARBOROUGH - - N. 2	*174	141	121 0 6
NETHER AND OVER SEAL:			
Netherseale - - - Ch. 7	*158	94	81 3 0
Overseale - - - N. 7	194	177	154 17 6
NEWBOLD VERDON - P. 6	*173	158	135 15 0
Newton Burgoland. See SWEPSTONE.			
NEWTON HARCOURT - Ch. 2	66	31	×‡50 11 0
NEWTON LINFORD:			
Newton Linford - - Ch. 6	59	40	‡47 5 0
Oaks - - - - Ch. 6	54	33	×‡49 14 6
NORMANTON-LE-HEATH N. 4	44	19	††27 15 0
NORTH KILWORTH N. 4	66	58	‡55 10 8
		11	5 14 0
NORTON - - - Ch. 7	79	33	††47 4 6
OADBY:			
Oadby - - - - Bd. 1	*401	318	281 4 0
Oadby, Evening - -	—	30	13 4 0
Oaks. See NEWTON LINFORD.			
ODSTONE AND BARTON-THE-BEANS, U.D. -			
Odstone and Barton the Beans - - Bd. 6	66	34	26 0 0
ORTON-ON-THE-HILL - N. 3	61	37	††50 13 0
OSGATHORPE - - - N. 5	49	46	34 13 0
		30	15 6 0
Overseale. See NETHER AND OVER SEAL.			
OUSTON:			
Owston, Newbold, and Withcote - - - Ch. 5	67	22	×‡43 15 0
PEATLING PARVA - - N. 4	79	21	×‡42 15 6
PECKLETON - - - Bd. 6	51	42	††56 2 0
PICKWELL - - - Ch. 6	69	36	†40 10 0
QUENIBOROUGH - - N. 3	*104	61	‡50 17 6
QUORNDON - - - N. 10	*368	327	288 15 0
		19	4 12 0

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	Leicestershire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
405	RATBY:			
	Groby - - - - Ch. 7	126	97	84 7 0
	Ratby - - - - Bd. 7	313	249	228 17 0
406	RAVENSTONE - WITH - SNIBSTONE:			
	Ravenstone - - Ch. 3	114	65	52 3 0
408	REARSBY - - - N. 3	*99	62	52 10 0
419	REDMILE - - - N. 5	103	69	‡64 17 6
410	ROTHERBY - - - Ch. 6	45	23	×34 11 6
408	ROTHLEY - - - N. 2	*171	149	128 8 0
			18	5 12 0
401	SADDINGTON - - 5	52	38	×‡53 9 0
410	SALTBY - - - - Ch. 4	51	46	†48 2 0
404	SAPCOTE, Endowed - 2	170	154	123 15 0
			24	15 10 0
	SAXBY. See STAPLEFORD.			
410	SCALFORD - - - N. 6	*110	109	85 7 0
408	SEAGRAVE - - - Bd. 4	68	57	47 7 0
401	SHANGTON - - - Ch. 5	31	13	×‡35 7 6
404	SHARNFORD - - - N. 2	*103	56	‡66 0 0
400	SHAWELL:			
	Elkington's, Endowed 4	63	35	29 11 6
400	SHEARSBY - - - N. 6	72	34	†35 12 0
407	SHEEPSHED:			
	St. Winifred's - - R. 5	189	142	125 0 5
	Sheepshed - - - B. 5	442	267	233 12 6
			102	64 2 0
	Sheepshed - - - N. 5	*524	342	299 5 0
			51	34 12 0
389	SHEEPY MAGNA - - N. 2	*129	78	61 13 6
405	SHENTON - - - Ch. 3	40	29	×‡48 16 0
405	SIBSON - - - - Ch. 3	79	57	58 8 6
408	SILEBY:			
	Sileby - - - - N. 2	*396	221	193 12 6
	Sileby, Undenominational - - - 2	379	208	169 12 0
			64	32 8 0
401	SMEETON WESTERBY 7	97	57	45 11 6
406	SNARESTON, Endowed - N. 7	72	51	37 15 6
410	SOMERBY - - - Bd. 6	121	84	‡73 1 0
			20	7 6 0
408	SOUTH CROXTON - - Bd. 3	54	37	††47 14 6
400	SOUTH KILWORTH - N. 4	*96	69	59 4 0
408	SOUTH THURMASTON:			
	Thurmaston - - N. 11	†273	216	160 3 6
	Thurmaston (Boys), Evening - -	—	64	23 18 0
	Thurmaston (Girls), Evening - -	—	61	27 0 0
410	SPROXTON - - - Ch. 4	97	69	51 19 0
405	STANTON-UNDER-BARDON: Stanton - - - N. 6	116	93	81 7 6

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	Leicestershire—*cont.*				
410	STAPLEFORD: Saxby and Stapleford	Ch. 6	74	34	†‡44 14 0
405	STAPLETON	N. 6	*49	27	†30 5 6
410	STATHERN	Bd. 7	98	109	84 0 0
406	STAUNTON HARROLD	Ch. 6	48	41	×‡60 0 6
404	STOKE GOLDING: Stoke Golding, Grammar	6	*156	67	63 19 6
	Stoke Golding, Infants	6	157	63	49 6 0
410	STONESBY	Ch. 4	38	33	†‡45 15 0
404	STONEY STANTON	Ch. 2	*344	225	179 5 6
				51	23 10 0
405	SUTTON CHENEY	P. 6	81	42	†‡38 9 0
406	SWANNINGTON	N. 4	*174	195	169 11 0
405	SWEPSTONE: Newton Burgoland	7	98	63	45 10 0
	Swepstone	N. 7	*66	31	24 0 0
400	SWINFORD	N. 4	92	69	69 8 0
408	SWITHLAND	Ch. 6	75	25	†‡40 2 6
406	SYSTON: Syston	P. 2	525	453	399 17 6
				87	26 2 0
401	THEDDINGWORTH, United	3	64	32	†37 4 0
405	THORNTON	Bd. 6	97	92	80 8 0
407	THORPACRE (U.D.)	Bd. 5	66	34	25 9 0
410	§THORPE ARNOLD	6	62	24	20 5 0
406	THRINGSTONE: Griffydam	W. 6	*120	107	93 11 6
	Thringstone	N. 5	*127	101	78 1 0
408	THRUSSINGTON	N. 3	113	73	‡73 1 0
406	THURCASTON	Ch. 6	91	52	×‡78 6 0
403	THURLASTON	N. 7	*222	88	68 17 0
				15	6 10 0
	Thurmaston. See SOUTH THURMASTON.				
402	THURNBY: Thurnby, Stoughton, and Bushby	Ch. 5	68	63	49 14 0
	Tilton. See HALSTEAD.				
402	TUGBY	Ch. 5	154	94	93 19 0
				14	6 10 0
405	TWYCROSS	Ch. 3	116	55	‡38 2 6
410	TWYFORD	N. 6	*116	93	69 15 0
400	ULLESTHORPE: Ullesthorpe	Ch. 1	98	42	‡44 1 0
	Ullesthorpe, Evening		—	15	7 14 0
410	UPPER AND NETHER BROUGHTON, U.D.: Broughton	Bd. 7	130	114	94 8 6

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	Leicestershire—*cont.*				
	Walcote. See MISTERTON.				
410	WALTHAM-ON-THE-WOLDS	N. 4	*168	99	
406	WALTON ON-THE-WOLDS	Bd. 4	45	38	
408	WANLIP	11	111	15	
403	WHETSTONE	N. 2	198	173	
406	WHITWICK: Coalville	R. 3	314	233	
	Grace Dieu	R. 3	151	6	
	Whitwick	N. 5	*289	238	
	Whitwick	R. 5	291	16	
403	WIGSTON MAGNA AND GLEN PARVA, U.D.: South Wigston	Bd. 1	900	621	
	South Wigston, Evening		—	15	
	Wigston Magna	Bd. 1	783	40	
	Wigston Magna, Evening		—	9	
	Wigston Magna	N. 1	*405	36	
400	WILLOUGHBY WATERLESS	Ch. 4	66	35	
407	WIMESWOULD	N. 3	*254	139	
				31	
389	WITHERLEY	Ch. 12	72	72	
406	WOODHOUSE: Woodhouse Eaves	N. 6	*365	266	
				27	
	Woodhouse	N.	*		
	Woodvills. See ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.				
406	WORTHINGTON	N. 10	*235	115	
410	WYMONDHAM	Ch. 6	131	111	
	LINCOLNSHIRE.				
423	ABY-WITH-GREENFIELD: Belleau	N. 3	*159	69	
420	AISTHORPE	Ch. 3	42	16	
422	ALFORD	N. 6	*508	365	
417	ALGARKIRK	Ch. 4	117	83	
426	ALKBOROUGH	N. 4	126	77	
433	ALLINGTON	Ch. 4	57	40	
512	ALTHORPE AND KEADBY, U.D.: Althorpe and Keadby	Bd. 6	198	135	
512	AMCOTTS	Ch. 6	114	90	
419	ANCASTER	N. 1	157	129	

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Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
ANDERBY - - - Ch. 4	76	36	†‡48 17 0
ANWICK - - - Ch. 6	53	30	†25 9 4
APPLEBY - - - N. 4	137	75	64 14 6
ASHBY:			
Ashby (Brigg) - - Bd. 4	328	284	193 6 10
ASHBY-DE-LA-LAUND - Ch. 6	53	31	×38 6 6
ASHBY PUERORUM - Ch. 1	32	17	×‡40 14 0
ASLACKBY - - - Ch. 3	126	57	40 1 0
		7	2 4 0
ASTERBY Acham's - Ch. 2	*129	37	33 3 6
AUBOURN - - - Ch. 2	107	24	†‡40 17 0
AUNSBY - - - - Ch. 3	31	19	×‡39 2 6
BARDNEY:			
Bardney - - - W. 2	*210	133	105 7 6
Kitching's Charity - 2	154	75	73 5 0
Southrey - - - Ch. 2	98	32	×‡49 1 0
BARKSTON - - - N. 4	*98	83	‡73 16 0
BARNETBY-LE-WOLD:			
Barnetby - - - N. 4	210	135	105 1 6
BARROWBY - - - Ch. 2	222	135	121 9 6
BARROW:			
Barrow-on-Humber - Ch. 11	360	182	181 3 6
New Holland - - N. 11	278	222	187 11 6
BARTON-ON-HUMBER:			
Barton-on-Humber - N. 11	*488	366	324 4 0
Barton-on-Humber - W. 11	*553	354	309 15 0
St. Austin's - - R. 11	202	45	39 7 6
BASSINGHAM:			
Bassingham - - N. 4	*106	40	30 4 0
Bassingham - - W. 4	*155	57	45 15 0
BASTON - - - - Ch. 1	177	116	80 18 6
		16	7 4 0
BAUMBER - - - Bd. 12	60	56	43 11 0
BECKINGHAM, All Saints - - - - Ch. 5	88	50	†‡53 6 8
BEESBY-IN-THE-MARSH:			
Beesby - - - - N. 5	*52	21	×†42 16 6
BELCHFORD - - - Bd. 2	134	53	‡57 14 6
BELLEAU. See ABY.			
BELTON (Grantham Union):			
Belton (Grantham) - Ch. 7	68	21	×‡42 10 0
BELTON (Thorne Union):			
Belton - - - - Ch. 6	*261	150	109 2 0
BENNINGTON Endowed 4	128	68	56 2 0
BENNIWORTH - - N. 3	71	31	23 2 6
BICKER:			
Bicker - - - - N. 4	*162	55	39 5 0
Smith's, Endowed - 4	62	46	48 4 0

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
424	BIGBY - - - - Ch. 4	73	39	†‡51 5 6
414	BILLINGBOROUGH - Bd. 1	258	162	134 18 6
418	BILLINGHAY, U.D.:			
	Billinghay and Walcott - - - - N. 3	*159	114	90 6 6
	Billinghay, Evening -	—	11	2 6 0
	Billinghay, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 3	174	104	82 17 6
	Tattersall Bridge - Bd. 3	121	70	57 0 0
	Walcott, Evening -	—	10	2 6 0
	Walcott - - - Bd. 3	103	47	33 17 0
422	BILSBY, U.D.:			
	Bilsby - - - - Bd. 7	121	67	‡58 7 0
	Binbrooke. See ST. MARY AND ST. GABRIEL BINBROOKE.			
424	BISHOP NORTON:			
	Bishop's Norton and Atterby - - - N. 3	*103	56	‡61 14 0
419	BITCHFIELD, U.D.:			
	Bitchfield - - - Bd. 8	99	63	50 16 0
			12	5 2 0
418	BLANKNEY - - - N. 3	59	40	34 5 0
426	BLYBOROUGH - - Ch. 5	59	17	×‡37 5 0
426	BLYTON:			
	Blyton, Endowed - 7	49	35	25 7 6
	Blyton - - - - N. 7	*110	69	44 15 0
422	BOLINGBROKE:			
	Old Bolingbroke and Hareby, Girls - - N.	*		
	Old Bolingbroke - N. 5	*112	55	‡60 14 0
425	BONBY - - - - P. 4	93	42	‡45 7 0
420	BOOTHBY Graffoe - - Ch. 2	50	24	×‡44 4 0
417	BOSTON (BOROUGH):			
	Boston - - - B. 4	*356	228	199 19 6
	Boston - - - N. 4	*602	315	307 1 6
	Boston - - - W. 4	*389	336	294 0 0
	Blue Coat, Girls - - Ch. 6	100	47	48 3 6
	East Boston, Infants - 4	158	99	74 5 0
	Laughton's, Endowed 4	174	93	76 14 6
	§St. James Middle, Girls - - - N. 6	140	93	94 0 0
	St. James, Mixed and Infants - - - N. 4	477	467	391 8 4
	St. Mary - - - R. 4	213	132	112 18 0
	Witham Marsh - - 4	125	127	107 19 0
425	BOTTESFORD, U.D.:			
	Bottesford - - - Bd. 4	*75	46	33 5 0
414	BOURNE:			
	Eastgate - - - N. 3	183	132	109 10 1
	Fen - - - - Bd. 1	60	32	30 7 9
	Star Lane - - - Bd. 1	508	483	470 14 0
			37	19 6 0
420	BRACEBRIDGE:			
	Bracebridge - - Bd. 2	371	341	320 18 7
	Bracebridge Heath - Bd. 2	99	34	29 19 0
420	BRANSTON:			
	Branston Fen - - N. 2		87	18 ×‡38 4 0
	Branston - - N. 2	*243	140	121 6 0

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*				
433	BRANT-BROUGHTON:				
	Brant-Broughton	Ch. 4	154	78	75 1 0
	Brant-Broughton	W. 4	159	54	43 14 6
420	BRATTLEBY	Ch. 3	50	25	18 18 6
418	BRAUNCEWELL-WITH-DUNSBY:				
	Brauncewell	Ch. 6	39	18	×‡39 9 0
	Brigg. See GLANDFORD BRIGG.				
422	BRINKHILL	5	59	36	†‡52 10 0
	Brocklesby Park. See LIMBER MAGNA.				
425	BROMBY:				
	Gunness and Burringham	N. 1	*197	127	102 8 0
	Gunness and Burringham	N. 7	—	126	51 16 0
425	BROUGHTON	P. 5	231	190	166 7 6
421	BUCKNALL	P. 1	84	63	‡57 6 6
422	BURGH-IN-THE-MARSH:				
	Burgh	N. 6	265	140	126 17 6
	Burgh	W.	*		
423	BURGH-ON-BAIN	Ch. 7	86	39	†43 3 0
	Burringham. See BROMBY.				
426	BURTON GATE:				
	Gate Burton	N. 7	55	23	×‡42 8 6
419	BURTON-COGGLES	Ch. 7	165	38	‡42 6 0
425	BURTON-UPON-STATHER:				
	Burton-upon-Stather	N. 4	115	43	39 4 6
	Normanby	Ch 4	75	37	27 15 0
418	BURTON PEDWARDINE	6	27	17	×‡38 12 6
423	BURWELL:				
	Burwell, Walmsgate, and Muckton	N. 5	70	45	†‡57 5 0
417	BUTTERWICK:				
	Pinchbeck's, Endowed	4	390	158	137 7 0
424	CABOURN	Ch. 2	60	16	×‡38 18 0
425	CADNEY-CUM-HOUSHAM:				
	Housham	B. 11	85	64	‡61 8 0
424	CAISTOR:				
	Caistor	N. 2	*267	38	32 7 0
	Caistor	W. 4	208	148	128 7 0
420	CAMMERINGHAM	Ch. 3	33	17	×‡37 14 6
422	CANDLESBY, Public	7	43	30	†‡46 10 0
420	CANWICK, E.M.	Ch. 2	74	29	†‡48 7 0
414	CAREBY	11	65	39	†‡49 1 6
433	CARLTON-LE-MOORLANDS	N. 5	75	50	†‡70 0 0

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*				
419	CARLTON SCROOP:				
	Carlton Scroop and Normanton	N. 1	82	70	[illegible]
				5	[illegible]
414	CASTLE BYTHAM				
	Charity	11	220	119	[illegible]
433	CAYTHORPE	Bd. 4	128	113	[illegible]
420	CHERRY WILLINGHAM:				
	Cherry Willingham and Greetwell	3	73	23	[illegible]
424	CLAXBY:				
	Claxby-cum-Normanby	Ch. 4	112	75	[illegible]
433	CLAYPOLE	N. 4	*151	90	[illegible]
				12	[illegible]
	Clee. See GRIMSBY (BOROUGH).				
424	CLEETHORPE-WITH-THRUNSCOE:				
	Cleethorpes	N. 2	*870	512	[illegible]
420	COLEBY	Ch. 2	82	56	[illegible]
419	COLSTERWORTH	N. 2	206	155	[illegible]
421	CONINGSBY	N. 4	*247	115	[illegible]
423	CONISHOLME	Ch. 4	63	24	[illegible]
414	CORBY:				
	Corby	Bd. 7	126	86	[illegible]
	St. Mary's	R. 7	147	63	[illegible]
426	CORRINGHAM	N. 5	140	83	[illegible]
423	COVENHAM ST. MARY	N. 2	*193	69	[illegible]
415	COWBIT, Endowed	Ch. 11	151	83	[illegible]
418	CRANWELL	Ch. 1	63	16	[illegible]
422	CROFT	N. 7	106	37	[illegible]
512	CROWLE:				
	Crowle	Bd. 8	408	327	[illegible]
				26	[illegible]
	Crowle	N. 8	113	51	[illegible]
	St. Norbert's	R. 8	92	37	[illegible]
167	CROYLAND:				
	Postland Road	Bd. 3	210	125	[illegible]
	South View Road	Bd. 3	338	250	[illegible]
				35	[illegible]
422	CUMBERWORTH	N. 4	52	23	[illegible]
424	CUXWOLD	Ch. 2	43	21	[illegible]
414	DEEPING ST. JAMES	Bd. 3	313	277	[illegible]
415	DEEPING ST. NICHOLAS:				
	East Township	Bd. 3	46	19	[illegible]
	Middle Township	Bd. 3	135	90	[illegible]
	North Township	Bd. 3	80	46	[illegible]
419	DENTON	Ch. 7	181	134	[illegible]
418	DIGBY	Ch. 6	67	40	[illegible]
420	DODDINGTON	N. 2	55	19	[illegible]

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Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
ONINGTON-ON-BAIN:			
Donington-on-Bain - N. 2	*67	22	17 14 0
Donington-on-Bain - W. 2	98	59	51 12 6
ONINGTON:			
Cowley, Endowed - 12	624	266	238 13 6
ORRINGTON - - Ch. 6	78	49	41 9 6
OWSBY - - - Ch. 1	57	40	×†53 14 0
RY DODDINGTON - Ch. 4	56	21	×20 11 0
UNHOLME - - - Ch. 3	109	43	31 6 0
UNSBY - - - - Ch. 3	59	19	×‡39 9 6
UNSTON - - - N. 3	*152	104 16	80 14 6 7 0 0
AGLE, U.D.:			
Eagle - - - - Bd. 2	104	60	‡62 10 0
AST BARKWITH - - Ch. 1	*121	67	64 7 6
AST BUTTERWICK - Bd. 7	87	57	†59 17 6
AST HALTON - - Bd. 4	*136	75	59 11 0
AST KEAL - - - N. 5	96	38	‡40 6 0
AST KIRKBY:			
East Kirkby and Miningsby - - Ch. 3	*114	87 11	90 19 6 7 12 0
ASTON - - - - 6	40	24	×‡44 16 0
AST RAVENDALE - N. 2	99	52	42 18 0
AST STOCKWITH - - N. 7	96	77	52 18 6
ASTVILLE, East Fen - Ch. 7	98	47	†‡54 8 8
DENHAM - - - Ch. 3	178	89	75 10 6
DLINGTON - - - Ch. 2	50	32	×‡36 15 0
Elkington. See NORTH ELKINGTON.			
LSHAM - - - - N. 4	125	80	67 13 0
PWORTH:			
Epworth - - - Bd. 6	224	124	115 9 6
Epworth - - - N. 6	*157	121	102 16 6
WERBY - - Ch. 6	124	73	‡68 15 0
ALDINGWORTH - - Ch 12	98	57	48 5 6
ARFORTH - CUM - MAIDENWELL, U.D.:			
Farforth-cum-Maidenwell - - - - Bd. 4	42	29	†‡42 9 0
ILLINGHAM - - N. 5	56	47	†‡58 11 0
IRSBY, U.D.:			
Irby - - - - Bd. 6	99	50	47 9 0
ISHTOFT - - - P. 6	132	103	78 16 0
ISKERTON - - N. 3	*112	59	‡60 10 6

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
416	FLEET:			
	Fen - - - - Bd. 7	105	52	42 10 0
	Hargate - - - N. 11	98	66	47 6 0
	Wood Lane - - - Bd. 11	91	74	59 14 0
425	FLIXBOROUGH - - Ch. 4	80	34	†‡45 12 0
414	FOLKINGHAM:			
	Folkingham and Laughton - - - N. 10	129	58 4	60 17 0 1 8 0
417	FOSDYKE - - - Ch. 4	95	81	60 4 0
433	FOSTON - - - - N. 4	*68	39	‡41 6 6
417	FRAMPTON - - - Ch. 4	140	64	‡61 0 0
417	FRIESTON, Ings - - N. 6	60	24	×32 19 0
422	FRISKNEY:			
	Friskney - - - Ch. 2	*234	156	117 10 6
	Friskney Fen - - Ch. 2	50	33	×‡48 18 6
	Frithbank. See SIBSEY.			
425	FRODINGHAM - N. 1	743	610	450 9 8
433	FULBECK:			
	Byard's Leap - - Ch. 4	55	24	×‡44 1 0
	Fulbeck - - N. 4	178	83	75 3 6
421	FULLETBY - - - N. 1	*48	17	×‡38 12 6
423	FULSTOW - - - Ch. 1	92	45	34 15 0
423	GAINSBOROUGH:			
	Bridge Road - - W. 10	363	258	211 4 0
	Gainsborough - - W. 10	*448	431 23	377 2 6 13 2 0
	Holy Trinity - - N. 10	*826	575	503 2 6
	Parish Church - - N. 10	*630	574	536 8 11
	St. John's - - - N. 10	503	409	375 15 0
513	GARTHORPE - - - 6	79	66	47 2 6
	Gate Burton. See BURTON GATE.			
423	GAYTON-LE-MARSH - N. 4	*62	35	†‡50 0 6
416	GEDNEY:			
	Drove End - - - Ch. 7	*160	108 18	84 1 9 9 10 0
	Gedney - - - Ch. 11	176	87	73 16 0
	Gedney Hill - - P. 7	*148	71	57 1 6
425	GLANFORD BRIGG:			
	Brigg - - - - R. 11	134	69	46 14 2
	Glandford Brigg - N. 11	*548	347	316 19 11
424	GLENTHAM, U.D.			
	Glentham - - - Bd. 3	99	71	72 2 6
426	GLENTWORTH - - P. 12	86	45	†‡57 14 2
415	GOSBERTON:			
	Gosberton - - - Bd. 12	*251	149	110 3 6
	The Clough and Risegate - - - - Bd. 11	190	124	103 16 0
425	GOXHILL - - - W. 12	*227	139	116 17 0
423	GRAINTHORPE - - P. 2	146	64	54 5 0

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*						
419	GRANTHAM (BOROUGH):						
	Brownlow, Infants	Ch. 2	*197	146	122	9	0
	Grantham	B. 2	*330	179	140	2	0
	Grantham	N. 2	*668	518	518	9	0
				54	26	14	0
	Little Gonerby, Infants	N. 2	185	101	132	16	6
	New Somerby	N. 7	314	204	177	12	0
	St. Mary's	R. 2	305	90	68	1	0
	Spittlegate, Inner Street	2	192	148	123	2	0
420	Spittlegate	N. 2	*715	671	587	2	6
	Spittlegate	W. 2	585	340	305	7	6
419	Welby, Infants	N. 2	*160	113	85	16	6
424	GRASBY	N. 2	121	52	‡64	8	0
426	GRAYINGHAM	Ch. 5	56	[illegible]	×‡46	4	6
423	GREAT CARLTON	Ch. 5	106	62	‡65	3	0
424	GREAT COATES	P. 2	80	33	†‡47	19	6
413	GREATFORD:						
	Gretford	N. 5	61	54	‡60	12	0
				29	12	16	0
419	GREAT GONERBY	N. 2	*253	174	152	5	0
418	GREAT HALE:						
	Hale Magna	Ch. 6	146	71	61	19	0
				3	0	12	0
411	GREAT PONTON, Endowed	2	*156	102	†105	12	0
				5	4	4	0
422	GREAT STEEPING	Bd. 7	83	37	†37	11	6
421	GREETHAM	3	53	30	×‡46	10	0
	Gretford. See GREATFORD.						
423	GRIMOLDBY:						
	Manby and Grimoldby	N. 12	114	67	29	19	0
424	GRIMSBY (BOROUGH):						
	Church Institute, Infants	Ch. 10	98	66	47	17	0
	Clee, Hamilton	Bd. 10	172	175	155	5	0
	Clee, Hilda	Bd. 11	781	719	629	2	6
	Clee Village	N. 2	75	36	28	19	0
	Garden Street	Ch. 10	284	210	185	15	0
	Garibaldi Street, Primitive Methodist	10	212	179	164	7	0
	Grimsby, Adult, Evening		—	16	10	12	0
	Grimsby	N. 10	*510	443	397	12	6
	Grimsby	W. 10	*500	286	257	7	0
	Holme Hill	Bd. 11	1,531	1,143	1,113	15	0
				37	20	18	0
	James Meadows	Bd. 11	980	847	805	16	10
	Macaulay Street	Ch. 10	389	311	268	15	6
	New Clee, St. John's	Ch. 10	533	437	400	19	7
	St. Andrew	N. 10	819	629	550	7	6
	St. Mary's	R. 10	320	297	255	5	0
	Silver Street, Mixed	Ch. 10	164	152	133	0	0
	South Parade	Bd. 11	1,178	1,102	971	11	5
	Weelsby, Heneage	Bd. 10	544	448	399	11	9
	Wellholme	Bd. 11	730	469	419	19	2
	Westmarsh, Chapman Street	Ch. 10	379	301	263	7	6

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*				
419	GUNBY, ST. NICHOLAS, AND STAINBY, U.D.:				
	Stainby	Bd. 7	57	2	
	Gunness. See BROMBY.				
424	HABROUGH AND IMMINGHAM, U.D.:				
	Immingham	Bd. 11	153	5	
420	HACKTHORNE	Ch. 12	86	5	
414	HACONBY	N. 3	53	3	
421	HAGWORTHINGHAM	Ch. 5	*130	6	
423	HAINTON, Heneage's Estate	Ch. 1	143	7	
	Hale. See GREAT AND LITTLE HALE.				
422	HALTON HOLEGATE	N. 5	*101	5	
423	HANNAH-CUM-HAGNABY, U.D.:				
	Hannah-cum-Hagnaby	Bd. 11	82	4	
419	HARLAXTON	N. 8	118	9	
420	HARMSTON	N. 2	*144	9	
424	HATCLIFFE	W. 4	*107	6	
421	HATTON	Ch. 1	67	3	
420	HAXEY:				
	Haxey	Ch. 5	342	24	
	Westwood	Ch. 5	123	7	
419	HAYDOR:				
	Heydour	N. 4	159	25	
418	HECKINGTON:				
	Heckington	N. 6	*290	195	
				24	
	Heckington Fen	N. 6	74	6	
	Heighington. See WASHINGBOROUGH, U.D.				
418	HELPRINGHAM:				
	Helpringham	Bd. 6	153	24	
	Helpringham, Evening		—	2	
421	HEMINGBY Hospital	7	62	3	
426	HEMSWELL:				
	Hemswell and Harpswell	N. 5	94	15	
				7	
	Heydour. See HAYDOR.				
425	HIBALDSTOW	Bd. 1	132	12	
422	HOGSTHORPE	N. 5	*159	6	
416	HOLBEACH:				
	Bank	Bd. 11	100	8	
	Boys	Bd. 11	211	15	
				2	
	Holbeach	N. 11	*238	16	
	St. John's	Bd. 11	108	9	

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Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Holbeach—*cont.*			
St John's - - - N.	*		
St. Luke's - - - Bd. 11	*119	70	59 10 0
		16	8 18 0
St. Mark's - - - Ch. 11	*72	41	††45 5 0
Holton-by-Beckeringham:			
Holton-le-Bickering - Ch. 3	54	27	×†46 9 6
Holton-le-Clay - Bd. 6	72	32	††45 12 0
Holton-le-Moor - N. 3	66	32	×†49 1 0
Horbling:			
Horbling, Brown's - Ch. 3	124	84	66 0 0
Horbling, Evening -	—	16	6 6 0
Horkstow - - - N. 4	65	40	††50 1 0
Horncastle:			
Horncastle - - - N. 6	*555	210	189 11 0
Horncastle - - - W. 6	*446	350	298 15 0
Watson's, Infants - 6	84	53	43 14 6
West Torrington - Ch. 12	56	35	×†53 16 0
Horsington - - N. 12	*83	19	†24 7 6
Hough-on-the-Hill:			
Hough, Brandon, and Gelston - - - P. 1	128	66	†64 3 0
		11	3 18 0
Toucham. See Cadney.			
Humberston - - Ch. 6	90	40	†52 0 0
Hundleby - - - N. 5	118	53	†54 15 6
Huttoft - - - N. 5	*152	62	50 5 6
Ingham - - - Bd. 3	115	92	76 16 0
Ingoldmells, U.D.:			
Ingoldmells - - Bd. 7	98	55	†39 11 6
Ingoldsby, U.D.:			
Ingoldsby - - - Bd. 2	123	69	63 18 0
Irby:			
Irby-on-Humber - P. 1	46	42	×†61 15 0
Irnham - - - Ch. 7	72	50	††61 8 0
Kelby - - - Bd. 4	147	105	94 11 0
Kelstern - - - Ch. 12	89	63	††76 14 6
Kettlethorpe - - Ch. 7	106	52	†52 16 0
Killingholme. See North and South Killingholme, U.D.			
Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, U.D.:			
Kirkby-cum-Osgodby Bd. 12	94	69	65 8 6
Kirkby-cum-Osgodby Ch.	*		
Kirkby. See East Kirkby.			
Kirkby-la-Thorpe:			
Kirkby-la-Thorpe and Asgarby - - - Ch. 6	*96	47	37 15 0
Kirkby-on Bain - 3	85	39	31 6 6

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
414	Kirkby-Underwood:			
	Village - - - - Ch. 3	53	38	×43 8 0
425	Kirmington:			
	Kirmington and Croxton - - - - - 4	144	94	74 14 0
426	Kirmond-le-Mire - Ch. 4	40	17	×27 14 6
417	Kirton:			
	Church End - - Bd. 6	221	167	117 7 6
	Holme - - - - Bd. 4	140	109	97 7 6
425	Kirton-in-Lindsey:			
	Boys - - - - Bd. 1	*127	68	61 15 0
	Girls - - - - Bd. 1	129	76	72 4 0
	Infants - - - Bd. 1	137	116	96 12 0
424	Laceby:			
	Stanford's Charity - 12	270	159	133 5 6
414	Langtoft - - - Ch. 3	120	104	77 15 6
			18	7 14 0
421	Langton-by-Horncastle:			
	St. Andrew's - - N. 7	135	119	110 0 6
422	Langton-by-Spilsby:			
	Langton-juxta-Partney 7	60	29	×†48 1 6
421	Langton-by-Wragby Ch. 12	72	31	††48 9 0
	Langworth. See Stainton.			
426	Laughton, Endowed - 7	75	35	††46 5 6
426	Lea - - - - Ch. 7	64	33	×†50 11 0
418	Leadenham - - N. 1	144	83	77 13 0
417	Leake:			
	Leake, Central - - Bd. 6	159	117	83 10 6
	New Leake - - - Bd. 6	*175	98	72 8 0
	Old Leake - - - Bd. 6	*135	97	74 1 0
416	Leasingham Ch. 3	121	59	48 13 0
423	Legbourne - - N. 2	*107	81	83 3 0
424	Legsby - - - - N. 12	*56	40	†39 0 0
417	Leverton - - - N. 6	*159	49	31 18 6
424	Limber Magna:			
	Brocklesby Park - N. 1	169	68	54 5 0
420	Lincoln (Borough):			
	Continuation, Day (Boys) - - - 12	214	41	42 16 11
	Diocesan Practising - 6	*266	243	217 18 1
	Eastgate, Infants - 6	133	123	106 14 0
	Friars Lane - - R. 9	175	109	92 13 0
	High Class, Girls - 7	104	63	72 8 6
	Lincoln, Ragged - 9	258	190	140 14 0
	- W. 10	*945	748	740 13 3
	- N. 6	133	96	85 15 0
	- B. 10	*764	415	412 7 0
	Boys - N. 6	*442	363	317 12 6
	(The Boys',		30	15 6 0
			578	563 492 12 6
			411	335 295 9 0
			*462	393 338 10 0

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
420	Lincoln (Borough)—*cont.*			
	St. Mark's - - - P. 9	122	80	69 2 0
	St. Mark's (The Chancellor's), Evening -	—	12	5 6 0
	St. Martin's - - - P. 10	*397	333	291 7 6
			20	8 10 0
	St. Nicholas, Kingsley Street - - - N. 6	394	328	287 0 0
	St. Peter-at-Gowts - N. 9	716	709	620 7 6
	St. Peter-at-Gowts - W. 10	458	408	314 10 0
	St. Swithin's - - P. 10	*602	418	411 18 0
	Westgate (The Chancellor's), Evening -	—	26	14 10 0
424	LINWOOD - - - N. 3	54	17	×‡37 8 6
424	LISSINGTON - - - N. 3	*72	41	‡54 19 6
414	LITTLE BYTHAM, U.D.:			
	Little Bytham - - Bd. 10	108	76	63 8 0
	Little Bytham, Evening - - - - -	—	6	3 6 0
423	LITTLE CARLTON, Infants - - - - - N.	*		
418	LITTLE HALE:			
	Hale Parva - - - N. 6	72	40	††52 5 0
			9	3 6 0
419	LITTLE PONTON - - Ch. 2	52	25	††41 8 6
422	LITTLE STEEPING - P. 7	*78	22	†26 0 0
419	LONDONTHORPE - - 8	72	37	×41 11 0
433	LONG BENNINGTON - N. 4	*148	96	76 17 0
	Long Sutton. See SUTTON ST. MARY.			
423	LOUTH (BOROUGH):			
	Louth - - - - B. 6	*663	254	251 17 6
	Louth - - - - N. 6	*654	429	437 16 6
	Louth - - - - W. 6	*244	135	142 5 7
	St. Mary's - - - R. 6	150	31	29 11 6
	St. Michael's - - Ch. 6	306	237	224 0 6
	Trinity - - - N. 6	497	254	229 3 6
423	LUDBOROUGH:			
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 4	*94	57	††68 7 6
513	LUDDINGTON - - Bd. 6	137	61	‡59 3 6
423	LUDFORD MAGNA:			
	Ludford - - - N. 1	146	111	101 6 0
421	LUSBY - - - - Ch. 7	77	34	×‡53 13 0
423	MABLETHORPE:			
	St. Mary's - - - Ch. 5	170	88	76 13 6
423	MALTBY-LE-MARSH - 4	73	40	×‡69 1 3
	Manby. See GRIMOLDBY.			
419	MANTHORPE - CUM - LITTLE GONERBURY:			
	Manthorpe - - - Ch. 8	39	25	18 2 6
425	MANTON - - - N. 5	*79	41	††50 18 6
421	MAREHAM-LE-FEN			
	Diocesan - - - 4	169	98	85 15 0

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
421	MAREHAM - ON - THE - HILL - - - - N. 12	*67	33	×[illegible]
414	MARKET DEEPING:			
	Market Deeping, Endowed - - - 3	95	57	[illegible]
	Market Deeping Green 3	145	79	[illegible]
424	MARKET RASEN:			
	Holyrood - - - R. 4	92	18	[illegible]
	Market Rasen, Infants 4	103	67	[illegible]
	Market Rasen - - N. 4	*348	186	[illegible]
	Market Rasen - - W. 4	*242	138	[illegible]
423	MARSH CHAPEL - - N. 2	*211	70	[illegible]
			11	[illegible]
433	MARSTON, Thorold's Charity - - - 4	134	96	[illegible]
			14	[illegible]
418	MARTIN - - - - N. 2	137	65	[illegible]
426	MARTON - - - - Bd. 5	*92	41	[illegible]
425	MELTON ROSS - - Ch. 4	53	46	×[illegible]
425	MESSINGHAM - - Bd. 5	*200	134	[illegible]
420	METHERINGHAM:			
	Metheringham Fen - Ch. 3	81	42	[illegible]
	Metheringham - - N. 3	*235	99	[illegible]
			6	[illegible]
	Metheringham - - W. 3	125	69	[illegible]
424	MIDDLE RASEN - - Bd. 4	*186	80	[illegible]
421	MINTING, U.D.:			
	Minting - - - Bd. 5	100	42	[illegible]
421	MOORBY, District - N. 1	*92	55	[illegible]
414	MORTON (Bourn Union):			
	Morton (Bourn) - N. 3	200	134	[illegible]
426	MORTON (Gainsborough Union):			
	Morton (Gainsborough) N. 6	267	235	[illegible]
415	MOULTON:			
	Chapel - - - - Bd. 7	169	115	[illegible]
	New Moulton, Endowed, Boys - - 7	147	46	[illegible]
	Sea's End - - - N. 7	111	76	[illegible]
	Village - - - Bd. 7	105	75	[illegible]
422	MUMBY:			
	Mumby Chapel, St. Leonard's - - N. 1	61	34	[illegible]
	Mumby - - - N. 1	71	29	[illegible]
420	NAVENBY - - - Ch. 2	246	166	[illegible]
420	NETTLEHAM - - - N. 2	*210	166	[illegible]
424	NETTLETON - - - Bd. 6	166	51	[illegible]
	New Holland. See BARROW-ON-HUMBER.			
418	NEW SLEAFORD:			
	Sleaford (Alvey's Charity) - - - N. 11	*377	311	[illegible]
	Sleaford, Infants - Ch. 11	*213	97	[illegible]
	Sleaford - - - R. 11	131	63	[illegible]
	Sleaford - - - W. 11	*325	180	[illegible]

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Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
NEWTON (Folkingham) Ch. 3	103	56	‡66 0 0
NEWTON-LE-WOLD - N. 2	*56	42	×‡52 13 0
NEWTON AND TOFT - 3	50	16	×‡28 12 0
NEWTON-ON-TRENT - Ch. 7	85	65	††79 2 8
NOCTON - - - Ch. 3	124	55 11	49 13 6 4 6 0
Normanby. See BURTON-ON-STATHER.			
NORMANBY, U.D.: Normanby - - - Bd. 3	142	101	91 10 3
NORTH AND SOUTH KILLINGHOLME, U.D.: North and South Killingholme - - Bd. 4	177	124	108 16 0
NORTH COATES - - N. 12	99	45	††54 16 0
NORTH COCKERINGTON N. 12	*125	71	53 7 6
NORTH-EAST HOLLAND FEN, U.D.: Barleysheaf - - Bd. 6	95	69	‡60 14 6
Hedgehog Bridge - Bd. 6	90	49	††61 9 6
North Elkington. See SOUTH ELKINGTON.			
NORTH HYKEHAM - Ch. 2	120	73	‡71 5 0
NORTH KELSEY - - Bd. 3	156	108	92 9 0
NORTH KYME - - Bd. 3	107	60	55 4 6
NORTHORPE - - - N. 5	*39	28	†30 4 0
NORTH OWERSBY: Owersby - - - N. 3	113	55	‡57 18 0
NORTH RAUCEBY - Ch. 1	107	87	67 14 8
NORTH SCARLE - - Bd. 2	92	69	70 11 4
NORTH SOMERCOTES - Ch. 4	250	121	109 2 6
North Stoke. See SOUTH STOKE.			
NORTH THORESBY, U.D.: North Thoresby - - Bd. 2	*169	110	96 5 0
NORTH WITHAM - Ch. 8	*63	32	×‡52 3 0
ORBY - - - - Bd. 7	61	19	††34 6 6
Ormsby. See SOUTH ORMSBY			
OSBOURNBY - - - Ch. 3	190	113	92 8 6
Owersby. See NORTH OWERSBY.			
OWMBY - - - N.	*		
OWSTON: Owston - - - N. 7	*176	140	120 6 0
West Ferry - - W. 7	157	49	42 18 0
PANTON - - - Ch. 12	30	24	×‡47 2 0

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
422	PARTNEY - - - N. 5	*92	60	‡62 9 0
418	PICKWORTH, U.D.: Pickworth - - - Bd. 3	72	45	34 11 0
415	PINCHBECK: East Pinchbeck - - N. 12	*244	170	147 1 6
	St. Matthew's - - N. 12	74	62	52 8 0
	West Pinchbeck - N. 12	199	126	85 5 0
414	POINTON - - - Ch. 3	164	63 12	45 8 6 4 10 0
420	POTTERHANWORTH - N. 3	*83	44	31 18 0
415	QUADRING: Cowley and Brown's Charity - - - 7	91	28	27 1 0
	Crawford's Charity, Town - - - 7	54	27	16 17 6
	Eaudyke, Crawford's Charity - - - 7	53	34	24 13 0
	Quadring Fen - - Bd. 7	77	45	32 13 0
418	QUARRINGTON - - Ch. 11	158	72	57 16 6
422	RAITHBY: Raithby - - - Ch.	*		
	Raithby and Enderby, Endowed - - - 5	54	47	††47 8 6
421	RANBY - - - - 12	101	60	‡67 1 0
425	REDBOURNE - - N. 4	66	60	46 10 0
420	REEPHAM - - - Ch. 2	83	53	‡55 2 6
421	REVESBY - - - P. 4	112	67	54 17 6
424	RIBY, Grove - - - N. 1	64	47	††61 1 0
414	RIPPINGALE - - - Ch. 3	119	98	80 19 0
419	ROPSLEY - - - N. 1	146	136 16	95 8 6 7 0 0
424	ROTHWELL - - - Bd. 3	63	44	††59 15 0
421	ROUGHTON, District - N. 12	102	67	†63 4 6
418	ROWSTON - - - N. 6	*64	34	24 13 0
425	ROXBY-CUM-RISBY - N. 4	81	48	‡55 14 0
418	RUSKINGTON: Ruskington, Infants - Bd. 6	115	62	46 10 0
	Ruskington - - N. 6	*150	86	59 8 2
	Ruskington, Evening	—	23	5 10 0
423	ST. MARY AND ST. GABRIEL BINBROOKE: Binbrooke - - - N. 1	*240	165	136 18 6
423	SALEBY - - - - N.	*		
423	SALTFLEETBY ST. PETER: Saltfleetby - - - N. 11	*100	79	55 18 0
422	SAUSTHORPE - - Ch. 7	52	45	†43 15 6
425	SAXBY - - - - N. 4	142	49	††71 8 6
420	SAXILBY-WITH-INGLEBY: - - - N. 2	*281	198	191 18 6
	Saxilby - - - N. 4	89	51	44 12 6
421	SCAMBLESBY			

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*				
420	SCAMPTON - - -	Ch. 3	68	37	37 17 0
425	SCAWBY-WITH-STURTON: Scawby Free - -	4	206	139	119 12 6
418	SCOPWICK: Scopwick and Kirkby Green - - -	Ch. 6	94	54	39 1 0
420	SCOTHERN - - -	Ch. 5	175	75	67 15 0
426	SCOTTAR: Scottar and Scotton -	N. 5	*190	125	86 9 6
426	SCOTTON - - -	Bd. 5	46	28	†30 5 0
418	SCREDINGTON - -	Bd. 3	79	33	‡37 5 0
422	SCREMBY: Scremby and Ashby -	Ch. 6	57	28	†31 17 0
425	SCUNTHORPE, Girls and Infants - - -	N. 1	229	301	263 2 0
433	SEDGEBROOK, Endowed	4	123	33	×‡62 17 6
417	SIBSEY: Frithbank - - -	Ch. 6	132	68	×74 1 0
	Sibsey, Free - -	6	207	97	69 12 6
418	SILK WILLOUGHBY -	N. 11	58	35	†‡47 4 0
422	SKEGNESS - - -	N. 6	264	177 3	154 17 6 4 14 0
420	SKELLINGTHORPE -	N. 2	*129	62 6	57 7 0 2 12 0
422	SKENDLEBY - - -	N.	*85	44	†46 2 0
423	SKIDBROOKE-CUM-SALTFLEET HAVEN: Skidbrooke-cum-Saltfleet - - - -	Ch. 12	106	69	‡62 18 6
419	SKILLINGTON - -	N. 2	104	65 14	64 10 11 8 4 0
417	SKIRBECK: Holy Trinity - -	N. 6	*232	190	169 13 9
	St. Nicholas - -	N. 6	*171	174	137 15 0
417	SKIRBECK QUARTER: St. Thomas - - -	N. 6	204	133	87 2 2
	Sleaford. See NEW SLEAFORD.				
	Sloothby. See WILLOUGHBY.				
424	SNITTERBY - - -	N. 3	62	56	†54 15 0
419	SOMERBY. *See also* GRANTHAM (BOROUGH): Somerby - - -	N. 1	62	29	×‡49 16 6
420	SOUTH CARLTON: Mouson - - -	Ch. 1	119	54	43 1 0
423	SOUTH ELKINGTON: North and South Elkington - - -	N. 3	111	72	†78 17 0
425	SOUTH FERRIBY - -	B. 4	188	111	96 6 0
420	SOUTH HYCKHAM -	N. 2	75	20	×‡42 1 0
424	SOUTH KELSEY - -	Ch. 2	113	57	51 7 6
	- -	Ch. 3	129	56	‡60 16 6
	Y-WITH-KEYS-				
	...lesby -	Ch. 5	105	40	††56 1 0

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*				
423	SOUTH RESTON - -	Ch. 3	*99	33	(illegible)
	Southrey. See BARDNEY.				
425	SOUTH SOMERCOTES -	Ch. 4	110	59	(illegible)
419	SOUTH STOKE: North and South Stoke - - -	Ch. 10	37	21	(illegible)
423	SOUTH THORESBY	Ch. 3	42	30	(illegible)
417	SOUTH-WEST HOLLAND FEN, U.D.: Amber Hill - -	Bd. 6	132	54	(illegible)
423	SOUTH WILLINGHAM: Infants - - -	Ch. 1	33	25	(illegible)
419	SOUTH WITHAM - -	Bd. 7	94	61	(illegible)
415	SPALDING: Central - - -	Bd. 12	621	(illegible)	(illegible)
	Goodfellow's - -	Ch. 12	*212	(illegible)	(illegible)
	Marsh - - -	Bd. 12	59	(illegible)	(illegible)
	St. John Baptist -	N. 12	229	(illegible)	(illegible)
	Spalding - - -	N. 12	*476	(illegible)	(illegible)
	Willesby - - -	7	156	(illegible)	(illegible)
422	SPILSBY - - -	N. 5	*263	(illegible)	(illegible)
	Spittlegate. See GRANTHAM (BOROUGH).				
426	SPRIDLINGTON - -	N. 12	84	(illegible)	(illegible)
420	SPRINGTHORPE - -	Ch. 5	*95	(illegible)	(illegible)
424	STAINFIELD - - -	Ch. 2	76	(illegible)	(illegible)
420	STAINTON-BY-LANGWORTH: Langworth, Boulter's	Ch. 2	*130	(illegible)	(illegible)
424	STAINTON-LE-VALE -	Ch. 6	42	(illegible)	(illegible)
424	STALLINGBOROUGH -	Ch. 11	112	(illegible)	(illegible)
413	STAMFORD (BOROUGH): All Saints' - - -	N. 5	329	(illegible)	(illegible)
	St. George's - -	N. 5	264	(illegible)	(illegible)
	St. John's - - -	N. 5	255	(illegible)	(illegible)
	St. Michael - - -	N. 5	153	(illegible)	(illegible)
	Stamford, Boys - -	5	225	(illegible)	(illegible)
	§Stamford, Endowed -	5	241	(illegible)	(illegible)
	Stamford, Evening -		—	(illegible)	(illegible)
	Stamford - - -	R. 5	122	(illegible)	(illegible)
433	STAPLEFORD - -	N. 5	60	(illegible)	(illegible)
422	STICKFORD - - -	Bd. 7	*163	(illegible)	(illegible)
422	STICKNEY - - -	N. 7	227	(illegible)	(illegible)
	STIXWOLD - - -	Ch. 1	67	(illegible)	(illegible)
	Stoke. See SOUTH STOKE.				
426	STOW - BY - GAINSBOROUGH, U.D.: Stow - - -	Bd. 7	81	(illegible)	(illegible)
	Sturton - - -	Bd. 7	190	(illegible)	(illegible)
419	STROXTON - - -	Ch. 2	32	(illegible)	(illegible)

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Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
STRUBBY-WITH-WOOD-THORPE:			
Strubby - - - P. 7	51	39	†‡31 4 4
STUBTON - - - Ch. 4	40	21	18 10 0
SURFLEET, Seasend - Bd. 12	153	93	78 6 0
SUTTERTON - - - N. 4	*130	123	94 1 0
SUTTON-IN-THE-MARSH - - - Bd. 4	100	75	‡107 2 9
SUTTON ST. EDMUND - N. 5	70	61	†‡70 6 2
SUTTON ST. JAMES:			
Charity - - - 8	158	136	102 3 0
SUTTON ST. MARY:			
Long Sutton - - Bd. 5	492	433	360 17 0
		23	16 14 0
Long Sutton - - B.	*		
Sutton Bridge - - Bd. 5	*472	384	350 5 6
		19	12 4 0
SUTTON ST. NICHOLAS Bd. 5	*131	87	60 4 6
SWABY - - - - N. 3	*124	58	‡58 15 0
SWALLOW - - - Ch. 6	64	31	†‡29 17 0
SWARBY - - - Ch. 3	41	31	×‡48 3 6
SWATON - - - Ch. 6	74	31	†‡48 1 6
SWAYFIELD - - N. 11	67	49	×‡64 0 6
SWINDERBY - - - Ch. 3	*129	85	‡76 18 6
SWINESHEAD:			
Cowley's Foundation 4	158	111	89 2 0
		10	4 14 0
Swineshead - - Bd. 4	112	79	67 3 0
SWINSTEAD - - - 11	69	61	38 12 0
SYSTON - - - - Ch. 4	70	27	×‡50 4 0
TALLINGTON - - Bd. 3	70	55	†‡67 16 0
TATHWELL - - - Ch. 3	150	92	83 9 0
TATTERSHALL - - N. 3	*113	76	57 1 0
TEALBY d'Eyncourt - 3	175	84	59 15 6
TEMPLE BRUER WITH TEMPLE HIGH GRANGE:			
Temple Bruer - - Ch. 6	34	18	×14 0 6
TETFORD, SALMONBY AND WORLABY, U.D.:			
Tetford - - - Bd. 2	189	85	70 16 0
Tetford - - - W.	*		
TETNEY - - - - Bd. 2	*171	116	115 0 6
THEDDLETHORPE, ALL SAINTS:			
Theddlethorpe - - N. 5	89	25	19 18 6
Theddlethorpe - - W. 5	84	56	43 18 6
THIMBLEBY - - - Ch. 2	85	27	†‡39 7 0
THORESWAY - N. 3	72	41	†‡62 0 6

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
424	THORGANBY - - - N. 4	63	37	†‡34 4 0
			6	3 8 0
425	THORNTON CURTIS - N. 4	101	72	68 11 0
420	THORPE-ON-THE-HILL N. 3	61	47	†50 0 6
			12	6 2 0
422	THORPE ST. PETER - Bd. 7	*108	51	‡38 4 6
414	THURLBY-BY-BOURN:			
	Thurlby-by-Bourn - Bd. 4	156	108	88 16 0
	Thurlby, Evening -	—	16	7 4 0
418	TIMBERLAND:			
	Timberland Dales - N. 2	94	47	†‡55 7 6
	Timberland - - N. 2	*113	59	‡57 2 6
426	TORKSEY - - - Ch. 7	75	55	×62 15 0
	Torrington. See HORNCASTLE.			
422	TOYNTON, ALL SAINTS' N. 5	*100	62	‡68 12 0
422	TOYNTON, ST. PETER - W. 5	61	24	†28 1 0
423	TRUSTHORPE - - N. 4	68	52	×†90 11 11
421	TUMBY, Woodside - N. 3	85	60	×‡78 17 0
416	TYDD ST. MARY - - N. 11	*218	147	101 18 0
413	UFFINGTON - - - N. 10	85	55	‡60 16 0
422	ULCEBY - - - - N. 4	*224	140	131 16 0
426	UPTON:			
	Upton-cum-Kexby - N. 5	109	64	43 16 0
424	WADDINGHAM - - Bd. 3	126	88	66 10 6
420	WADDINGTON - - Ch. 2	*186	87	75 4 6
422	WAINFLEET, ALL SAINTS:			
	All Saints' and Northolme - - - N. 1	*188	94	80 1 6
	All Saints, St. Luke's Ch. 7	64	35	†‡49 16 6
	Wainfleet, All Saints W. 7	159	79	67 1 6
422	WAINFLEET, ST. MARY'S - - - Ch. 7	176	127	129 18 6
424	WALESBY - - - Ch. 3	82	24	†‡38 3 0
424	WALTHAM:			
	Waltham - - - N. 2	*122	92	85 17 6
	Waltham - - - W. 2	*152	73	72 11 0
420	WASHINGBOROUGH, U.D.:			
	Heighington - - Bd. 1	90	71	54 0 6
	Heighington, Endowed Charity - - - 1	103	51	48 9 0
	Washingborough, Infants - - - Bd. 1	121	79	65 5 0
418	WELBOURN - - - Ch. 1	*182	92	76 14 0
419	WELBY - - - - N. 1	77	59	‡57 9 6
422	WELL - - - - Ch. 5	84	33	×‡49 13 6
418	WELLINGORE - - N. 1	*197	74	53 19 0
420	WELTON - - - P. 3	194	2	76 19 0

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	Lincolnshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
422	WELTON-IN-THE-MARSH-WITH-BOOTHBY: Welton-le-Marsh and Gunby - - - N. 7	94	42	37 14 0
423	WELTON-LE-WOLD - N. 3	*115	45	†51 11 0
421	WEST ASHBY - - Ch. 1	78	30	‡32 10 0
433	WESTBOROUGH - - Ch. 4	64	11	×23 11 0
426	WEST BUTTERWICK - Ch. 7	*156	102	76 12 0
413	WEST DEEPING - - Ch. 3	63	37	‡†49 15 6
417	WEST FEN, U.D.: Frithville - - - Bd. 6	102	68	44 5 4
421	Medlam (Revesby) - Bd. 7	168	81	64 14 6
	West Ferry. See OWSTON.			
425	WEST HALTON - - Bd. 4	67	23	†‡36 15 0
422	WEST KEAL - - - N. 5	96	40	‡49 15 0
			9	6 18 0
415	WESTON: St. Mary's - - - N. 7	109	72	45 16 0
	Weston Hills - - N. 7	*90	54	40 6 0
424	WEST RASEN - - R. 4	50	33	×‡52 19 6
416	WHAPLODE: St. Catherine's - - Bd. 7	93	60	†‡68 0 0
	Saracen's Head - - Bd. 7	146	77	70 0 0
	Shiphay Stow - - Bd. 7	143	122	90 5 6
	Whaplode Drove - N. 7	*74	32	23 5 0
			22	9 18 0
	Whaplode - - - N. 7	194	104	78 13 6
420	WICKENBY: Wickenby and Snelland - - - - Ch. 3	91	56	‡57 12 0
417	WIGTOFT - - - P. 4	121	73	60 5 0
422	WILDMORE FEN, U.D.: Gipsy Bridge - - Bd. 6	*107	72	57 13 2
	Hundle Houses - - Bd. 6	165	105	75 9 9
426	WILDSWORTH: Wildsworth (Laughton) P. 7	52	23	×‡41 10 0
426	WILLINGHAM - - Bd. 5	100	59	‡58 4 0
422	WILLOUGHBY: Sloothby - - - N. 5	68	18	†‡34 9 0
	Willoughby - - - N. 5	91	73	63 8 0
426	WILLOUGHTON - - N. 5	*98	69	‡74 6 6
418	WILSFORD: Wilsford Myers - - N. 1	103	86	57 6 0
425	WINTERINGHAM - - N. 4	*142	67	46 16 0
425	WINTERTON: Winterton - - - N. 4	*207	107	95 0 6
	Winterton - - - W. 4	*308	126	99 0 0
422	WINTHORPE - - - N. 7	53	26	‡31 12 6
414	WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL P. 3	70	47	†‡57 1 6
423	WITHCALL - - - Ch. 4	76	43	†‡53 11 8
423	WITHERN - - - N. 4	*150	78	[illegible]
419	WOOLSTHORPE - - Ch. 5	133	100	[illegible]
425	WOOTTON - - - N. 4	134	59	[illegible]
425	WORLABY - - - N. 4	170	91	[illegible]
421	WRAGBY - - - Ch. 1	146	95	[illegible]
417	WRANGLE: Bede - - - - - 8	48	24	[illegible]
	Lowgate - - - N. 6	50	41	[illegible]
	Lowgrounds - - 6	153	60	[illegible]
425	WRAWBY - - - N. 4	*139	101	[illegible]
512	WROOT, Travis' Charity 5	100	46	[illegible]
417	WYBERTON - - - N. 6	86	53	[illegible]
423	WYHAM-WITH-CADEBY: Wyham, with Cadeby and North Ormesby 11	57	44	[illegible]
423	YARBURGH - - - P. 11	*58	37	[illegible]

LONDON.

Chelsea Division.

Bayswater, Bolton Road -	R. 9	115	32	[illegible]
Bayswater, St. Peter's - -	N. 2	*426	311	[illegible]
Brompton - - -	N. 6	*546	360	[illegible]
			40	[illegible]
Brompton, Gloucester Grove, East - - - - -	Bd. 5	989	832	[illegible]
Brompton, Marlboro' Square, Boys and Middle - - -	R. 3	463	198	[illegible]
Brompton, Oratory, Girls and Infants - - - - -	R. 3	819	340	[illegible]
Brompton Road, St. Catherine, Evening - - -	R.	—	5	[illegible]
Brompton, St. Philip's - -	R. 3	219	99	[illegible]
Brompton, Trinity Churchyard - - - - -	N. 6	180	61	[illegible]
Campden Hill, St. George -	N. 3	*541	384	[illegible]
Chelsea, Cadogan Street, St. Joseph's - - - -	R. 4	712	264	[illegible]
Chelsea, Christ Church - -	N. 12	*571	491	[illegible]
Chelsea, Cook's Ground -	Bd. 2	1,345	1,033	[illegible]
			41	[illegible]
Chelsea, Fulham Road, Servite	R. 10	391	263	[illegible]
Chelsea, King's Road, Park Walk - - - - -	Bd. 1	1204	933	[illegible]
			60	[illegible]
Chelsea, Marlborough Road -	Bd. 4	1,215	1,111	[illegible]
			79	[illegible]
Chelsea, Park Chapel - -	N. 5	*499	433	[illegible]
Chelsea, Queen's Garden, Walton Street - - -	Bd. 5	*1,019	652	[illegible]
Chelsea, St. Jude's - - -	N.	*		
Chelsea, St. Luke's - - -	P. 5	573	530	[illegible]
Chelsea, St. Luke's, Arthur Street - - - - -	N.	163	—	—
§Chelsea, St. Mark's Practising - - - - - -	11	*486	272	[illegible]
§Chelsea, St. Simon's - -	Ch. 5	258	136	[illegible]
Chelsea, Trinity - - -	N. 12	*705	479	[illegible]

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
London—*cont.*				
***Chelsea Division*—cont.**				
m, Upcerne Road, The		1197	1,167	1,147 10 0
burnham - - -	Bd. 12		43	28 16 0
m, All Saints' - -	N. 3	*490	373	370 9 6
m, Ashington Road -	R. 9	342	191	183 18 0
m, Everington Street -	Bd. 11	1,401	1,349	1,337 8 0
			45	33 10 0
m, Halford Road - -	Bd. 10	1,489	1,223	1,203 11 6
m, Harwood Road -	Bd. 10	1,148	1,039	1,013 9 0
			36	21 2 0
m, Langford Road -	Bd. 7	1,595	1,184	1,148 13 0
m, Lillie Road - -	Bd. 1	430	369	364 17 0
m, Northend Road -	Bd. 10	1,200	1,110	1,125 5 0
			47	25 0 0
m, Parson's Green,		1190	1,176	1,175 6 0
ear Road - - -	Bd. 6		41	20 16 0
m, St. Dunstan's Road,				
am Palace Road - -	Bd. 7	1,596	1,185	1,114 11 0
m, St. Thomas' - -	R. 4	550	415	363 9 6
n, Sherbrooke Road -	Bd. 7	1,591	1,470	1,519 0 6
			42	24 16 0
n, Star Lane - -	Bd. 10	1,202	1,041	966 18 6
n, Varna Road - -	Bd. 7	329	284	270 12 0
ersmith, Brackenbury		1591	1,413	1,427 5 0
- - - - -	Bd. 4		60	33 0 0
ersmith - - -	R.	*		
ersmith, Flora Gardens	Bd. 5	1,183	1,070	1,034 1 6
			50	26 5 0
mersmith, Latymer's,				
owed - - - -	10	447	[redacted]	423 0 0
ersmith, St. Helen's -	R. 9	271	176	158 17 6
ersmith, St. John's -	Ch. 3	[redacted]	378	336 18 5
ersmith, St. Mark's -	Ch. 3	201	107	61 12 11
ersmith, St. Mary's				
ising - - - -	R. 2	*230	103	101 14 0
ersmith, St. Matthew's	N. 3	*590	448	394 14 6
ersmith, St. Paul's -	N. 3	*553	491	461 6 0
ersmith, St. Peter's -	N. 9	*247	43	43 0 0
ersmith, St. Peter's,				
and Infants - - -	N. 9	244	146	133 11 0
ersmith, Waterloo				
- - - - - -	Bd. 11	1,054	947	859 5 0
ersmith, William				
- - - - - -	Bd. 6	*1,368	1,146	1,173 19 0
Green, Kilburn Lane	Bd. 6	1,583	1,370	1,425 3 0
			72	45 0 0
New Town, Middle				
- - - - -	Bd. 4	1,129	943	921 16 6
New Town, St. Mary's	R. 2	452	300	261 13 6
gton, Allen Street -	Bd. 9	*822	396	413 8 0
gton, Buckingham				
ce - - - - -	Bd. 11	1,187	891	879 7 6
gton, Christ Church				
Lane) - - - -	N.	*		
gton, Earl's Court, St.				
hias - - - -	Ch. 11	389	283	242 0 6
gton, Gravel Pits -	N.	*		
gton, Holland Street -	R. 5	196	41	37 18 6
gton, Jennings' Build-				
- - - - -		*		
gton, Park Lane - -	R.	*		
gton, St. Andrew's -	N.	*		
gton, St. Barnabas and				
ilip's - - - -	N. 6	*726	464	463 4 0
gton, St. Barnabas',				
mentary Infant -	P. 6	102	88	43 10 0
gton, St. Clement's -	N. 10	*785	523	506 17 0
gton St. Clement's,				
er Road - - -	Ch. 10	620	218	174 18 0
gton, St. Mary Abbot's				
r Grade - - -	2	906	571	615 15 6
gton, Silver Street,		700	638	645 7 6
- - - - -	Bd. 2		88	50 16 0
gton Square - -	R. 5	187	[redacted]	119 3 0

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London—*cont.*				
***Chelsea Division*—cont.**				
Norland and Kensington				
Potteries - - - -	N.	*		
N rk,		795	741	756 8 6
] -	Bd. 6		41	22 12 0
N gh				
] -	Bd. 2	1,502	967	917 14 6
N d	Bd. 12	1,188	1,015	970 1 0
N ns	Bd. 11	799	741	802 4 6
N llo		1043	998	1,032 9 6
] -	Bd. 7		29	18 0 0
N -	R. 10	234	189	146 14 6
N r's				
s -	N. 2	*398	382	383 14 6
Notting Hill, St. Clement's				
Road - - - - -	Bd. 1	1,202	899	848 17 0
Notting Hill, St. James' -	N. 1	*615	467	437 4 4
Notting Hill, St. John's -	Ch. 9	*590	318	297 13 6
Notting Hill, St. Mark's -	N. 3	*473	345	321 11 0
Notting Hill, Saunders Road	Bd. 2	1,150	1,040	1,033 12 0
			30	15 18 0
Notting Hill, Silchester Road,				
St. Francis' - - - -	R. 10	480	130	117 14 4
Notting Hill, Wornington		1021	1,776	1,812 11 0
Road - - - - -	Bd. 7		48	32 16 0
Queen's Park, Beethoven				
Street, Harrow Road -	Bd. 6	1,173	1,033	1,034 13 6
Queen's Park, Droop Street,				
Harrow Road - - -	Bd. 4	1,104	1,052	1,054 16 6
Shepherd's Bush, St.				
Stephen's - - - -	P. 3	606	561	567 17 0
§Shepherd's Bush, St.				
Stephen's, Rylett Road -	R. 1	441	37	34 4 6
Starch Green, Victoria -	Bd. 10	1,005	961	961 5 6
Starch Green, Westville Road	Bd. 5	1,565	1,348	1,339 3 6
			36	18 6 0
§Walham Green - - -	10	172	169	113 18 9
Walham Green, St. John's -	N. 3	*574	276	226 1 0
West Brompton, St. Mary's -	N. 1	429	323	283 13 0
§Whitelands Commercial, Girls	N.	*		
§Whitelands Practising - -	N. 11	*441	289	304 12 6
City Division.				
Aldersgate Ward and Pack-				
ington - - - - -	N. 3	*675	542	521 10 6
Aldgate Church Road Tem-				
porary - - - - -	Bd. 2	404	396	382 4 0
Aldgate Ward, Mitre Street -	2	165	71	78 5 6
Barbican, St. Giles - - -	B.	*		
Billingsgate Ward - - -	4	243	178	169 17 6
§Bishopsgate, Infants - -	2	202	100	87 0 0
Blackfriars, Infants - -	N.	*		
City of London, Second - -	N.	*		
City of London, Fourth - -	N.	*		
Coleman Street Ward - -	2	189	229	199 16 6
Cornhill, Lime Street, and				
Langbourn Wards - -	2	249	189	191 5 6
Cripplegate, Lady Holles' -	2	456	336	290 19 0
Cripplegate Within Ward -	2	185	—	—
Cripplegate Without, St.				
Giles, Boys - - - -	4	347	234	239 17 0
Eastern Central District Tele-				
graph Messengers, Evening		—	46	26 8 0
Fox and Knot (Smithfield) -	B. 2	133	74	34 1 2
Greystoke Place, Fetter		436	518	309 17 6
Lane - - - - -	Bd. 2		28	16 12 0
Houndsditch, Gravel Lane -	Bd. 2	1,223	463	454 1 6
			67	35 4 0
Moorfields, St. Mary's - -	R. 4	377	143	123 17 6
St. Bride and Bridewell				
Precinct, Infants - -	N. 2	148	36	34 6 0

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London—*cont.*				£ s. d.
***City Division*—cont.**				
St. Dunstan's-in-the-West	N. 2	256	127	125 18 0
St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fetter Lane, Infants	N.	74	—	—
St. Mary Axe, Spanish and Portuguese Jews, "Villareal" and Infants	2	409	154	139 15 6
St. Sepulchre's, Boys	N. 3	*165	160	152 9 6
St. Sepulchre's, Girls	N. 3	170	139	127 0 5
West Smithfield, St. Bartholomew the Great	P. 2	335	164	140 17 0
Finsbury Division.				
Baldwin's Gardens	N.	*		
Barnsbury, St. Clement's	N. 10	*666	492	465 15 5
Barnsbury, Vittoria Place	Bd. 10	1,398	791	769 11 6
Barnsbury, Wellington Road	Bd. 6	1,163	884	861 18 0
Bedford Row, Princeton Street	Bd. 7	1,138	823	811 11 0
Bloomsbury	N. 3	493	403	392 5 6
Bloomsbury, Christ Church	N. 11	*594	442	430 10 0
Bunhill Row, Chequer Alley	Bd. 7	1,166	701	661 9 0
			30	17 6 0
Bunhill Row, St. Joseph's	R. 5	420	187	146 9 8
§Charterhouse, St. Thomas	N. 10	342	440	524 15 0
City Road, Bath Street	Bd. 5	1,542	992	928 6 6
			12	8 12 0
City Road, St. Matthew's	N. 11	*403	343	330 10 0
Clerkenwell, Ann Street	Bd. 9	1,166	822	780 16 6
			47	24 16 0
Clerkenwell, Bowling Green Lane	Bd. 9	823	805	782 15 0
			62	37 2 0
Clerkenwell, Compton Street, Evening	Bd.	—	36	22 14 0
Clerkenwell, Parochial Charity	9	865	699	653 18 0
Clerkenwell, St. James's Walk	Bd. 2	361	313	297 13 0
Clerkenwell, St. John's Lane	Bd. 4	818	565	533 19 6
Clerkenwell, St. Mark's	N. 3	277	173	132 15 0
Clerkenwell, St. Peter's District Mission	2	470	456	427 3 0
Clerkenwell, Upper Rosoman Street, St. Peter and St. Paul	R. 11	306	239	194 19 0
Drury Lane	Bd. 11	923	285	283 16 0
Drury Lane, Macklin Street	R. 2	*675	286	252 12 6
Farringdon Road	Bd. 6	260	199	169 3 0
Finsbury, St. Paul's	N.	*		
Fisher Street, Red Lion Square	Bd.	*		
Golden Lane, Barbican	Bd.	*		
Goswell Road, Allen Street	Bd.	*		
Goswell Road, Compton Street	Bd. 2	1,400	1,018	965 10 6
Goswell Road, Moreland Street	Bd. 5	1205	978	913 17 6
			32	20 0 0
Gray's Inn Road, Laystall Street	Bd. 9	502	804	763 3 0
Great Queen Street, Great Wild Street	Bd. 5	973	619	601 13 0
			19	10 16 0
Highbury	W. 10	578	481	476 2 0
Highbury, Gillespie Road	Bd. 5	1,200	1,175	1,173 14 0
			36	20 18 0
Highbury, Metropolitan Practising		*		

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London—*cont.*				£ s. d.
***Finsbury Division*—cont.**				
Highbury Vale	N. 1	*541	389	368 1 0
Highgate, St. Joseph's	R. 5	379	264	256 1 0
Highgate Hill, The Whittington	Bd. 4	1000	772	737 1 0
			41	28 15 0
Highgate, Youths' Institute, Evening		—	13	5 11 0
Holborn, St. Alban's	N. 5	*713	615	598 1 0
Holborn, St. Andrew's, Hatton Garden	P. 11	415	256	257 0 0
Holborn, St. George the Martyr	N. 3	*740	354	333 18 0
Holborn, St. John Evangelist	N. 3	*767	519	502 15 0
Holborn, St. Peter's, Italian Church	R. 6	595	465	452 18 0
Holborn, Western Central District Post Office, Evening		—	60	46 0 0
Holloway, Blackstock Road	Bd. 5	1,002	1,050	1,018 5 0
			59	50 12 0
Holloway, Caledonian Asylum	1	334	145	151 19 0
Holloway, Cottenham Road	Bd. 1	1,108	961	922 15 0
			48	38 5 0
Holloway, Grafton Road, Evening	Bd.	—	47	31 0 0
Holloway, Harvist Road, St. Barnabas'	2	*744	557	539 3 0
Holloway, Our Lady of the Sacred Heart	R. 11	300	221	189 15 0
Holloway, Pakeman Street	Bd. 11	1,051	575	568 15 0
Holloway, St. James'	N. 4	*664	522	475 5 0
Holloway, Yerbury Road	Bd. 9	1,193	960	958 0 0
Hornsey Rise, Duncombe Road	Bd. 12	1,591	1,457	1,446 15 0
Hornsey Road, "Forster"	Bd. 11	988	908	841 0 0
			43	17 0 0
Hornsey Road	W. 1	403	125	108 0 0
Islington, All Saints'	N. 4	*586	399	375 7 0
Islington, All Saints' District, Infants and Sunday		*		
Islington, Anglers' Gardens	Bd. 11	1,213	921	908 5 0
Islington, Buckingham Street	Bd. 11	1,033	970	938 0 0
Islington, Caledonian Road, Blundell Street	Bd. 5	1,433	1,357	1,338 0 0
Islington, Caledonian Road	Bd. 9	1,104	1,027	1,009 0 0
			34	30 0 0
Islington, Canonbury Road	Bd. 10	*551	531	509 0 0
			34	30 0 0
Islington, Chapel of Ease Branch	P. 4	*898	516	479 0 0
Islington, Denmark Terrace	Bd.	*		
Islington, Ecclesbourne Road	Bd. 12	1,209	1,033	1,005 0 0
			55	30 0 0
Islington, Essex Road, Queen's Head Street	Bd. 7	1460	1,176	1,159 0 0
			45	35 0 0
Islington, Gifford Street	Bd. 1	1,208	1,529	1,441 0 0
Islington, Hanover Street	Bd. 7	1,229	1,055	1005 0 0
Islington, Northern District Post Office, Evening		—	32	15 0 0
Islington, Richard Street	Bd. 10	1,193	957	930 0 0
			32	30 0 0
Islington, St. Bartholomew	Ch. 5	469	305	295 0 0
Islington, St. John Evangelist	R. 3	569	389	380 0 0
Islington, St. Jude's District	Ch. 11	*840	388	381 0 0
Islington, St. Mary's	N. 4	*722	563	538 0 0
Islington, St. Matthew's	N. 4	431	378	368 0 0
Islington, St. Paul's	N. 3	*562	522	498 0 0
Islington, St. Peter's	N.	*		
Islington, St. Philip's	Ch. 6	*495	355	334 0 0
Islington, St. Stephen's	N.	*		
Islington, St. Thomas	N. 9	*677	525	495 0 0
Islington, Shepperton Road	Bd. 6	998	963	938 0 0
Islington, Station Road	Bd. 12	1,195	856	838 0 0
			40	30 0 0

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London—*cont.*				£ s. d.
***Finsbury Division*—cont.**				
ngton, Thornhill Road	Bd. 3	1,204	1,146	1,140 12 0
			54	25 12 0
ngton, Trinity	N. 3	*551	514	532 14 0
g's Cross, York Road	Bd. 7	1,451	1,153	1,150 9 0
			54	28 14 0
g Square, St. Barnabas	N. 11	*274	240	174 5 0
coln's Inn Fields, Gate reet	R. 2	*492	288	252 18 4
coln's Inn Fields, Great ueen Street	Bd.	*		
Street Road, St. Mark's	N. 5	*372	239	241 7 6
tonville, Charity, Boys	Ch. 5	104	66	53 2 0
tonville, Hugh Myddleton	Bd. 4	48	33	20 19 8
tonville, Risinghill Street	Bd. 6	1,172	908	889 19 0
tonville, St. James', Upper	N. 5	101	100	75 0 0
tonville, St. Silas', Penton reet	N.	*		
tonville, White Lion reet	Bd. 12	604	529	511 16 0
tonville, Winchester reet	Bd. 2	1432	1,166	1,146 0 0
			35	20 14 0
nor Street, City Road	W.	*894	578	538 10 0
ron Hill	Bd. 11	572	374	336 8 0
ron Hill, Holy Family	R. 3	590	247	244 10 6
ron Hill, St. Peter's	N.	*		
ron Hill, Shoeblack ciety's, Evening		—	57	29 12 0
Giles-in-the-Fields	N. 3	*952	592	582 1 0
Luke's, Baltic Street	Bd. 10	993	532	502 10 6
Luke's, Central Street	Bd. 2	833	700	673 15 0
Luke's, Old Street	P. 3	843	586	531 0 6
en Dials, Tower Street	Bd. 4	746	417	408 18 6
en Sisters' Road, Grafton reet	Bd. 3	1,300	1,088	1,104 0 6
ke Newington, Church reet	Bd. 10	988	592	538 16 6
ke Newington, Matthias oad	Bd. 10	1557	1,063	1,032 5 0
			26	15 16 0
ke Newington, Oldfield oad	Bd. 10	1598	1,366	1,354 4 6
			63	33 6 0
ke Newington	P. 7	445	288	248 14 6
ke Newington, St. Mat-ias	N. 2	345	364	311 10 0
lington Park, Montem reet	Bd. 11	1400	1,389	1,398 9 0
			27	15 14 0
lington Park, St. Anne's	Ch. 2	353	328	298 0 0
lington Park, St. Mark's, d Hornsey Rise, St. Mary's	N 6	*565	277	246 17 6
per Holloway, Hargrave ark Road	Bd. 1	1328	909	868 11 6
			24	13 16 0
per Holloway, Poole's ark, Seven Sisters' Road	Bd. 6	1,058	1,058	1,042 2 0
per Holloway, St. John's	N. 4	*536	450	458 17 6
per Holloway, St. Paul's	N. 5	340	256	240 2 6
Greenwich Division.				
ckheath, All Saints', Girls d Infants	N. 11	185	111	93 5 0
ckheath, Park, St. ichael's, Boys	N. 11	132	83	76 15 6
ckheath, St. John's	Ch. 11	549	454	390 0 0
ckley, Martle Road	Bd. 11	800	851	862 14 0
ford, Plassey Road	Bd. 2	792	757	761 4 6
			44	30 4 0
ford, Rathfern Road	Bd. 7	800	500	512 11 0
rlton	N. 6	*649	605	518 6 0
ptford	R. 12	867	539	506 16 0

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London—*cont.*				£ s. d.
***Greenwich Division*—cont.**				
Deptford, Addey's Charity	9	541	232	173 15 0
Deptford, Clyde Street	Bd. 1½	*1,270	1,136	1,137 14 0
			37	19 0 0
Deptford, Creek Road	Bd. 2	783	596	572 16 0
Deptford, Duke Street	Bd. 3	*798	760	719 7 6
			15	8 2 0
Deptford, Edward Street	Bd. 3	406	412	387 15 6
Deptford, Hughes Field	Bd. 2	766	578	527 2 0
Deptford, Lower Road	Bd. 9	1,193	1,064	1,040 1 6
Deptford, Lucas Street	Bd. 5	1,022	763	696 12 0
			21	10 0 0
Deptford, New Street	B.	*		
Deptford, Nynehead Road	Bd. 9	800	798	790 1 0
Deptford, Regent Street	Bd. 4	1,270	1,001	943 18 6
Deptford, St. John's	N. 12	*763	559	489 2 6
Deptford, St. Nicholas' and Benevolent	N.	*		
Deptford, Stanley Street	Bd. 2	1,369	1,188	1,190 1 0
			57	29 18 0
East Greenwich, Lombard Wall	Bd. 11	773	810	824 4 0
			49	25 2 0
East Greenwich, Marsh Lane	Bd. 4	800	705	653 10 0
East Greenwich, St. Joseph's	R. 11	472	198	184 19 6
Eltham	N. 7	*473	299	263 10 0
Eltham, Pope Street	Bd. 7	600	372	367 8 6
			19	8 12 0
Forest Hill, Christ Church	N. 11	*378	277	252 6 6
Forest Hill, Dalmain Road	Bd. 3	754	700	689 17 0
			34	18 2 0
Greenwich, Blackheath Road	Bd. 5	767	720	740 12 0
			67	38 16 0
Greenwich, Blackwall Lane	Bd. 10	915	334	302 10 0
Greenwich, Calvert Road	Bd. 2	1,035	953	972 4 0
			26	14 16 0
Greenwich, Christ Church	N. 10	*590	465	436 6 6
Greenwich, Creed Place	Bd. 7	785	674	632 0 6
Greenwich, East Branch	N.	*		
Greenwich, Holy Trinity	N. 10	*693	548	517 9 4
Greenwich	N.	*		
Greenwich, Old Woolwich Road	Bd. 3	791	545	533 4 6
Greenwich, Randall Place	Bd. 10	883	787	773 6 6
			28	15 16 0
Greenwich, St. Ann's	R. 11	300	114	104 7 6
Greenwich, St. Peter's	N. 10	897	635	572 7 6
Greenwich	W. 1	451	183	152 3 0
Hatcham, Dennett's Grove	Bd. 11	800	364	350 4 6
Hatcham, Kender Street	Bd. 3	928	682	653 18 0
			33	19 16 0
Hatcham, Monson Road	Bd. 2	1,593	1,198	1,163 13 6
			66	39 6 0
§Hatcham	N. 12	*485	125	102 10 0
Lee	N. 11	371	276	241 18 0
Lee, Boys	B. 1	177	68	77 2 0
Lee, Bromley Road	Bd. 2	420	254	235 4 0
Lee, Hedgley Street	N. 1	822	552	574 0 6
Lee, Infants	N. 11	185	182	144 10 0
Lewisham Bridge	Bd. 1	1,131	939	950 8 0
			31	21 10 0
Lewisham, Hither Green	Bd. 9	791	641	630 18 0
Lewisham Road, Morden Terrace	Bd. 2	1188	949	939 15 6
			31	19 10 0
Lewisham, St. Mary's	N. 10	*581	374	333 2 6
Lewisham, St. Stephen's	N. 10	472	407	368 18 0
Lower Sydenham, Bell Green	N. 10	*408	390	351 19 6
Lower Sydenham, Bell Green, Haseltine Road	Bd. 9	1203	902	888 2 0
			34	15 18 0
Lower Sydenham, St. Philip's	R. 2	83	68	55 19 0
New Cross, Clifton Road	Bd. 5	1,084	1,034	1,045 0 0
			48	28 16 0
New Cross, Telegraph Messengers Evening		—	31	18 10 0

North Woolwich, Dock Street	Bd.	3	490	396	381	5	0
				51	29	8	0
Penge, Melvin Road	Bd.	1	1,200	953	944	8	6
				62	36	10	0
Penge, St. John's	Ch.	5	*915	762	743	0	6
Penge, St. Paul's	Ch.	5	226	232	203	0	0
Plumstead, Ancona Road	Bd.	9	1,177	392	390	13	6
Plumstead, Bloomfield Road	Bd.	6	1,236	1,181	1,227	13	0
				50	28	12	0
Plumstead, Burrage Grove	Bd.	3	1,014	965	990	15	0
				61	37	13	0
Plumstead, Burrage Road	Ch.		*				
Plumstead, Central	Ch.	5	*812	442	401	13	10
Plumstead, Church Terrace, Burrage Road	Bd.	6	293	161	194	7	6
Plumstead, Earl Street	Bd.	4	810	768	769	7	0
				40	25	8	0
Plumstead, Eglinton Road	Bd.	9	1,276	950	952	9	0
				31	16	8	0
Plumstead, Knee Hill	Bd.	7	131	96	71	5	0
Plumstead, Purrett Road	Bd.	6	1,179	1,076	1,044	0	0
				25	16	4	0
Plumstead Road	Bd.	1	993	1,112	1,149	9	6
				75	38	4	0
Plumstead, St. John's	N.		*				
Plumstead, St. Patrick's	R.	9	138	126	96	0	0
Plumstead, The Slade	Bd.	7	*990	861	834	0	0
				27	14	6	0
Plumstead, Vicarage Road	Bd.	6	1,200	1,063	1,068	0	0
Shooter's Hill	N.	6	*135	91	64	4	0
Shooter's Hill, All Saints'	Ch.	11	*576	359	294	19	0
Southend	Ch.	3	93	39	40	19	6
Sydenham, Holy Trinity	Ch.	3	*456	279	268	19	0
Sydenham	N.	10	*332	228	215	2	0
Sydenham Hill Road	Bd.	7	855	632	621	6	0
				52	31	0	0
Sydenham, Wells Road, St. Philip's, Infants	N.	5	156	163	126	3	6
Woolwich	N.	6	*741	640	587	15	6
Woolwich, New Road	Bd.	1	*196	72	79	11	0
Woolwich, New Road, St. Peter's	R.	5	*723	501	429	15	0
Woolwich, Power Street	B.		*				
Woolwich, Powis Street	Bd.	4	693	598	605	6	0
				83	45	18	0
Woolwich, St. Michael and All Angels	N.	6	*692	625	546	17	6
Woolwich, St. Thomas'	N.	6	*601	461	395	6	6
Woolwich, Union Street	Bd.	5	800	554	528	9	0
Woolwich, Wellington Street	Bd.	4	*504	390	379	3	0
Woolwich, Wood Street	Bd.	4	1,200	1,143	1,116	7	6
				45	25	2	0

Hackney Division.

Bethnal Green, Abbey Street	Bd.		*				
Bethnal Green, Approach Road	W.	10	543	297	292	1	0
Bethnal Green, Bonner Street	Bd.	10	815	762	714	1	0
Bethnal Green, Church Row	N.		*				
Bethnal Green, Columbia Road	Bd.	3	1,151	1,001	964	2	0
Bethnal Green, Cranbrook Road	Bd.	3	1,666	1,164	1,069	3	0
Bethnal Green, Gascoigne Place	B.		*				
Bethnal Green, Globe Terrace	Bd.	4	1,200	1,134	1,151		
				34	31		
Bethnal Green, Hague Street	Bd.	11	1,120	1,1			
Bethnal Green, Mansford Street	Bd.	3	1200	1,1			
				3			
Bethnal Green, Newcastle Street	Bd.	7	1200	1			
				3			
Bethnal Green, Olga Street	Bd.	10	1,455	1			
				1			
Bethnal Green, Parliament Street	B.	7	220	1			
Bethnal Green, St. Andrew's	N.		*				
Bethnal Green, St. Barnabas	N.	7	*351	1			
Bethnal Green, St. Bartholomew's	N.	3	*610	5			
Bethnal Green, St. James the Great	N.		*				
Bethnal Green, St. James the Less	N.	3	*275	1			
Bethnal Green, St. John's	N.	12	*401	1			
Bethnal Green, St. Jude's	N.		*				
Bethnal Green, St. Matthias	N.	10	*600	1			
Bethnal Green, St. Peter's	N.	12	*374	1			
Bethnal Green, St. Philip's	N.	4	*435	1			
Bethnal Green, St. Simon Zelotes' (Bullard Street)	N.		*				
Bethnal Green, St. Simon Zelotes' (Morpeth Street)	N.		*				
Bethnal Green, St. Thomas'	N.		*				
Bethnal Green, Summerford Street	Bd.	11	1,305				
Bethnal Green, Teesdale Street	Bd.	13	1257				
				1			
Bethnal Green, Turin Street	Bd.	6	1,605				
Bethnal Green, Twig Folly	B.		*				
Bethnal Green, Wilmot Street	Bd.	4	1607	1			
				1			
Bethnal Green, Wolverley Street	Bd.	2	1,153				
Bonner Road, Children's Home		3	220				
Cambridge Heath, Mowlem Street	Bd.	3	1198	1			
				1			
Clapton	R.	5	150				
Clapton, Rendlesham Road	Bd.	6	1,353	1			
Clapton, Rushmore Road	Bd.	2	1,449	1			
§Clapton, St. James's	N.	4	349				
Dalston, Bay Street	Bd.	11	837				
Dalston, Holy Trinity	Ch.	10	647				
Dalston, Mayfield Terrace	W.	10	325				
Dalston, Wilton Road	Bd.	11	1,353	1			
Hackney, Free and Parochial		2	*515				
Hackney, Infants	Ch.	2	*230				
Hackney, Morning Lane	Bd.	5	1,365	1			
Hackney, Orchard Street	Bd.	11	788				
Hackney, Pritchard's Road	Bd.	10	962				
Hackney School of Industry		9	63				
Hackney Road, Ann Place	B.		*				
Hackney Road, Fellow Street	B.	6	*736				
Hackney Road, Scawfell Street	Bd.	9	1198	1			
Hackney Triangle	R.	11	525				
Hackney Wick, Gainsborough Road	Bd.	7	1,649	1,228	1,20		
Haggerstone, Hertford Place	B.		*				

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
London—*cont.*				
***Hackney Division*—cont.**				
erstone, Maidstone st - - - - - -	Bd. 4	1,126	894	823 2 0
arstone Road - -	Bd. 7	1,800	1,347 1,334 4 0 18 9 4 0	
arstone, St. Columba's -	N. 12	375	368	308 5 6
erstone, St. Mary's -	N. 1	*392	353	308 17 6
arstone, St. Paul's -	N. 3	*745	667	622 11 10
arstone, Stonebridge, All ts' - - - - -	N.	*		
rton, Ballance Road -	R. 5	534	219	173 0 6
rton, Berger Road -	Bd. 1	1,200	1,066 1,053 14 0 59 34 6 0	
rton, Daubeney Road -	Bd. 6	1,583	1,331	1,303 11 0
rton, Glyn Road - -	Bd. 6	988	651 616 0 6 27 16 0 0	
rton Practising - -	1	872	341	198 18 4
rston, Ram's Episcopal ool - - - - -	7	205	129	110 13 0
rton Row - - -	Bd. 5	1,150	994	990 17 6
rton, Sidney Road -	Bd. 7	1,612	1,273 1,278 1 6 3[illegible] 15 4 0	
rton - - - - -	W.	*		
n, Canal Road - -	Bd. 3	1,151	1,014	919 1 0
			39	21 18 0
n, Catherine Street -	Bd. 3	1,390	965	908 6 6
			29	18 18 0
n, Chatham Gardens -	Bd. 1	815	645	629 5 0
n, Christ Church Boys	10	207	191	161 1 6
n, Christ Church, Girls	N. 10	160	162	132 6 0
n, Hammond Square -	Bd. 6	1,397	1,108	1,006 9 0
n, Napier Street - -	Bd. 12	1,193	972	980 6 6
			19	11 14 0
n, St. John's - -	N. 1	*739	529	462 14 6
n, St. John's Road -	Bd. 5	1,560	1,439	1,438 19 6
			63	39 2 0
n, St. Monica's - -	R. 11	445	219	167 2 0
n, St. Saviour's - -	N. 10	*414	269	218 8 0
n, Trinity Place - -	Bd. 1	*596	551	519 19 6
			47	24 12 0
n, Wellington Street -	Bd. 3	1,110	930	918 4 0
n, Wenlock Road -	Bd. 10	1,196	775	704 7 0
and - - - - -	R. 5	336	193	164 3 6
and, Shap Street - -	Bd. 12	1,065	837	839 8 6
and, Tottenham Road	Bd. 10	1,465	1,327	1,263 8 0
			66	38 12 0
ywell, Hindle Street -	Bd. 9	1,157	996	961 8 0
			28	14 18 0
itch, Curtain Road -	Bd. 1	870	552	513 1 6
			51	29 8 0
itch, New North Road, rn Street - - -	W. 3	*824	318	318 10 6
itch, Nichol Street -	Bd. 2	1,040	663	640 19 0
itch, St. James, Curtoad - - - - -	N.	*		
itch, St. Leonard's -	N.	*		
itch, St. Michael's -	N.	*		
tch, Scrutton Street -	Bd. 6	1,028	746	712 8 0
			33	23 3 0
Hackney, Lamb Lane	Bd. 5	264	245	244 6 0
			49	25 10 0
Hackney, Lauriston - - - - - -	Bd. 5	977	810	471 19 10
Hackney, London - - - - - -	Bd. 5	1512	1,266 1,191 12 6 39 23 4 0	
Hackney - - -	P. 2	535	462	412 19 0
Hackney, St. Michael ll Angels - - -	N. 7	*534	209	181 15 0
ywington, High Street	Bd. 11	*720	710	722 6 0
			71	36 2 0
ewington, St. Michael l Angels - - -	N. 2	151	90	89 10 6
lapton, Bailey's Lane	Bd. 6	268	306	281 8 6

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
London—*cont.*				
***Hackney Division*—cont.**				
Upper Clapton, Detmold Road - - - - -	Bd. 2	780	681	633 13 0
			26	15 10 0
Upper Clapton, St. Matthew's - - - - -	Ch. 4	*384	274	212 15 4
Upper Clapton and Stamford Hill - - - - -	N. 11	367	111	99 18 0
West Hackney - - -	N. 2	*498	416	417 17 0
East Lambeth Division.				
Camberwell, Boundary Lane	Bd. 5	1192	1,084	1,046 11 0
			57	31 4 0
Camberwell, Camden Chapel	10	*635	515	481 18 0
Camberwell, Canterbury Road	Bd. 6	963	963	912 11 0
			75	46 19 0
Camberwell, Christ Church, Ragged and Industrial -		*		
Camberwell, Crawford Street	Bd. 10	*1,120	1,074	1,103 0 6
			49	28 10 0
Camberwell, Denmark Hill, St. Matthew's, Boys - -	N. 6	216	219	225 9 6
Camberwell, Denmark Hill, St. Matthew's, Girls and Infants - - - - -	N. 6	402	299	246 9 9
Camberwell, George Street -	Bd. 1	1,111	966	969 4 6
Camberwell, Gloucester Road	Bd. 4	1,424	1,377	1,401 3 0
			47	29 2 0
‖Camberwell, Green Coat -	N. 10	*1,309	811	806 1 0
Camberwell, Leipsic Road -	Bd. 6	1,147	830	823 3 6
			28	19 18 0
Camberwell, Leipsic Road -	R.	*		
Camberwell, Lyndhurst Grove - - - - -	Bd. 3	1100	1,073	1,116 5 0
			67	38 10 0
Camberwell, Pitman Street -	R. 6	457	338	287 19 0
Camberwell, St. George's -	N. 5	811	802	701 15 0
§Camberwell, St. Saviour's, Herne Hill Road - - -	Ch. 10	321	185	191 15 0
Camberwell, St. Michael and All Angels - - - - -	N. 4	616	554	484 0 0
Camberwell, Scarsdale Road	Bd. 3	1,432	1,047	1,053 3 0
Camberwell, Southampton Street - - - - -	Bd. 2	1233	1,065	1,099 0 6
			30	18 6 0
Dulwich Common, St. Peter's	Ch. 5	146	106	101 5 0
Dulwich Hamlet - - -	Bd. 3	466	331	366 7 6
Dulwich, Heber Road - -	Bd. 7	1,502	1,337	1,334 3 0
			73	42 16 0
Dulwich, Infants - -	Ch. 8	*206	119	89 5 0
East Dulwich, Goodrich Road - - - - -	Bd. 1	1594	1,355	1,456 18 0
			56	34 4 0
East Dulwich, Lordship Lane, St. Anthony - - - - -	R. 7	319	73	57 17 6
East Dulwich, St. John's District - - - - -	N. 5	*609	523	496 9 6
Newington Butts, St. Matthew's - - - - -	N. 4	*553	339	326 10 0
Newington, Crampton Street	Bd. 10	1,500	1,267	1,271 7 6
			61	36 16 0
Newington, Rockingham Street - - - - -	Bd. 10	1,391	941	933 1 0
Newington, St. Mary's - -	N. 7	*1,141	723	711 4 0
Newington, Trinity - -	N. 7	*566	453	436 2 0
New Kent Road, Harper Street - - - -	Bd. 12	1173	950	923 8 0
			24	15 16 6
Nunhead, Hollydale Road	Bd. 1	1,200	1,150	1,152 7 6
			63	33 18 0
Nunhead, Ivydale Road	Bd. 1	1,200	406	406 [illegible] 6 6
Old Kent Road, Coburg Road	Bd. 4	1,200	1,116	1,107 16 0
Old Kent Road, Mawbey Road	Bd. 2	1,200	720	751 19 0
Old Kent Road, Mina Road	Bd. 10	1,200	1,200	1,200 18 0
			97	58 0 0
Old Kent Road, Ruby Street	Bd. 11	1,200	720	715 10 0

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.		£ s. d.
London—*cont.*				
East Lambeth Division—cont.				
Old Kent Road, Surrey Square	Bd. 6	1,209	1,140	1,111 9 0
Peckham, Adys Road	Bd. 11	1,566	1,427	1,402 14 0
			94	67 6 0
Peckham, Asylum Road	Bd. 5	*383	355	309 14 6
Peckham, Asylum Road, Colls Road	Bd. 7	1,199	1,069	1,038 7 0
Peckham, Basing Road	Bd. 3	390	252	228 16 0
Peckham, Bellendon Road	Bd. 11	1,184	1,185	1,218 17 0
Peckham, Cator Street	Bd. 7	1,594	1,423	1,411 0 0
Peckham, Credon Road	Bd. 6	1,610	1,606	1,814 7 6
Peckham, New Town, St. Francis	R. 4	843	474	449 18 6
Peckham, Nunhead Passage	Bd. 11	1,543	1,293	1,251 8 0
Peckham Park	Bd. 5	1,517	1,403	1,390 1 0
Peckham, Reddin's Road, Derwent Road	Bd. 11	1,202	984	976 2 6
§Peckham	W. 3	567	445	491 17 6
Peckham, St. Mary Magdalene	N. 4	*685	748	743 17 10
Peckham, Sumner Road	Bd. 11	1,321	928	899 2 0
			47	25 10 0
Peckham, Woods Road	Bd. 2	1,598	1,467	1,493 11 0
			123	80 4 0
Upper Norwood, Woodland Road	Bd. 11	807	523	551 13 0
			27	21 12 0
Walworth, All Saints'	N. 9	*770	481	420 17 6
Walworth, Beresford Street	Bd. 1	1,283	1,198	1,203 18 0
Walworth, Flint Street	Bd. 3	1,075	953	889 15 0
Walworth, Heygate Street, Jewish	2	263	160	165 19 0
Walworth, King and Queen Street	Bd. 2	1,570	1,116	1,102 9 6
Walworth, Mount Street	B.	*		
Walworth, Penrose Street	Bd. 5	1,448	1,305	1,326 4 6
			52	22 12 0
Walworth, Rodney Road, Northampton Place, English Martyrs	R. 9	732	433	396 17 6
Walworth, St. John's, Barlow Street, Infants	N.	*		
Walworth, St. John's, Locksfields, Infants	N.	*		
Walworth, St. John's, York Street	N. 7	*731	596	495 4 2
Walworth, St. Paul's	Ch. 12	*655	544	514 6 6
Walworth, St. Paul's, Surrey Gardens	N. 12	474	195	146 5 0
Walworth, St. Peter's	N. 9	*445	358	226 6 5
Walworth, Sandford Row	Bd. 12	1,195	940	863 4 6
Walworth, Station Road, Elephant and Castle	Bd. 9	291	151	168 15 0
Walworth, Victory Place	Bd. 4	1,300	1,283	1,313 2 0
			47	24 2 0
Walworth, Westmoreland Road	Bd. 3	1073	1,038	1,069 5 0
			20	11 18 0
West Lambeth Division.				
Balham, Oldridge Road	Bd. 1	1,505	1,363	1,402 17 6
			58	26 6 0
§Balham, St. Mary's	Ch 3	*491	448	445 18 6
Battersea, Basnett Grove	Bd. 1	975	1,000	1,005 13 0
			72	43 8 0
Battersea, Benham Street	Bd.	*		
Battersea, Bolingbroke Road	Bd. 2	1,055	886	795 10 0
§Battersea, Christ Church	N. 10	291	129	140 13 6
Battersea, Falcon Grove	Bd.	*		
Battersea Fields, St. George	N. 6	*745	638	603 6 7

London—*cont.*				
West Lambeth Division—cont.				
Battersea, Gideon Road	Bd. 10	1,168	1,171	1,154 3 0
Battersea, Holden Street	Bd. 7	1,104	953	923 11 0
Battersea, Lavender Hill	Bd. 5	1,196	742	691 13 0
			112	69 5 0
Battersea, Lower Wandsworth Road	R. 5	295	142	146 5 0
Battersea, Mantua Street	Bd. 11	1,574	1,097	1,078 17 0
Battersea Park	Bd. 10	1,290	1,207	1,214 4 0
Battersea Park Road, Sleaford Street	Bd. 5	1,468	955	921 5 0
Battersea Park Road, The Latchmere	Bd. 6	1840	1,156	1,154 11 0
			58	21 10 0
Battersea Park, St. Saviour's, Infants	Ch.	*		
Battersea, Plough Road, Clapham Junction	Bd. 1	1175	1,235	1,230 19 0
			57	33 4 0
Battersea, Raywood Street	Bd. 11	1,404	1,256	1,190 16 0
			51	21 2 0
§Battersea Rise, St. Mark's, Infants	6	99	95	72 1 0
Battersea, St. John's	N. 4	*806	729	691 15 0
Battersea, St. Mary's, Green Lane	P. 6	*893	691	695 1 0
Battersea, St. Mary's, Girls and Infants	R. 4	312	272	265 11 0
Battersea, St. Peter's	Ch. 10	256	196	195 3 0
Battersea, Shillington Street	Bd. 10	1,616	1,455	1,366 4 0
			42	9 15 0
Battersea, Sir Walter St. John's	P.	*		
Battersea, Southlands, Practising	W. 4	550	417	402 9 0
Battersea, Surrey Lane	Bd. 11	1,592	1,532	1,511 5 0
			102	54 12 0
Battersea, Tennyson Road	Bd. 6	1,217	1,113	1,116 12 0
Battersea, Winstanley Road	Bd. 2	1,084	1,009	1,007 3 0
Battersea, York Road	Bd.	*		
Brixton, Effra Parade	Bd. 7	1,574	1,388	1,368 19 0
			121	66 16 0
§Brixton Hill	W. 12	521	333	320 12 0
Brixton, Jessop Road	Bd. 10	1,180	1,027	1,052 4 0
			30	24 12 0
Brixton, Lyham Road	Bd. 12	1,192	922	926 1 0
Brixton, Mill Lane	Bd.	*		
Brixton, New Park Road	Bd. 12	190	98	70 0 0
Brixton, St. Matthew's, Church Road	N. 2	*630	529	530 12 0
			78	34 16 0
Brixton, Stockwell Road	Bd. 6	1,220	1,178	1,128 1 0
			34	21 15 0
Clapham	P. 6	*854	465	471 15 0
Clapham, Christ Church	P. 3	216	125	111 7 0
Clapham, Haselrigge Road	Bd. 5	1,138	1,241	1,230 1 0
			44	21 4 0
Clapham, Larkhall Lane	Bd. 3	863	681	694 6 0
Clapham Park Road	Bd.	*		
Clapham, St. James', White Square, Infants	5	108	65	56 5 0
Clapham, St. John's	Ch. 6	*465	232	230 11 0
Clapham, St. Mary's	R. 4	445	217	217 15 0
Clapham, St. Paul's	P. 7	472	324	328 1 0
Clapham, Wirtemberg Street	Bd. 10	*800	722	717 14 0
East Brixton, St. Jude's	Ch. 3	283	256	254 13 0
East Kennington, Bolton Street	N. 5	*194	157	156 9 0
Kennington, Church Street	Bd. 7	802	693	692 12 0
			52	21 3 0
Kennington, Faunce Street	Bd. 9	788	206	204 4 0
§Kennington Oval	N. 11	*516	494	480 11 0
Kennington Park, St. Agnes	N. 9	685	510	499 12 0
Kennington, St. James', Regency Square	N. 2	*450	318	316 0 0
Kennington, St. John's	N 4	*1,279	1,231	1,257 14 0

Name and Denomination of School, Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average	£	s.	d.
London—*cont.*						
West Lambeth Division—cont.						
ington, South Lambeth	Bd. 2	1220	1,224	1,229	6	6
			78	39	8	0
eth	P. 2	*885	236	229	14	8
eth, Addington Street	Bd. 12	779	523	503	19	0
			21	13	16	0
eth, All Saints'	Ch. 2	*439	239	224	4	8
eth, Archbishop Tenison, High Street, Girls	N. 11	*417	196	171	10	0
eth, Benevolent Society . Patrick	2		598	409	386	11	0
eth Chapel	W. 11		509	183	145	5	8
eth, East Street	Bd. 4		1,201	1,026	982	2	0
eth, George Street	Bd.		*				
eth, Holy Trinity Dis- and National	1		*733	572	506	0	5
eth, Lower Marsh, anna Street	Bd. 10		799	651	591	19	0
eth, St. Andrew's	N. 8		*1,481	763	751	0	0
eth, St. John's (Waterload)	N. 12		503	481	451	5	0
eth, St. Mary's, Infants	11		316	195	160	17	6
eth, St. Mary's (Princes l)	N. 6		*791	635	555	12	6
eth, St. Philip's, Archop Sumner's Memorial	7		654	506	469	8	10
eth, St. Saviour's, Salaca	N. 6		*509	347	295	15	0
eth, Vauxhall Street	Bd. 2		1,182	1,164	1,146	0	6
eth, Walnut Tree Walk	Bd. 2		1,143	1,002	958	4	6
eth, Waterloo Road	Bd. 12		1,196	917	894	14	6
r Norwood, Gipsy Hill d	Bd. 10	1076	941	981	5	0
			34	20	0	0
r Norwood, St. Luke's	N. 11		352	188	152	8	0
r Norwood, Salter's Hill	Bd. 7	1,002	860	838	13	6
			41	25	0	0
r Norwood	W. 11		188	120	95	17	6
Wandsworth, Belleville d	Bd. 3	1231	1,414	1,450	16	6
			33	21	2	0
Wandsworth, Honeyl Road	Bd. 7		1,202	681	580	8	6
Elms, Ponton Road	Bd. 7		*991	399	382	9	6
h Brixton, Christ Church	N. 6		*316	317	321	13	0
h Brixton, Christ Church, nts	6		128	134	100	10	0
h Brixton, St. John's	N. 2		*636	423	385	7	0
Battersea	R. 3		496	344	317	0	6
ey, St. Mary's	N. 5		*1,031	1,034	904	15	0
ey, Upper Grade	N. 5		231	220	229	9	1
				18	14	2	0
ampton	P. 11		515	223	204	13	0
ampton, Sacred Heart	R. 11		196	75	62	3	6
hfields, Merton Road	Bd. 4		791	619	614	12	6
				29	18	0	0
h Kennington, St. Barna-, Infants	N. 2		*247	100	90	2	0
h Lambeth, All Saints, more Street Mission	2		88	50	37	10	0
h Lambeth, St. Stephen's, ract Road	N. 1		*476	464	428	6	7
h Streatham, St. An-w's, Infants	Ch. 4		182	111	78	6	3
kwell, Hackford Road	Bd. 9		991	908	925	15	0
				59	31	14	0
kwell, Lingham Street	N. 3		721	736	701	1	0
kwell Practising	11		*858	559	641	15	6
kwell, St. Michael's, ants	N. 2		236	103	74	17	0
atham	N. 4		675	527	515	15	0
atham, Christ Church	N. 5		497	251	249	14	6
atham Common, Immanuel	Ch. 4		*635	546	556	18	0
atham, Eardley Road	Bd. 9		393	395	347	5	0
				27	18	18	0
London—*cont.*						
West Lambeth Division—cont.						
Summer's Town, Infants	N.		*				
Summer's Town, Waldron Road, Earlsfield	Bd. 5		1,310	1,020	1,022	16	6
Tooting, Graveney	Bd. 5		*1,470	1,319	1,332	4	9
Tulse Hill, Trinity	Ch. 2		406	305	311	8	0
Upper Tooting, Church Institution, Evening			—	74	46	18	0
Upper Tooting	N. 11		317	268	246	12	0
Vauxhall, St Anne's	R. 1		417	336	302	6	0
Vauxhall, St. Paul's	N. 1		*616	274	210	18	0
Vauxhall, St. Peter's	N. 6		*804	542	475	0	3
Vauxhall, Upper Kennington Lane	Bd. 4	1197	1,233	1,208	6	0
			96	50	16	0
Wandsworth, All Saints'	N. 1		*590	489	458	18	6
Wandsworth, Fromore	R. 11		*523	444	442	4	6
Wandsworth, Garrett Lane	Bd. 3		725	796	794	19	0
Wandsworth	R. 11		127	61	62	10	0
Wandsworth, Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, Girls	2		370	149	141	1	6
Wandsworth Road, Belmont	B. 12		294	102	81	3	0
Wandsworth Road, Commercial	7		618	245	245	3	6
Wandsworth Road, New Road	Bd. 5	1475	1,081	1,028	17	6
			35	18	6	0
Wandsworth Road, Priory Grove, Priory Road	Bd. 9	1212	991	893	13	0
			86	49	0	0
Wandsworth Road, St. Andrew's Street	Bd. 3	1590	1,358	1,362	6	9
			44	30	4	0
Wandsworth Road, Springfield	Bd. 7		1,297	1,207	1,176	10	6
Wandsworth, St. Anne's	Ch. 4		*487	494	451	2	0
Wandsworth, St. Anne's, Garrett Lane, Infants	Ch.		*				
Wandsworth, St. Faith's	N. 8		372	183	153	7	0
Wandsworth, St. Joseph's Practising	R. 12		371	179	146	9	0
Wandsworth, St. Michael's Branch	1		155	122	111	4	9
Wandsworth, Warple Way	Bd. 10		1,003	817	782	4	0
Wandsworth, York Road, Eltringham Street	Bd. 11	1184	1,029	1,021	12	6
			63	41	0	0
Marylebone Division.						
Bayswater, Jewish	7		379	193	195	9	0
Bayswater, St. Matthew's	N. 6		541	447	449	2	0
Bayswater, St Michael's	R. 8		115	42	44	8	0
Bayswater, Poplar Place, St. Matthew's	P. 6		123	45	53	15	0
Bayswater, Westmoreland Place	R. 8		223	87	66	7	6
Blandford Square	R. 11		551	210	201	15	6
Brookfield, St. Anne's	N. 10		*339	346	304	10	0
Camden Town, Camden Street and Pratt Street	Bd. 10	1110	843	841	12	6
			47	25	18	0
Camden Town, Great College Street	Bd. 11	1206	1,000	1,005	14	0
			52	27	10	0
Camden Town	N. 3		*642	441	387	13	6
Camden Town, Park Chapel	B. 6		664	297	259	7	0
Camden Town, York Road, Brecknock	Bd. 1		1,394	1,323	1,322	17	6
Clarendon Square	R. 5		390	376	351	3	0
Edgware Road, Bell Street	Bd. 11		822	657	641	7	0
Gray's Inn Road, Dutton Street	Bd.		*				
Gray's Inn Road, Manchester Street	Bd. 4	1188	1,013	998	19	6
			70	22	14	0
Gray's Inn Road, Prospect Terrace	Bd.	1101	915	913	3	0
			51	17	12	0
Gray's Inn Road, St. Jude's	N.		429	401	0	0
Hampstead Road, Christ Church	N.		341	326	12	0

	and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of S whom tion is pi	Average Attendanc	Amount. £	s.	d.
	London—cont.						
	***Marylebone Division*—cont.**						
	Hampstead, Fleet Road, Gospel Oak	Bd. 10	1,391	1,506	1,546	7	6
	Hampstead, Heath Street	B. 7	506	337	315	8	0
	Hampstead	P. 4	*484	356	335	0	6
	Hampstead Road, Netley Street	Bd. 9	594	594	590	8	0
	Hampstead Road, Stanhope Street	Bd. 6	1413	953	916	6	0
				20	10	10	0
	Hampstead, Rosslyn Hill	B. 7	309	81	76	13	0
	Hampstead, Sailors' Orphan Girls'	5	116	62	60	16	0
	Hampstead, St. Mary's	R. 11	77	45	37	9	6
§	Hampstead, St. Paul's	N. 11	243	217	200	11	0
	Hampstead, St. Stephen's	N. 4	616	238	223	14	0
	Hampstead, The Bartrams, Girls' Orphanage	R. 8	250	131	116	11	0
§	Hampstead, Trinity	N. 11	*284	135	121	0	0
	Hampstead, West End, Broomsleigh Street	Bd. 5	1,183	1,019	1,044	1	6
	Hampstead, West End	N.	*				
	Harrow Road, Cirencester Street	R. 7	235	166	157	13	6
	Haverstock Hill	Bd. 7	1,182	1,076	1,046	7	0
				110	77	14	0
	Haverstock Hill, St. Andrew's	N. 11	602	522	462	0	0
	Haverstock Hill, St. Dominic	R. 5	646	318	284	18	0
§	Home and Colonial Practising	12	171	430	448	18	6
	John Street Chapel (Calthorpe Street)	B.	*				
	Kentish Town	R. 3	303	113	96	15	0
	Kentish Town	W. 10	440	258	226	10	0
	Kentish Town, Burghley Road	Bd. 2	1417	1,497	1,540	16	8
				37	18	6	0
	Kentish Town, Carlton Road	Bd. 3	1,600	1,579	1,578	16	0
				69	44	10	0
	Kentish Town, Congregational	10	604	371	349	2	6
	Kentish Town, Holmes Road	Bd. 1	1,520	1,167	1,092	6	0
	Kentish Town	N. 5	*529	517	462	7	6
	Kentish Town Road and Hawley Crescent	Bd. 7	943	794	790	14	0
				32	17	16	0
	Kentish Town, Wilkin Street, Infant and Juvenile Training	9	327	165	139	12	0
	Kilburn, Lady Adelaide Orphanage	11	66	37	35	3	0
	Kilburn, Netherwood Street	Bd. 10	1,597	1,209	1,278	7	0
				68	40	14	0
	Kilburn, Orphanage of Mercy	3	230	105	119	19	6
‖	Kilburn, St. Augustine's, Boys	3	1072	749	795	18	6
				18	11	12	0
	Kilburn, St. Augustine's, Girls and Infants	3	1,347	1,055	1,068	15	6
	Kilburn, St. Luke's	N. 12	547	539	471	12	6
	Kilburn, St. Mary's	Ch. 2	*391	333	322	8	6
§	Kilburn, Saltram Crescent, High	N. 2	843	202	181	9	6
	Kilburn, Wilberforce	Ch. 1	846	440	415	16	6
	Lisson Grove, Capland Street	Bd. 2	1,197	1,140	1,134	7	6
				31	18	16	0
	Lisson Grove, St. Paul's, Bentinck	N. 3	*606	461	422	2	6
	Lisson Grove, Stephan Street	Bd. 3	1,133	838	834	6	6
				30	16	6	0
	Maida Vale, Campbell Street	Bd. 6	802	736	739	3	6
				25	17	2	0
	Manchester Square, Barrett Street	Bd. 11	763	533	530	19	6
	Mary-le-bone, All Saints', Margaret Street	N. 6	407	157	153	14	6

	and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of S whom tion is pi	Average Attendanc	Amo
	London—cont.				
	***Marylebone Division*—cont.**				
	Mary-le-bone, All Souls', Infants	N. 3	946	57	
	Mary-le-bone Central	N. 5	*1,040	39	
	Mary-le-bone, Christ Church	N. 2	728	52	
	Mary-le-bone, Emmanuel	N. 2	*432	33	
	Mary-le-bone, Emmanuel Infants	N. 2	334	24	
	Mary-le-bone, Hampden Gurney	N. 4	734	45	
	Mary-le-bone Lane, St. James'	R. 1	814	33	
	Mary-le-bone, Nutford Place, [illegible] Office,				
	[illegible]		—	6	
	M [illegible]	R. 1	557	36	
	M [illegible] Mark's	N. 5	411	31	
	M [illegible] r's	Ch. 6	413	44	
	M [illegible] ke's,				
	[illegible]	N. 5	*641	34	
	M [illegible]	N. 3	396	34	
	M [illegible]	N. 5	987	45	
	M [illegible]	N. 3	807	46	
	N [illegible] Shoe				
	[illegible]		—	3	
	O [illegible]	R. 3	534	16	
	O [illegible] gh	R. 3	390	13	
	P [illegible]	N. 6	359	23	
	Paddington, Amberley Road, Harrow Road	Bd. 4	612	39	
				73	
	Paddington Green, St. Mary's	N. 6	*783	49	
	Paddington, Harrow Road	Bd. 1	1,182	1,136	
				33	
	Paddington, St. James'	N. 2	*555	29	
	Paddington, St. John's	N. 1	721	42	
	Paddington, St. John's, Servants'	7	326	69	
	Paddington, St. Luke's	Ch. 2	173	13	
	Paddington, St. Mary Magdalene	Ch. 10	1,165	91	
	Paddington, St. [illegible]'s	N. 7	660	50	
	Paddington, St. Paul's	Ch. 2	*558	45	
	Paddington, St. Peter's	Ch. 7	*763	70	
	Paddington, St. Saviour's	N. 11	*632	46	
	Paddington, St. Stephen's	N. 2	*456	30	
	Paddington, Trinity	N. 6	*547	32	
	Portland	B. 2	983	33	
	Portland New Town, Barrow Hill Road	Bd. 9	886	53	
				32	
	Portland Town Infants	Ch. 6	561	21	
	Portland Town, Upper William Street	R. 10	199	6	
	Portman Chapel	Ch. 5	*661	46	
	Portman Market, Nightingale Street	Bd. 12	782	64	
	Portman Square, St. Thomas'	N. 5	*639	33	
	Princess Road, Regent's Park	Bd. 10	1,045	73	
	St. John's Wood	R. 2	452	19	
	St. John's Wood, St. Stephen's	N. 6	*393	29	
	St. Pancras, All Saints', Gordon Square	N. 11	*585	36	
	St. Pancras, Christ Church	N. 4	*779	63	
	St. Pancras, Medburn Street	Bd. 5	1,564	1,454	
				37	
	St. Pancras	N. 4	1,037	59	
	St. Pancras, Percy Chapel, The Russell School of Industry		*		
	St. Pancras, St. John Evangelist's	N. 6	*890	46	

London—*cont.*				£	s.	d.
***Marylebone Division*—cont.**						
ancras, St. Mark's, Regent's Park	N. 11	567	270	253	1	6
ancras, St. Mary Magdalene	Ch. 12	716	416	380	17	0
Pancras, St. Matthew, Ilford New Town	N. 7	*468	303	255	19	0
ancras, Thanet Street	N. 11	606	436	396	2	6
ancras, Trinity	N. 4	696	599	598	16	7
ancras, Trinity, Infants, Hinand Place	N. 4	204	136	104	0	0
rs Town, Aldenham et	Bd. 7	1138	977	946	9	0
			59	26	16	0
rs Town, Aldenham et	R. 5	244	200	207	0	0
rs Town, Brewer Street		*				
rs Town, Christ Church	N. 7	*313	612	589	6	8
Hampstead, All Souls'	10	194	110	100	8	6
Hampstead, West , Mill Lane	7	248	224	193	8	0
nham Court Road, tfield Street	Bd. 12	532	515	511	10	6
			20	15	18	0
bourne	N. 2	1,063	732	826	19	0
Southwark Division.						
ondsey, Abbey Street	Bd.	*				
ondsey, Alexis Street	Bd. 10	1,223	996	996	13	6
ondsey, Bacon's Free	5	228	178	184	6	0
ondsey, Dock Head	R. 4	859	578	515	7	6
ondsey, Drummond	Bd. 7	708	520	514	7	6
ondsey, Farncombe et	Bd. 5	1,119	859	818	12	6
ondsey, Galleywall	Bd. 9	1,223	1,010	994	19	6
ondsey, Keeton's Road	Bd. 9	1,104	969	1,007	6	0
			31	20	18	0
ondsey, Laxon Street	Bd. 3	1,434	1,234	1,244	3	0
			29	18	4	0
ondsey, Monnow Road	Bd. 5	1,565	1,466	1,473	4	0
			56	29	6	0
ondsey	N.	*				
ndsey, Neckinger Road	Bd. 6	889	857	819	12	6
			36	19	6	0
ndsey, Nelson Street	Bd.	*				
ndsey, Parker's Row	Bd.	*				
ndsey, Park Street	P. 5	224	131	134	5	6
ndsey, Riley Street	Bd. 7	769	731	711	4	0
ndsey, Rolls Road	Bd. 10	1,057	1,030	1,044	6	6
ndsey, St. James'	N. 2	*611	527	495	14	4
ndsey, St. Mary Magle's (Grange Walk), ite	N. 5	*256	256	216	12	0
ndsey, Snow's Field	Bd. 4	800	486	487	7	6
ndsey, Southwark	Bd. 4	1,146	1,027	1,021	2	6
ndsey, Southwark Road, The Alma	Bd. 11	966	866	861	9	0
			22	11	16	0
ndsey, Stephen the an, Ragged	Bd. 2	382	107	80	16	0
ndsey, The Boutcher	5	773	709	712	12	6
ndsey Walk, East Lane	Bd. 6	1,002	957	925	4	6
ndsey, Webb Street	Bd. 11	1,196	851	827	18	0
rhithe, Albion Street	Bd. 4	1,068	963	962	7	6
			32	16	14	0
rhithe, Amicable So-'s	2	192	120	123	0	0
rhithe, Christ Church	2	*247	204	174	1	6

London—*cont.*				£	s.	d.
***Southwark Division*—cont.**						
Rotherhithe, Clarence Street, Ragged		*				
Rotherhithe, Clarence Street	N. 2	*429	213	186	7	6
Rotherhithe, Goodson Road	Bd. 6	1,200	1,072	1,027	7	0
Rotherhithe, Ilderton Road, New Road	Bd. 1	393	375	361	10	0
Rotherhithe, Midway Place	Bd. 11	855	850	841	5	6
Rotherhithe New Road	Bd. 12	1,351	962	993	3	6
			50	30	14	9
Rotherhithe, Our Lady of Immaculate Conception	R. 3	232	132	99	16	0
Rotherhithe, Paradise Street, St. Joseph's	R. 4	208	230	208	4	3
Rotherhithe, St. Barnabas, Gomm	N. 4	*424	231	220	17	6
Rotherhithe, St. Mary's	N. 2	*704	350	351	14	6
Rotherhithe, St. Paul's	N. 2	*206	167	137	9	0
Rotherhithe, Silver Street	B.	*				
Rotherhithe, Trinity	N. 1	*727	411	359	13	4
Southwark, Belvedere Place, Borough Road	Bd. 10	1074	957	941	12	0
			23	12	10	0
Southwark, Blackman Street, South-Eastern District Post Office, Evening		—	67	42	2	0
Southwark, Borough Road Model	B.	*				
Southwark, Brent's Court, High Street	R. 12	1,063	495	461	9	3
Southwark, Broadwall	N.	*				
Southwark, Christ Church	P. 3	*471	317	307	5	6
Southwark, Fair Street	Bd. 6	610	597	550	10	0
Southwark, Hatfield Street	Bd. 3	1,209	1,110	1,104	17	0
			37	18	4	0
Southwark, Holland Street	Bd. 1	628	638	619	9	0
Southwark, Hunter Street	Bd. 3	1,205	754	707	0	0
Southwark, Lant Street	Bd. 2	1,210	818	789	3	0
Southwark, Magdalen Street	Bd. 6	272	206	177	12	0
Southwark, Marlborough Street	Bd. 6	1,021	778	740	9	0
Southwark, Melior Street	R. 12	602	482	476	18	0
Southwark, Newcomen's Charity	6	318	235	246	19	6
Southwark, Old Kent Road, Townsend Street	Bd. 11	1190	999	983	18	6
			16	8	3	0
Southwark, Orange Street	Bd. 4	802	621	603	11	0
Southwark, Pocock Street, Blackfriars Road	Bd. 10	1186	773	783	17	9
			36	21	6	0
Southwark, St. George the Martyr	N. 2	*537	396	393	1	6
Southwark, St. George's	R. 12	985	596	583	1	6
§Southwark, St. John's Charity, Girls	6	229	153	164	9	6
Southwark, St. Jude's	N. 6	476	385	371	12	11
Southwark, St. Mary's	N. 11	*338	203	195	19	6
Southwark, St. Olave's, English Free	6	425	339	347	9	6
§Southwark, St. Olave's, Girls	6	75	39	37	1	0
Southwark, St. Paul's	Ch.	*				
Southwark, St. Peter's	N. 3	*413	273	251	16	2
Southwark, St. Saviour's	Ch. 11	761	409	391	12	0
Southwark, St. Stephen's	N.	*				
Southwark, Tooley Street, All Saints'	R. 4	409	136	113	4	0
Southwark, Webber Row	Bd. 3	610	489	482	5	0
Southwark, Westcott Street	Bd. 7	828	713	697	3	6
Southwark, West Square	Bd. 1	1,589	1,171	1,159	12	0
			26	13	13	0

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
London—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Tower Hamlets Division.			
Bow Common, Devon's Road W. 10	615	225	195 17 0
Bow Common, St. Paul's Road - - - - - Bd. 6	1,210	929	885 13 6
Bow Common, Single Street - Bd. 1	1,195	1,035	1,011 18 0
Bow, Fairfield Road - - Bd. 12	603	505	530 8 0
Bow, Malmesbury Road - Bd. 6	1,186	1,201	1,234 0 0
		58	30 6 0
Bow, Tredegar Road - - W. 1	823	572	505 8 0
Bromley, Alton Street - - Bd. 5	1,200	937	910 0 0
		33	18 10 0
Bromley, Byron and Bright Street - - - - - Bd. 10	*1,336	1,026	1,071 12 6
Bromley, Devon's Road - - R. 7	675	310	281 10 6
Bromley, George Street - Bd.	*		
Bromley, Glaucus Street - Bd. 5	584	315	300 0 6
Bromley, Hall Road - - Bd. 3	1,300	1,076	1,105 17 6
		22	9 14 0
Bromley, High Street - - Bd. 6	1,153	950	943 13 0
		33	21 14 0
Bromley, Knapp Road - - Bd. 12	1,242	1,126	1,078 2 0
		27	14 0 0
Bromley, Marner Street - Bd. 6	1,192	939	921 12 6
Bromley, Oban Street - - Bd. 4	1,400	1,167	1,152 11 6
Bromley, Priory Street - - Bd. 10	138	161	168 18 6
Bromley, St. Gabriel's - - P. 5	555	309	284 10 6
Bromley, St. Leonard's - - N. 10	*514	325	272 7 0
Bromley, St. Leonard's Road Bd. 10	1,178	964	950 16 6
		53	31 12 0
Commercial Road, Johnson Street, St. Joseph's - - R. 5	456	265	239 0 0
Commercial Road, Johnson Street, St. Patrick and St. Augustine - - - - - R. 5	615	378	370 7 0
Cubitt Town - - - - Bd. 5	*793	732	725 14 6
		28	16 16 0
Cubitt Town, Glengall Road Bd. 1	1,533	1,148	1,177 3 0
		44	25 18 0
Darby Street, Royal Mint Street - - - - - Bd. 3	159	105	78 15 0
Globe Road, Portman Place - Bd. 7	1,551	1,479	1,494 17 0
Houndsditch, Crispin Street R. 6	310	119	86 18 6
Isle of Dogs, St. John's - - N. 11	*241	231	219 18 6
Limehouse - - - - - W.	*		
Limehouse, Cayley Street - Bd. 6	1,063	887	877 15 0
Limehouse, Copperfield Road, Free - - - - - 10	782	459	376 0 6
		30	14 0 0
Limehouse, Dalgleish Street - Bd. 2	801	680	669 5 6
Limehouse, Farrance Street Bd. 9	1,188	885	901 12 0
		60	39 14 0
Limehouse, Gill Street - - Bd. 2	796	725	714 0 0
Limehouse, Northey Street, Evening - - - - - -	—	33	23 16 0
Limehouse - - - - - R. 11	296	215	181 2 0
Limehouse, St. Anne's - - N. 12	*813	490	482 5 0
Limehouse, St. Anne's, Infants - - - - - - N.	*		
Limehouse, St. John's - - Bd. 12	*818	693	669 9 6
Limehouse, Thomas Street - Bd 11	1,384	1,199	1,257 11 6
London Docks, St. Peter's - N. 6	*1,045	480	420 19 0
Mile End, Bridge Street West - - - - - - Bd.	*		
Mile End, New Town, Hanbury Street - - - - - Bd. 1	1,155	858	823 19 0
Mile End, Old Town - - N. 7	*901	666	641 14 6
Mile End Road - - - R. 7	259	178	170 6 3
Mile End, South Grove - - Bd. 3	1,080	894	881 2 0
		47	22 18 0
Millwall, British Street - Bd. 11	*978	618	613 6 6
		19	11 18 0

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
London—*cont.*			£ s.
***Tower Hamlets Division*—cont.**			
Millwall, St. Edmund's - R. 7	402	117	10
Millwall, St. Luke's - - N. 11	*689	67	5
Minories, Goodman's Yard - Bd. 2	111	56	
North Bow, Monteith Road - Bd. 4	1,909	1,456	14
North Bow, Wright's Road - Bd. 7	1,962	1,383	1
		12	
Old Ford, Astley Road - - Bd. 5	1,276	963	7
Old Ford, St. Stephen's - - N.	*		
Old Ford, Smeed Road - - Bd. 7	1,191	990	8
Poplar - - - - - R. 12	666	545	4
Poplar, All Saints', Bow Lane - - - - - N. 1	402	159	1
Poplar, All Saints' - - - N. 2	203	162	
Poplar, All Saints', Newby Place - - - - - Ch. 2	384	159	
Poplar, Brunswick Road - Bd. 9	739	6	
Poplar, Hale Street - - W. 4	369	256	
Poplar, Northumberland Street, St. Saviour's - - N. 1	*891	568	
Poplar, Orchard House Place Bd. 7	128	176	
		4	
Poplar, Ricardo Street - - Bd. 4	977	8	
Poplar, St. Matthias', Grundy Street - - - - - Ch. 11	355	2	
Poplar, St. Stephen's - - N. 2	*265	1	
Poplar, Upper North Street - Bd. 9	797	6	
		1	
Poplar, Woolmore Street - Bd. 4	1,232	9	
		6	
Ratcliff - - - - - N. 12	574	31	
Ratcliff, Broad Street - - Bd. 4	1,627	1,15	
		2	
Ratcliff, Collingwood Street - Bd. 4	845	67	
Ratcliff, St. James' - - N.	*		
St. George's-in-the-East, Berners Street - - - - - Bd. 3	1,234	1,00	
St. George's-in-the-East, Betts Street - - - - - Bd. 2	966	87	
St. George's-in-the-East, Christ Church - - - Ch.	*		
St. George's-in-the-East, Highway - - - - Bd. 3	665	9	
St. George's-in-the-East, Lower Chapman Street - Bd. 11	1501	1,1	
		1	
St. George's-in-the-East, Middlesex Society's Charity -	*		
St. George's-in-the-East, Pell Street - - - - - R. 3	306	1	
§St. George's-in-the-East, Raine's Charity - - - 7	749	5	
St. George's-in-the-East, St. Mary's - - - - - N.	*		
Shadwell - - - - - P. 7	359	3	
Spitalfields, Bell Lane, Jews', Free - - - - - - 2	4,177	3,1	
Spitalfields, Commercial Street, Jews', Infants - - - 2	954	7	
Spitalfields, Hunt Court, St. Ann's - - - - - R. 7	430	2	
Spitalfields, Parochial and National - - - - 11	*362	2	
Spitalfields, St. Stephen's - N. 3	*634	3	
Spitalfields, Spicer Street, St. Ann's - - - - - R. 7	587	1	
Spitalfields, Wood Street - Bd.	*		
Spital Square, St. Mary's - N. 11	*194	21	
Stepney, All Saints' - - N. 10	*603	4	
Stepney, Baker Street - - Bd. 6	949	7	
Stepney, Burdett Road, Leopold House, Dr. Barnardo's Home - - - - - 5	488	2	

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average	£	s.	d.
London—*cont.*						
***Tower Hamlets Division*—cont.**						
›ney Causeway, Dr. rnardo's Boys' Home	10	569	80	82	0	0
›ney, Dempsey Street	Bd. 10	1,400	1,173	1,189	1	0
			60	34	0	0
›ney, Essex Street	Bd. 5	1,682	1,025	991	1	0
›ney, Harford Street, Ben nson	Bd. 3	2075	1,616	1,607	7	0
			40	27	6	0
pney, Jewish	2	930	727	750	5	0
›ney, Northey Street	Bd. 11	1,001	623	605	17	6
›ney, Redman's Row, In- nts	N. 7	287	190	144	10	0
›ney, Rutland Street	Bd. 10	998	835	843	1	0
			16	10	16	0
›ney, St. Luke's, Burdett ad	N 6	*764	383	330	5	0
›ney, St. Paul's	N. 10	*594	264	251	0	6
›ney, St. Peter's	N. 10	*603	369	328	1	0
›ney, St Thomas' Colet	N. 10	*1,141	652	503	1	2
›ney, Settles Street	Bd. 2	1,564	1,425	1,393	16	6
›ney, Trafalgar Square	Bd. 6	1,194	1,077	1,073	5	6
			26	14	6	0
pney, Trinity	N. 10	*386	275	180	3	6
pney, Turner Street, St. ilip	Bd.	*				
ver Hill	R. 4	765	403	381	13	6
pping, Brewhouse Lane	Bd. 2	306	295	264	8	0
			16	8	2	0
pping, Red Lion Street	R. 5	529	405	359	12	0
pping, St. John's	B.	*				
itechapel, Buckle Street, ws', Infants	3	740	607	614	9	0
itechapel, Bucks Row	Bd. 5	825	654	632	8	0
			19	11	12	0
itechapel, Chicksand reet	Bd. 2	1248	1,185	1,156	9	6
			44	22	0	0
itechapel, Davenant	N. 3	1,235	577	558	4	6
itechapel, Eastern District st Office Telegraph Mes- ngers, Evening		—	55	40	4	0
itechapel, George Yard, ragged	12	965	252	213	15	0
itechapel, German	R. 10	436	203	170	2	6
itechapel, Old Castle treet	Bd. 3	1341	1,290	1,261	6	0
			145	73	2	0
itchapel, St. Jude's	N. 5	*797	401	375	4	0
itechapel, St. Mark's	N. 11	*598	396	378	1	6
itechapel, St. Paul's, Dock treet	Ch. 3	*633	377	352	5	6
rcliffe Chapel, Philpot treet, Commercial Road	B.	*				
Westminster Division.						
ldfordbury Mission	N. 12	136	54	45	18	0
oad Street, Dufour's Place, t. Edward's	R. 2	737	203	196	14	6
ckingham Gate, James treet	Bd. 11	685	404	377	3	0
			27	16	16	0
ckingham Palace, Royal Mews		*				
vent Garden, Crown Court	Bd. 10	*496	261	249	7	0
vent Garden, Hart Street	Bd. 4	*491	266	238	11	0
nightsbridge, All Saints'	N. 2	336	316	309	0	0
nightsbridge, St. Paul's	P. 6	491	276	279	11	0
ayfair, Curzon	6	*646	319	224	4	6

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average	£	s.	d.
London—*cont.*						
***Westminster Division*—cont.**						
North Audley Street, St. Mark's	N. 7	600	259	273	17	6
Pimlico Road, Mrs. Towers'	Ch. 7	224	154	150	7	6
Pimlico, St. Barnabas'	N. 1	*589	597	567	11	0
Pimlico, St. Gabriel's	N. 12	*857	828	909	11	9
Pimlico, St. Mary's	R. 3	132	43	35	9	6
Pimlico, St. Michael's	N. 12	*1,099	856	892	0	0
Pimlico, St. Paul's, Westbourne Street, Mission, Infants	6	62	57	48	9	0
Pimlico, St. Peter's	N. 12	*868	531	559	18	0
Pimlico, Telegraph Messengers, Evening		—	69	46	16	0
¶Pimlico, Warwick Street, Higher Grade	W. 10	640	361	353	1	6
St. Clement Danes', Charity	N. 1	527	312	292	2	0
‖St. George's, Hanover Square (Hanover Branch)	N. 7	370	283	261	12	0
St. George's, Hanover Square, United	N. 7	632	261	272	7	0
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields	N. 3	*740	563	573	1	0
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Northern District	N. 3	*581	321	316	17	6
			28	17	6	0
§Savoy Chapel Royal	11	57	44	46	5	0
Soho, Berwick Street	Bd.	*				
Soho, Berwick Street (Peter Street), Pulteney	Bd. 11	1000	779	784	4	0
			20	16	10	0
Soho, Charing Cross Road	Bd. 6	*620	386	369	10	0
			60	33	14	0
Soho, Great Chapel Street, St. Patrick's	R. 7	461	353	351	13	6
Soho, Greek Street, Evening		—	13	3	16	0
Soho, St. Anne's	N. 5	*961	571	550	6	0
South Audley Street, Grosvenor Chapel	N. 5	269	72	46	19	5
Tothill Fields, St. Mary's	N. 5	*761	478	416	5	0
Vere Street, Clare Market	Bd. 11	559	425	397	10	0
Westminster, Christ Church	N. 4	*342	198	175	15	6
Westminster, Holy Trinity	Ch. 3	*656	509	437	5	0
Westminster, Horseferry Road	Bd. 11	712	527	514	18	0
			45	25	12	0
Westminster, Jews', Free	2	605	493	503	4	0
Westminster, St. Edward's	R. 4	367	107	93	11	0
Westminster, St. James', Offertory	N.	*				
Westminster, St. James-the-Less	N. 2	544	464	485	2	6
Westminster, St. John's, Tufton Street	N. 11	517	331	305	7	0
Westminster, St. Margaret's	Ch. 4	*521	413	408	13	0
Westminster, St. Mary's	R. 4	*916	268	270	17	6
Westminster, St. Matthew's (Great Peter Street)	N. 3	*729	612	568	10	0
Westminster, St. Peter's and St. James	N. 5	*845	585	657	19	6
Westminster, St. Stephen's, Higher Grade	3	1,033	616	647	1	6
Westminster, St. Stephen's (Townshend's Foundation)	N. 5	634	564	550	17	0
Westminster, Technical Institute, Evening		—	149	76	3	0
Westminster, Wesleyan Practising	6	1,411	551	561	14	6

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	MIDDLESEX.					£ s. d.
126	ACTON:					
	Acton	-	Bd. 11	*496	356	347 2 6
	§Acton	-	W. 10	136	67	56 10 0
	All Saints	-	Bd. 9	462	329	324 12 0
	Beaumont Park	-	Bd. 9	1,016	608	517 3 3
	East Acton	-	Bd. 11	*172	122	92 8 0
	Osborne Road, Infants		Bd. 9	337	266	231 2 0
	Priory	-	Bd. 10	1,025	780	717 16 6
	Turnham Green	-	R. 11	325	1[illegible]5	153 2 6
124	ASHFORD	-	N. 3	*281	187	164 17 0
	Barnet. See SOUTH MIMMS AND ENFIELD.					
	Bedfont. See EAST BEDFONT.					
	Brentford. See EALING AND NEW BRENTFORD.					
	Brondesbury. See WILLESDEN.					
	Burnt Oak. See HENDON.					
126	CHISWICK:					
	Chiswick Glebe	-	Bd. 6	1,479	1,582	1,514 8 0
					44	24 10 0
	Strand-on-the-Green	-	Bd. 6	447	278	231 12 0
	Turnham Green, Boys		Bd. 6	*125	102	86 14 0
	Turnham Green, Girls and Infants	-	Bd. 6	*522	520	532 14 10
125	COWLEY	-	N. 5	170	102	45 6 3
124	CRANFORD	-	N. 3	168	137	103 18 2
	Cricklewood. See HENDON.					
126	EALING:					
	Brentford	-	B. 4	*618	564	524 8 0
	Christ Church	-	N. 10	461	231	217 1 0
	Christ Church, Infants	-	N. 10	*296	140	105 0 0
	Ealing	-	B. 10	346	292	303 5 0
	Ealing, Boys	-	Ch. 10	357	230	196 2 0
	Ealing, Girls	-	Ch. 10	126	123	128 1 6
	Ealing Dean	-	N. 10	*691	726	635 5 0
	§Ealing	-	W. 10	254	200	203 16 0
	Old Brentford, St. George's	-	N. 3	*480	220	178 17 0
	Old Brentford, St. Paul's	-	N. 4	*721	601	552 4 6
	St. Mary's Road, Girls' Home	-	1	140	88	88 0 0
	St. Stephen's	-	Ch. 10	146	63	55 6 0
124	EAST BEDFONT:					
	Bedfont and Hatton	-	N. 6	*283	246	212 11 0
12	EDGWARE, U.D.:					
	Edgware	-	Bd. 4	125	107	90 19 0
	Edgware	-	P. 4	80	58	59 9 0
	Little Stanmore	-	N. 6	143	100	95 0 0
129	EDMONTON:					
	Brettenham Road	-	Bd. 3	1,441	1,225	1,167 3 6
	Croyland Road	-	Bd. 3	1,327	1,211	1,153 19 0
	Edmonton	-	Ch. 3	544	412	360 10 0

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	Middlesex—*cont.*					£
129	Edmonton—*cont.*					
	Lower Edmonton, Girls' Charity	-	-	3	60	[illegible]
	§Lower Edmonton, Latymer	-	N.	2	134	170
	New Southgate, Garfield Road	-	Bd.	3	658	[illegible]
	St. Aldhelm's, Infants		N.	3	240	[illegible]
	St. Barnabas, Upper Grade	-	Ch.	3	339	[illegible]
	Southgate, Boys	-	Ch.	8	275	[illegible]
	Southgate, Farm Road, Infants	-	Ch.	8	60	[illegible]
	Southgate, Girls and Infants	-	N.	8	360	[illegible]
	Southgate, Tile Kiln Lane	-	N.	8	140	[illegible]
	Upper Edmonton, St. James	-	Ch.	3	*813	[illegible]
	Winchmore Hill	-	N.	3	*530	[illegible]
129	ENFIELD (*part of*). *See also* HERTFORDSHIRE:					
	Barnet, Highstone	-		3	67	[illegible]
	Bush Hill Park	-	N.	5	278	[illegible]
	Clay Hill, St. John's	-		5	180	[illegible]
	Enfield	-	B.	2	*345	[illegible]
	Enfield	-	N.	5	737	[illegible]
	Enfield Highway, Ordnance Road	-	Ch.	5	200	[illegible]
	Enfield Highway, St. James'	-	N.	5	*724	[illegible]
	Enfield Lock, Royal Small Arms Fctory	-		5	516	[illegible]
	§Enfield, Upper Grade			5	246	[illegible]
	Forty Hill	-	N.	8	*182	[illegible]
	Holly Bush, St. Michael's	-	Ch.	5	624	[illegible]
	Ponder's End, St. Mary's	-	R.	5	131	[illegible]
	Ponder's End, St. Matthew's	-	N.	5	*179	[illegible]
	Ponder's End, St. Matthew's, Infants	-		5	192	[illegible]
	St. Andrew's, Gordon Lane	-		5	150	[illegible]
124	FELTHAM	-	Bd.	3	*502	[illegible]
128	FINCHLEY:					
	Chapel Street	-	Bd.		*	
	Christ Church	-	Ch.	1	333	[illegible]
	East End	-	N.	2	*503	[illegible]
	East Finchley, Long Lane	-	Bd.	2	750	[illegible]
	North End, Albert Street	-	Bd.	2	750	[illegible]
	St. Mary's	-	N.	2	*379	[illegible]
	Whetstone, Colonel Puget's	-		2	192	[illegible]
	Whetstone, St. John's		N.	2	*198	[illegible]
128	FRIERN BARNET:					
	All Saints	-	N.	10	266	[illegible]
	Cromwell Road	-	N.	10	*167	[illegible]
	Friern Barnet	-	N.	10	*206	[illegible]
129	New Southgate, St. Paul's	-	N.	11	352	[illegible]
128	St. John's	-	N.	10	190	[illegible]
126	GREAT GREENFORD	-	Ch.	6	173	[illegible]

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Middlesex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
GREAT STANMORE:			
Great Stanmore - - N. 6	287	135	135 4 6
Great Stanmore, Infants - - - - N. 6	175	85	70 2 6
HAMPTON:			
Hampton Court Palace 1	49	28	26 13 0
Hampton, English - 12	210	122	125 1 0
Hampton Hill - - Ch. 11	*661	441	413 14 0
Hampton Station - 12	217	206	183 14 5
HAMPTON WICK:			
Hampton Wick - - Bd. 12	*255	147	128 17 0
Hampton Wick, English - - - - - N. 12	164	93	95 6 6
HANWELL:			
Hanwell - - - B. 4	168	115	84 13 0
Hanwell - - - N. 4	*692	654	572 5 0
HANWORTH - - - Bd. 3	*267	227	175 7 0
HAREFIELD:			
Harefield - - - Ch. 6	209	110	102 9 0
Harefield, Infants - 6	152	112	97 4 0
Harlesden. See WILLESDEN.			
HARLINGTON:			
Harlington - - - N. 3	*233	170	141 7 0
HARMONDSWORTH			
Harmondsworth - Bd. 3	*208	170	161 1 6
Harmondsworth, Sipson, and Heathrow Bd. 3	301	224	184 4 0
HARROW-ON-THE-HILL:			
Alperton - - - Bd. 3	418	339	344 6 0
Greenford Road - - Bd. 3	*112	71	72 15 6
Greenhill - - - Bd. 3	*250	133	110 19 0
Harrow - - - Bd. 3	*810	564	575 16 0
Kenton - - - N.	*		
Sudbury - - - Bd. 3	225	137	132 18 0
Sudbury Home, Girls 5	110	82	77 18 0
Weald - - - Bd. 3	*367	203	191 11 0
Wealdstone - - Bd. 3	*556	433	419 1 0
HAYES:			
Briplett's Charity - 6	*418	281	256 3 6
Reading - - - N.	*		
HENDON:			
All Saints', Child's Hill - - - - Ch. 2	*507	404	353 10 0
Burnt Oak - - - Ch. 2	100	51	44 12 6
Child's Hill - - - B. 10	348	186	156 5 0
Cricklewood, St. Peter's - - - Ch. 2	165	108	81 0 0
Hendon - - - N. 2	*485	403	340 15 8
Hendon - - - R. 7	120	44	33 19 0
Hill Hill - - - N. 11	266	148	130 9 0
New Brent Street - B. 1	379	249	217 17 6
St. John's - - - Ch. 9	251	126	97 3 0
HESTON:			
Heston - - - - Bd. 3	*485	306	263 2 0
Hounslow - - - R. 1	208	136	1,131 0 0
Hounslow Heath - Bd. 3	*555	489	461 8 0
Spring Grove - - Bd. 4	*364	278	254 6 0
Highgate. See HORNSEY.			

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	Middlesex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
125	HILLINGDON:			
	Hillingdon and Cowley - - - - N. 5	*150	154	157 17 0
	Hillingdon, Girls and Infants - - - N. 5	*301	280	245 0 0
	St. Andrew's - - N. 5	*189	165	140 2 0
	Starveall (Yiewsley), Infants - - - Ch. 4	90	51	43 7 0
	Uxbridge - - - B. 5	*259	178	182 9 0
	Yiewsley, St. Matthew - - - - Ch. 4	*465	401	349 0 0
129	HORNSEY:			
	Crouch End - - Bd. 1	1,259	1,217	1,246 4 6
	Highgate - - - Bd. 1	430	359	369 1 6
	Highgate, St. Michael's - - - N. 2	*602	396	387 8 6
	Holy Innocents, Infants - - - - N. 2	*114	95	71 5 0
	§Hornsey, Boys - - N. 2	*300	301	308 10 6
	§Hornsey, Girls - - N. 2	*235	231	248 6 6
	§Hornsey, Infants - N. 2	251	209	181 13 0
	Muswell Hill, St. James' - - - N. 11	*292	143	126 4 0
	South Hornsey - - Bd. 1	1,602	1,577	1,652 4 0
	Hounslow. See HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.			
125	ICKENHAM - - - Ch. 6	108	43	142 18 0
126	ISLEWORTH:			
	Brentford Endowed, Infants - - - 12	102	90	76 10 0
	Hounslow, Subscription - - - - Ch. 8	*905	825	721 17 6
	Isleworth, Blue - - N. 12	773	338	340 10 0
	Isleworth Green, Girls 12	118	56	50 8 0
	Isleworth, Infants - N. 12	216	200	174 0 0
	St. Mary's, Boys - - R. 12	112	40	41 0 0
	St. Mary's, Girls - - R. 12	242	196	170 15 0
	Woodlands, St. John's N. 12	139	81	68 6 0
	Kenton. See HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.			
	Kilburn. See WILLESDEN AND LONDON, MARYLEBONE.			
127	KINGSBURY - - - Bd. 1	162	97	74 6 0
124	LALEHAM - - - N. 6	108	69	59 8 0
	Little Stanmore. See EDGWARE.			
124	LITTLETON - - - Ch. 7	68	45	×50 5 0
	Mill Hill. See HENDON.			
128	MONKEN HADLEY			
	Monken Hadley - - N. 1	132	86	75 6 0
	Monken Hadley, Infants - - - - - 1	59	51	38 5 0
	Muswell Hill. See HORNSEY.			
	Neasden. See WILLESDEN.			

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	Middlesex—*cont.*			
126	NEW BRENTFORD:			
	Brentford, St. John's - B. 1	215	169	138 19 0
	New Brentford - - N. 3	*465	345	301 17 6
125	NORTHOLT - - - Ch. 6	[illegible]	76	53 1 6
	Northwood. See RUISLIP.			
125	NORWOOD:			
	Featherstone Road - Bd. 5	300	256	243 4 0
	Norwood Bridge - Bd. 5	334	301	267 8 0
	St. John's - - - Bd. 5	153	139	119 5 0
	Southall - - - Bd. 5	*303	264	251 19 6
127	PINNER - - - - N. 4	*308	219	208 18 6
	Ponders End. See ENFIELD.			
	Potter's Bar. See SOUTH MIMMS.			
125	RUISLIP:			
	Northwood - - - Ch. 4	*195	81	73 0 0
	Ruislip - - - Ch. 6	*218	111	97 9 0
124	SHEPPERTON - - N. 6	223	123	109 6 0
	Southgate. See EDMONTON AND FRIERN BARNET.			
128	SOUTH MIMMS:			
	Barnet, Christ Church N. 12	467	462	408 3 0
	Potter's Bar, St. John's - - - N. 1	301	196	175 12 0
	South Mimms - - N. 11	*230	115	96 4 6
124	STAINES:			
	Bridge Street, Girls and Infants - - Bd. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	235 2 6
	London Road, Boys - Bd. 11	247	159	153 1 0
	Thames Street, Boys - Bd. 11	*147	136	148 7 6
	Thames Street, Girls and Infants - - Bd. 11	244	246	239 4 6
124	STANWELL:			
	Lord Knyvett's - - 4	121	81	85 0 6
	Staines Road, Infants B. 4	60	43	31 3 6
	Stanwell, Girls - - Ch. 4	233	111	97 5 6
	Starveall. See HILLINGDON.			
	Sudbury See HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.			
124	SUNBURY:			
	Good Templars and Temperance, Orphan 5	161	45	46 2 6
	Sunbury - - - B.			
	Sunbury - - - P. 6	486	323	293 19 6
	Sunbury - - - R. 6	157	77	56 15 6
	Upper Sunbury - - Ch. 6	159	117	93 18 0
39	TEDDINGTON:			
	South Teddington - Ch. 10	269	143	129 13 0
	South Teddington - R. 10	165	66	69 2 0
	Teddington, Public - 4	788	691	637 14 6
	Teddington, Unsectarian 4	396	351	327 3 0
129	TOTTENHAM.			
	Bowes Park, Infants - Bd. 10	100	100	85 0 0
	Coleraine Park - - Bd. 10	1,152	1,170	1,158 16 6
	§Girls, Middle Class - 2	143	67	72 9 6
	§Hanger Lane, Hermitage - - - Ch. 2	*271	261	256 9 0
	Middlesex—*cont.*			
129	Tottenham—*cont.*			
	§High Cross, Trinity District - - - N. 2	*105	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Lancasterian - - Bd. 11	1,281	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Page Green - - Bd. 11	1,466	[illegible]	[illegible]
	§St. Anne's, St. Anne's Road - - - N. 2	189	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Mary's, Evening -	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Paul's, Girls - - N. 2	*257	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Seven Sisters - - Bd. 10	1,539	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Stamford Hill - - Bd. 10	1,711	[illegible]	[illegible]
	§Tottenham Green, Industrial - - 2	213	[illegible]	[illegible]
	§Tottenham - - - N. 2	*135	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tottenham, Practising N. 2	514	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tottenham - - - R. 2	422	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Union Row, Boys' - Bd. 10	421	[illegible]	[illegible]
	West Green - - Bd. 10	1,339	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wood Green - - Bd. 10	1,191	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wood Green, Naas Road - - - - Bd. 10	144	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wood Green, Noel Park - - - Bd. 10	1,534	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wood Green, St. Michael's - - N. 11	*[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wood Green, St. Paul's - - - R. 11	223	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wood Green, Trinity Road - - - Bd. 10	226	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Turnham Green. See ACTON.			
126	TWICKENHAM:			
	East Twickenham, St. Stephen's, Ailsa, Park Division - - 7	199	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Fortescue House, Boys' Home - - 1	117	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Montpelier, Female - Ch. 7	211	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Twickenham Common, Archdeacon Cambridge's - - - N. 7	*[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Twickenham - - P. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Whitton - - - Ch. 3	*195	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	UXBRIDGE. *See also* HILLINGDON			
	New Windsor Street, Infants - - - B. 5	199	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Margaret's - - N. 5	263	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Uxbridge, Girls' School of Industry - 6	134	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Uxbridge Moor, St. John's - - - N. 5	*215	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	WEST DRAYTON:			
	West Drayton - - N. 6	*197	[illegible]	[illegible]
	West Drayton - - R. 2	97	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Whetstone. See FINCHLEY.			
	Whitton. See TWICKENHAM.			
127	WILLESDEN:			
	Brondesbury - - Ch. 1	128	[illegible]	[illegible]
	College Park, Princess Frederica - - N. 10	1,363	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Harlesden - - - Ch. 4	462	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Harlesden - - - Bd. 4	333	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Harlesden, Keble Memorial - - - N. 7	612	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Middlesex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Willesden—*cont.*			
Harlesden - - - R. 1	150	96	86 2 0
§Harlesden, The People's College - 4	341	168	178 13 2
Kensal Green St. John's - - - N. 6	*358	160	153 2 0
Kilburn - - - R. 4	285	292	255 10 0
Kilburn, Gordon Memorial - - N. 2	1,477	1,090	1,087 9 6
Kilburn, Percy Road, Orphanage - - Ch. 7	192	87	80 9 6
Kilburn, St. John's - Ch. 10	719	450	425 1 0
Kilburn, The Elms - 4	54	42	43 1 0
Kilburn, Trinity - N. 2	*647	447	411 19 2
Neasden - - - N. 7	256	126	93 3 0
St. Andrew's - - N. 5	996	570	535 17 6
St. Mary's - - - Ch. 5	887	799	730 16 0
Stonebridge - - Ch. 5	78	78	58 10 0
Willesden - - - Ch.	*		
Winchmore Hill. See EDMONTON.			
Wood Green. See TOTTENHAM.			
Yeading. See HAYES.			
Yiewsley. See HILLINGDON.			
MONMOUTHSHIRE. (*See after* WALES.)			
NORFOLK.			
ACLE - - - - P. 11	*195	156	142 5 0
ALBURGH - - - N. 3	*138	83	60 2 0
ALBY-WITH-THWAITE: Thwaite and Alby - N. 4	75	41	30 13 6
ALDBOROUGH - - Ch. 1	104	88	74 16 0
ALDEBY - - - N. 1	*134	77	61 6 6
ANMER - - - - N. 4	57	28	×‡50 3 0
ANTINGHAM AND SOUTH REPPS, U.D.: Antingham and South Repps - - - Bd. 6	355	182	161 2 0
ASHBY-WITH-OBY: Oby - - - - N. 5	67	37	25 18 0
ASHILL - - - - N. 4	186	121	113 6 0
ASHMANHAUGH - - Ch. 10	47	41	×50 2 6
ASHWELLTHORPE - - Ch. 7	93	58	‡55 0 0
ASHWICKEN: Ashwicken and Leziate N. 11	*82	44	37 10 0
ASLACTON - - - Bd. 4	103	57	‡59 17 6
ATTLEBOROUGH - - Bd. 11	385	303	266 0 0
ATTLEBRIDGE: Morton and Attlebridge N. 6	49	31	23 8 6
AYLMERTON, U.D.: Aylmerton - - - Bd. 6	109	87	81 18 0
AYLSHAM - - - N. 6	*441	342	320 5 0

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	Norfolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
222	BACONSTHORPE - - Ch. 3	*99	51	†‡68 3 6
221	BACTON - - - N. 1	*122	69	60 5 0
231	BANHAM - - - Bd. 3	187	166	143 18 0
226	BARFORD - - - Bd. 7	56	42	‡41 14 0
234	BARNEY AND FULMODESTON-WITH-CROXTON, U.D.: Barney and Fulmodeston - - - - Bd. 7	117	91 19	71 11 0 9 16 0
226	BARNHAM BROOM - N. 1	*168	62	‡48 18 0
223	BARNINGHAM, U.D.: Barningham - - Bd. 3	120	95	65 11 0
234	BARSHAM, U.D.: Barsham - - - Bd. 3	113	83 26	69 12 6 15 14 0
	Barton. See BARTON TURF.			
238	BARTON BENDISH - Ch. 11	135	26	‡34 0 0
221	BARTON TURF: Barton - - - - N. 6	76	53 10	‡50 3 4 5 10 0
226	BAWBURGH - - - Bd. 2	77	64	‡57 12 0
233	BAWDESWELL: Bawdeswell, Bylaugh, and Foxley - - N 3	222	98	‡95 15 0
229	BEDINGHAM - - - P. 6	64	47	†‡55 0 6
239	BEECHAMWELL - - N. 3	99	63	‡57 12 6
233	BEESTON, ALL SAINTS, AND LITTLE BITTERING - - Bd. 3	110	60	‡62 8 0
222	BEESTON REGIS: Beeston Regis and Sherringham, Infants - - - - 6	92	88	63 16 0
233	BEETLEY, U.D.: Beetley - - - Bd. 5	138	116	93 10 0
228	BEIGHTON - - - N. 2	*76	57	†‡67 0 0
223	BELAUGH - - - Ch. 3	35	25	×‡43 13 6
232	BESTHORPE - - - N. 11	83	69	67 8 3
233	BILLINGFORD - - Ch. 5	58	52	†‡98 5 0
234	BINHAM - - - N. 7	83	56	46 2 0
233	BINTREE - - - N. 6	77	54	†59 19 0
234	BLAKENEY - - - N. 3	192	189	165 7 6
223	BLICKLING - - - Ch. 3	68	53	43 8 0
228	BLOFIELD, U.D.: Blofield - - - Bd. 7 Hemblington - - Bd. 7	187 148	118 145	108 1 0 141 1 9
231	BLO' NORTON - - Ch. 6	48	40	†‡52 1 0
238	BOUGHTON - - 11	100	27	†‡41 2 0

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	Norfolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
227	BRACON ASH, U.D.: Bracon Ash - - - Bd. 7	76	66	61 10 6
227	BRAMERTON AND KIRBY BEDON, U.D.: Bramerton and Kirby Bedon - - - Bd. 2	89	76	58 8 0
235	BRANCASTER: Brancaster, Endowed, Boys - - - - - 6	100	33	27 4 6
	Brancaster - - - P. 6	*93	59	39 19 6
226	BRANDON PARVA - N. 1	65	31	×37 8 0
231	BRESSINGHAM - - Bd. 6	105	81	69 17 0
231	BRIDGHAM, U.D.: Bridgham - - - Bd. 6	79	61	50 1 0
232	Larling - - - Bd. 10	66	51	†53 8 6
234	BRININGHAM, U.D.: Brinton - - - Bd. 5	159	135	105 15 0
233	BRISLEY - - - N. 5	*105	58	42 0 0
222	BRISTON - - - N. 3	*232	175	153 2 6
230	BROCKDISH - - - N. 11	*81	65	‡60 5 0
229	BROOKE - - - P. 2	*153	111	76 9 0
229	BROOME - - - Bd. 2	121	88	69 13 6
228	BUCKENHAM: Buckenham and Hassingham - - N. 1	67	34	†34 10 0
230	BUNWELL - - - Bd. 3	128	121	109 1 0
220	BURGH ST. MARGARET AND ST. MARY: Burgh and Billockby - N. 6	140	119	89 4 6
223	BURGH: Burgh (Norwich) - Ch. 2	50	39	†38 4 0
229	BURGH APTON - - N. 4	117	61	‡57 0 6
	Burlingham. See LINGWOOD.			
	Burnham Deepdale. See DOCKING.			
235	BURNHAM OVERY - Bd. 5	88	43	36 13 6
235	BURNHAM THORPE: Bunting's, Endowed - 5	*82	64 8	50 1 6 4 0 0
235	BURNHAM WESTGATE, U.D: Burnham Westgate - Bd. 5	*389	240 25	207 9 0 11 8 0
230	BURSTON AND SHIMPLING, U.D.: Burston and Shimpling - - - - Bd. 11	90	51	44 13 0
223	BUXTON: Buxton, Mixed and Infants - - - B. 5	293	201	175 17 6
220	CAISTOR-NEXT-YARMOUTH: Caistor - - - Bd. 4	*294	254	202 16 0
220	Caistor-next-Yarmouth—*cont.* Caistor, Infants - -	•		
228	CANTLEY - - - Ch. 10	63	45	†42 [illegible]
232	CARBROOKE - - - N. 5	*109	63	53 [illegible]
226	CARLETON-FOREHOE - P. 3	54	36	×[illegible]
230	CARLETON-RODE - - P. 3	155	54	[illegible]
236	CASTLE ACRE - - N. 11	*312	217	[illegible]
236	CASTLE RISING - - N. 11	165	54	[illegible]
232	CASTON - - - - Ch. 10	105	65	[illegible]
221	CATFIELD - - - N. 2	*102	74	[illegible]
224	CATTON: Old Catton - - - Ch. 12	117	118	[illegible]
223	CAWSTON - - - N. 5	165	142	[illegible]
229	CHEDGRAVE - - - N. 11	*93	54	[illegible]
229	CLAXTON: Claxton and Hellington - - - - N. 5	*60	25	×[illegible]
185	CLENCHWARTON, St. Margaret's - - - N. 5	*117	103	[illegible]
222	CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA - Bd. 6	*178	136	[illegible]
239	COCKLEY CLEY - - Ch. 12	54	37	†[illegible]
233	COLKIRK - - - N. 7	108	101 15	[illegible]
223	COLTISHALL AND HAUTBOIS MAGNA, U.D.: Coltishall - - - Bd. 1	*196	183	[illegible]
226	COLTON - - - - N. 2	*65	41	†[illegible]
236	CONGHAM - - - Ch. 4	69	45	×[illegible]
223	CORPUSTY, U.D.: Corpusty - - - Bd. 3	136	92	[illegible]
226	COSSEY or COSTESSY: Costessy - - - B.	•		
	Costessy - - - N.	•		
	Costessy - - - R. 5	223	142	[illegible]
	Coston. See RUNHALL.			
233	CRANWORTH - - - N. 7	137	76	[illegible]
238	CRIMPLESHAM - - P. 4	113	89 17	[illegible]
227	CRINGLEFORD: Cringleford, Eaton, Intwood, and Keswick - - - - Ch. 2	132	66	†[illegible]
222	CROMER - - - - Ch. 6	262	203	[illegible]
224	CROSTWICK: Crostwick and Beeston - - - - Ch. 2	57	48	†[illegible]
240	CROXTON - - - N. 10	*153	89	[illegible]

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Norfolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
DENTON - - - N. 11	*108	67	51 11 0
DENVER - - - Ch. 11	132	107	109 16 6
DEOPHAM - - - N. 10	*90	55	‡52 13 0
DERSINGHAM - - Ch. 6	215	178	167 11 6
DICKLEBURGH, Endowed - - - - P. 6	208	150	108 13 0
DILHAM - - - N. 1	82	59	44 5 6
DISS:			
Diss - - - - N. 11	*266	217	187 11 6
Victoria Road - - Bd. 11	*417	339	320 4 6
DITCHINGHAM - - N. 10	*199	131	95 16 6
DOCKING:			
Burnham Deepdale - N. 5	74	63	43 5 6
Docking - - - P. 6	*270	203	185 15 0
DOWNHAM MARKET:			
Downham Market - Bd. 4	466	349	336 13 0
Downham Market - N.	*		
Salters Lode - - Bd. 4	107	46	‡50 10 0
DRAYTON - - - N. 11	116	70	‡64 2 0
DUNTON - CUM - DOUGHTON, U.D.:			
Dunton-cum-Doughton - - - - Bd. 7	63	42	†40 10 0
Earl Framington. See PORINGLAND, U.D.			
EARSHAM - - - N. 3	140	82	71 0 0
EAST BRADENHAM - N. 4	96	55	‡55 4 0
EAST CARLTON - - 2	95	29	†31 3 0
EAST DEREHAM:			
East Dereham - - N. 7	*343	273	245 15 4
Etling Green - - Bd. 5	80	53	34 14 6
London Road - - Bd. 5	*554	390	378 0 0
Toft Wood - - - Bd. 5	154	103	88 2 0
EAST HARLING - - Ch. 6	215	177	154 17 6
EAST LEXHAM - - N. 5	56	45	×47 12 0
EASTON - - - - N. 7	61	38	30 6 0
EAST RUDHAM - - Ch. 7	*252	146	124 8 6
EAST RUSTON, U.D.:			
East Ruston - - Bd. 1	165	115	100 12 6
Eidlington and East Ruston - - - N.	*		
EAST TUDDENHAM:			
East Tuddenham and Honingham - - N. 7	178	130	107 2 0
EAST WALTON - - 3	112	29	‡39 9 6
EAST WINCH - - N. 3	*98	59	‡56 9 0
EAST WRETHAM:			
Wretham - - - Ch. 11	91	56	‡57 7 0

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	Norfolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
231	ECCLES:			
	Eccles, Hargham, and Wilby - - - Ch. 6	65	51	×54 7 0
222	EDGEFIELD - - - Bd. 6	75	68	‡66 19 4
229	ELLINGHAM - - - Ch. 10	66	53	38 7 0
233	ELSING - - - - Bd. 3	79	68	‡69 10 0
185	EMNETH - - - N. 3	*112	104	87 13 6
222	ERPINGHAM - - - N. 10	73	55	‡49 16 0
234	FAKENHAM:			
	Fakenham - - - B. 5	*391	222	204 11 6
	Fakenham - - - N. 5	*456	241	220 8 6
			17	6 0 0
223	FELMINGHAM, U.D.:			
	Colby - - - - Bd. 8	164	143	103 16 6
224	FELTHORPE - - - N. 2	132	62	72 18 6
240	FELTWELL, U.D.:			
	Feltwell - - - Ch. 11	353	191	154 13 6
	Feltwell Fen - - Bd. 8	60	57	48 10 6
231	FERSFIELD - - - Bd. 4	81	40	†‡51 5 0
234	FIELD DALLING, U.D.:			
	Field Dalling - - Bd. 3	109	71	‡79 2 0
220	FILBY - - - - Bd. 6	135	105	88 2 6
			19	5 18 0
238	FINCHAM - - - N. 10	*170	110	100 12 6
236	FLITCHAM-CUM-APPLETON - - - - Ch. 2	108	85	57 0 0
			24	10 12 0
238	FORDHAM:			
	Fordham and Ryston - Ch. 11	45	45	†‡58 5 6
230	FORNCETT ST. MARY - N. 12	148	59	†56 17 6
230	FORNCETT ST. PETER - N. 12	*87	59	55 1 6
239	FOULDEN - - - N. 11	*105	75	‡73 19 6
223	FOULSHAM:			
	Foulsham - - - Bd. 11	190	166	139 15 0
	Foulsham - - - N.	*		
228	FREETHORPE:			
	Freethorpe and Wickhampton - - - N. 6	*115	79	61 14 0
224	FRETTENHAM - - Bd. 1	38	34	†‡46 8 0
235	FRING - - - - N. 6	68	27	×‡47 19 6
	Fritton. See MORNINGTHORPE.			
230	FUNDENHALL - - Ch. 7	70	47	39 17 6
231	GARBOLDISHAM - - N. 6	*119	101	80 4 6
233	GARVESTONE, U.D.:			
	Garveston - - Bd. 7	74	57	‡55 9 6
	Garveston - - N. 11	*187	161	127 3 6
236	GAYTON - -			3 M 2

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	Norfolk—*cont.*			
236	GAYWOOD:			
	Gaywood - - - Bd. 5	*200	150	136 13 0
	Highgate - - - Bd. 5	132	112	105 8 0
229	GELDESTON - - - N. 2	125	61	‡56 4 0
229	GILLINGHAM ALL SAINTS AND ST. MARY:			
	Gillingham Hall - - Ch. 11	78	62	47 9 0
222	GIMINGHAM - - - Ch. 6	67	49	†‡58 2 6
230	GISSING - - - - Bd. 1	88	58	‡65 4
239	GOODERSTONE - - N. 11	*105	59	44 5 0
235	GREAT BIRCHAM - - Ch. 6	212	133	116 7 6
			22	10 10 0
232	GREAT CRESSINGHAM - Ch. 3	126	88	74 6 0
233	GREAT DUNHAM - - Bd. 7	79	62	44 4 0
232	GREAT ELLINGHAM:			
	Great Ellingham - Bd. 11	60	80	69 16 0
	Great Ellingham - N. 11	92	46	36 13 0
233	GREAT FRANSHAM - Ch. 2	94	40	†‡50 0 0
236	GREAT MASSINGHAM - N. 11	*195	135	131 18 0
	Great Melton. See MELTON MAGNA.			
230	GREAT MOULTON - - Ch. 10	94	65	52 9 6
228	GREAT PLUMSTEAD - Bd. 1	108	63	‡62 7 0
235	GREAT RINGSTEAD - Ch. 6	142	70	63 5 0
234	GREAT RYBURGH - N. 7	*191	161	140 17 6
234	GREAT SNORING - - N. 3	109	83	69 1 0
234	GREAT WALSINGHAM - Bd. 7	98	69	57 16 6
			24	14 18 0
224	GREAT WITCHINGHAM N. 2	160	113	91 16 0
218 & 219	GREAT YARMOUTH (BOROUGH):			
	Church Road - - Bd. 4	815	770	746 4 6
			24	10 6 0
	Cobholm Island - - Bd. 4	696	742	709 10 0
	Gorleston - - - N. 4	302	68	65 12 0
	Gourlay - - - W. 5	320	210	176 5 0
	Great Yarmouth - B. 5	*334	237	266 8 6
	High Street - - - Bd.	*		
	Hospital - - - Ch. 5	690	563	533 13 6
	Northgate - - - Bd. 4	948	774	726 5 0
	Runham Vauxhall - Bd. 5	182	116	99 16 6
	St. George's - - Bd. 4	592	565	531 2 0
			29	13 0 0
	St. James' - - - N. 4	*598	605	590 16 6
	St. John's - - - N. 4	*275	267	218 3 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 11	*546	278	225 3 0
	St. Nicholas' - - N. 4	*945	884	856 0 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 4	*698	638	529 7 0
	Stradbroke Road - Bd. 4	891	689	636 13 0
			18	11 2 0
	Trafalgar Road, Boys - Bd. 4	210	203	197 17 0
			32	13 6 0
222	GRESHAM, U.D.:			
	Gresham - - - Bd. 6	111	79	79 0 0

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	Norfolk—*cont.*		
233	GRESSENHALL - - N. 7	102	35
236	GRIMSTONE:		
	Grimstone - - - Bd. 2	126	116
	Pott Row - - - Bd. 2	134	111
232	GRISTON - - - N. 5	56	32
223	GUESTWICK - - - Ch.	47	—
233	GUIST, Miss Packe's - 6	115	90
234	GUNTHORPE:		
	Gunthorpe-with-Bale - Ch. 5	113	52
223	HACKFORD AND WHITWELL, U.D.:		
	Hackford and Whitwell - - - - Bd. 7	155	116
224	HAINFORD - - - N. 12	*141	106
229	HALES AND HECKINGHAM, U.D.:		
	Hales and Heckingham - - - - Bd. 11	59	32
228	HALVERGATE - - N. 10	*122	104
222	HANWORTH - - - N. 6	44	19
221	HAPPISBURGH - - N. 1	*143	107
230	HAPTON - - - N. 7	57	44
233	HARDINGHAM - - Ch. 12	143	100
236	HARPLEY - - - N. 10	*160	92
224	HAVERINGLAND, District - - - - 3	49	47
235	HEACHAM:		
	Heacham, Infants - 6	96	48
	Heacham, Private - 6	163	75
229	HEDENHAM - - - N. 5	*76	36
234	HELHOUGHTON - - Ch. 7	136	99
			37
224	HELLESDON - - - Ch. 12	76	58
230	HEMPNALL:		
	Hempnall - - - Bd. 6	*183	132
	Hempton, Evening -	—	12
220	HEMSBY - - - P. 7	153	124
227	HETHERSETT:		
	Hethersett - - - B. 4	153	65
	Hethersett - - N. 4	*155	126
223	HEVINGHAM - - Bd. 6	173	135
221	HICKLING, Diocesan - 11	167	103
239	HILBOROUGH - - Ch. 3	95	62
238	HILGAY:		
	Hilgay, Village - - N. 2	*194	135
	Ten Mile Bank, St. Mark's - - - Ch. 2	117	98

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Norfolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
ILLINGTON - - P. 11	60	46	†‡62 6 0
INDOLVESTON:			
Hindolveston - - Bd. 7	158	113	98 17 6
Hindolveston - - N.	*		
INDRINGHAM - - N. 7	*108	93	82 17 0
INGHAM:			
Hingham - - - Bd. 5	294	221	214 6 6
Hingham - - - N.	*		
OCKERING - - - Ch. 12	108	58	‡54 13 0
OCKHAM - - - Bd. 5	147	107	93 12 6
OCKWOLD-CUM-WILTON - - - - N. 11	*154	107	101 0 0
OLKHAM - - - N. 7	196	83	69 7 6
OLME HALE - - N. 12	*83	45	37 3 0
OLME-NEXT-RUNCTON:			
Runcton-Holme - - N. 2	*190	44	‡47 10 0
OLME-NEXT-THE-SEA Bd. 6	74	57	†57 5 0
OLT, U.D.:			
Holt - - - - Bd. 6	253	194	174 7 0
Holt - - - - N. 7	*151	138	107 10 0
ONING - - - N. 1	*55	58	†‡63 6 0
Toningham. See EAST TUDDENHAM.			
ORNING - - - Bd. 2	108	55	42 9 0
ORSFORD - - - N. 2	211	114	100 17 6
ORSHAM, ST. FAITH, AND NEWTON, ST. FAITH:			
St. Faith's - - - N. 2	*25	172	148 10 0
ORSTEAD-WITH-STANNINGHALL:			
Horstead - - - Bd. 2	80	49	45 5 0
OVETON, ST. JOHN:			
Hoveton - - - Ch. 4	83	45	‡43 6 6
UNSTANTON:			
Hunstanton - - Bd. 6	207	119	116 17 0
Hunstanton - - - Ch. 6	118	84	74 15 0
UNWORTH:			
Stody-and-Hunworth N. 7	63	42	†‡51 10 0
GBURGH:			
Ickburgh - - - Ch. 3	103	48	†47 2 0
NGHAM - - - N. 7	70	41	‡40 15 6
NGOLDESTHORPE - P. 6	90	52	42 15 0
Islington. See TILNEY-CUM-ISLINGTON.			
TTERINGHAM AND MANNINGTON - - 7	79	47	35 6 6
KENNINGHALL - - Bd. 6	160	159	129 14 6

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Norfolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
237	KINGS LYNN (BOROUGH). *See also* WEST LYNN, ST. PETER:			
	Lynn - - - - B. 10	*613	453	397 5 0
	Lynn - - - - R. 11	75	45	46 7 0
	St. John's - - - N. 10	*587	555	485 12 6
	St. Margaret's - - N. 10	*668	598	523 5 0
	St. Nicholas' - - N. 10	*505	514	449 15 0
	South Lynn, All Saints' - - - N. 10	*649	614	537 5 0
229	KIRBY CANE - - P. 2	78	62	‡55 1 0
229	KIRSTEAD - - - Bd. 2	55	38	†‡48 11 0
222	KNAPTON - - - - 1	76	54	39 1 0
234	LANGHAM, Episcopi - N. 3	166	103	83 16 0
229	LANGLEY - - - N. 11	116	64	‡62 16 0
221	LESSINGHAM AND HEMPSTEAD, U.D.:			
	Lessingham and Hempstead - - Bd. 6	71	72	63 0 0
228	LIMPENHOE:			
	Southwood and Limpenhoe - - - N. 1	*41	37	†28 10 0
228	LINGWOOD:			
	Burlingham and Lingwood - - - - N. 3	146	98	72 12 0
233	LITCHAM - - - N. 5	186	143	112 9 6
233	LITTLE DUNHAM - - P. 7	81	48	†‡55 0 0
233	LITTLE FRAMSHAM - Bd. 2	72	30	×‡48 17 0
228	LITTLE PLUMSTEAD:			
	Plumstead Parva - N. 1	*99	70	47 6 0
	Littleport, Little Ouse. See CAMBS.			
234	LITTLE SNORING:			
	Little Snoring, Kettlestone, and Alethorpe - - - Ch. 7	111	71	59 14 0
234	LITTLE WALSINGHAM:			
	Walsingham - - N. 7	*224	161	149 12 0
229	LODDON, U.D.:			
	Loddon - - - Bd. 11	342	212	178 15 6
233	LONGHAM - - - N. 7	78	46	†‡60 7 0
	Long Stratton. See STRATTON, ST. MARY.			
221	LUDHAM - - - Bd. 6	189	164	144 7 6
233	LYNG - - - - Ch. 7	123	95	75 5 6
238	MARHAM - - - N. 10	*195	97	93 9 0
226	MARLINGFORD - - N. 3	94	37	†‡51 7 6
223	MARSHAM - - - Bd. 7	187	99	78 17 6
	Marshland Fen. See WALPOLE, ST. PETER.			
220	MARTHAM - - - Bd. 10	226	220	173 17 0

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	hall Bergh - - N. 3	*217	145	118 13 6
227	MELTON MAGNA: Great Melton - - Ch. 4	64	43	345 9 0
227	MELTON PARVA, U.D.: Melton Parva - - Bd. 2	131	59	357 4 6
246	METHWOLD, Duchy of Lancaster - - - N. 11	248	177	154 17 6
236	MIDDLETON (King's Lynn) - - - N. 11	*150	119	106 2 6
233	MILEHAM - - - Bd. 7	*127	96	84 5 6
226	MORLEY - - - Ch. 2	77	60	365 10 6
230	MORNINGTHORPE: Fritton and Morningthorpe - - - N. 4	*61	23	×35 7 0
	Morton. See ATTLEBRIDGE.			
228	MOULTON - - - - Ch. 2	53	28	†30 5 0
227	MULBARTON - - - Ch. 5	115	68	76 7 0
222	MUNDELEY - - - Bd. 1	72	59	†55 14 0
249	MUNDFORD - - - Ch. 11	113	74	†72 18 6
239	NARBURGH - - - Ch. 10	*113	106	101 7 0
231	NEATISHEAD - - Ch. 6	147	106 18	82 2 6 7 6 0
239	NECTON - - - Ch. 11	213	107	100 8 6
230	NEEDHAM - - - N. 12	67	40	29 0 9
231	NEW BUCKENHAM - Bd. 4	102	98	74 1 6
235	NEW HOUGHTON - - Ch. 10	98	23	×†43 14 6
227	NEWTON FLOTMAN - 11	77	64	†54 15 6
236	NORTH CREAKE - - N. 7	204	93 11	81 12 6 4 8 0
233	NORTH ELMHAM - - N. 7	*258	178	162 7 0
231	NORTH LOPHAM - - Bd. 6	153	79	63 9 0
236	NORTH PICKENHAM - Ch. 11	97	52	†104 3 0
229	NORTH REPPS - - Bd. 6	109	89	74 0 0
236	NORTH RUNCTON - - N. 3	77	67	†53 7 6
233	NORTH TUDDENHAM - Ch. 5	78	27	19 7 0
229	NORTH WALSHAM - Bd. 5	*301	467	434 14 6
240	NORTHWOLD - - Ch. 11	156	94	80 19 0
236	NORTH WOOTTON - - Ch. 3	83	43	††52 0 0
229	NORTON-SUBCOURSE - Ch. 2	66	59	42 1 0
235	NORWICH (BOROUGH): Bull Close Road - - Bd. 10	1,689	1,431 81	1,447 9 0 46 8 0
235	**Norfolk**—*cont.* Norwich (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Carrow Works - - B. 11	621	574 61	[illegible]
	College, Practising - Ch. 12	309	148	[illegible]
	Crook's Place - - Bd. 10	1,190	1,346 171	[illegible]
	Duke Street, Higher Grade - - Bd. 7	623	463	[illegible]
	Earlham - - - Ch. 5	96	83	[illegible]
	Eaton - - - - N. 5	*139	138	[illegible]
	Heigham - - - N. 2	*258	253	[illegible]
	Heigham, St. Philip's N. 3	*472	446	[illegible]
	Heigham Street - - Bd. 3	823	918 131	[illegible]
	Horn's Lane - - [illegible] 10	494	474	[illegible]
	Junior Institute, Evening - - -	—	50	[illegible]
	Lakenham, St. Mark's N. 11	*643	608	[illegible]
	Model, Boys - - N. 11	*355	301	[illegible]
	Model, Girls - - N. 11	334	212	[illegible]
	Model, Infants - - 11	282	174	[illegible]
	Nelson Street - - Bd. 12	1,309	1,418 87	[illegible]
	New Catton - - Bd. 10	*239	226	[illegible]
	New City - - - Bd.	•	•	
	Octagon Chapel - - [illegible] 5	327	232	[illegible]
	Old Meeting - - Bd. 5	221	156	[illegible]
	Philadelphia - - Bd. 10	449	271	[illegible]
	Prospect Row - - [illegible] 10	217	147	[illegible]
	Quayside - - - Bd. 10	710	453	[illegible]
	St. Augustine - - Bd. 10	1,469	1,575 61	[illegible]
	St. Giles' - - - Ch. 2	*314	229	[illegible]
	St. John de Sepulchre N. 2	*302	225	[illegible]
	St. Julian's - - - N.	•	•	
	St. Martin-at-Oak - N.	•	•	
	St. Martin-at-Palace - N. 2	114	102	[illegible]
	St. Michael's at Coslany - - - - N.	•	•	
	St. Miles', Girls' - - N. 11	232	163	[illegible]
	St. Miles', Sadd's Yard [illegible]	•	•	
	St. Paul's - - - [illegible] 10	*250	70	[illegible]
	St. Peter, Mancroft - N. 2	*186	142 51	[illegible]
	St. Peter Mountergate - - - - N. 3	*175	156	[illegible]
	St. Saviour's - - N. 2	230	219	[illegible]
	St. Stephen - - - N. 10	*403	265	[illegible]
	St. Swithin - - - N.	•	•	
	Sun Lane - - - [illegible] 10	133	153	[illegible]
	Surrey Road - - [illegible] 10	790	736 44	[illegible]
	Thorpe Hamlet - - [illegible] 10	*1,030	736 57	[illegible]
	Willow Lane - - R. 11	*213	211	[illegible]
	Oby. See ASHBY.			
231	OLD BUCKENHAM - Ch. 4	196	142	[illegible]
230	ORMESBY, U.D.: Ormesby - - - Bd. 3	*235	243	[illegible]
233	OULTON - - - - Ch. 1	91	72	[illegible]
185	OUTWELL - - - N. 1.	*279	211	[illegible]
232	OVERSTRAND - - Ch. 6	93	73	[illegible]
232	OVINGTON - - - Ch. 10	67	51	[illegible]
230	OXBOROUGH: Hewar's, Endowed - Ch. 11	75	31	[illegible]
	Oxborough - - - R. 11	[illegible]	31	[illegible]

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Norfolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
PALLING-NEXT-THE-SEA, U.D.:			
Palling-next-Sea - Bd. 7	119	84	73 10 0
PASTON, U.D.:			
Edingthorpe - Bd. 7	84	72	49 9 0
Plumstead Parva. See LITTLE PLUMSTEAD.			
PORINGLAND, U.D.:			
Central - Bd. 5	230	186	152 10 0
Earl Framington - N.	*		
Stoke Holy Cross - Bd. 5	86	70	51 7 0
POSTWICK - N. 1	88	41	††54 0 0
POTTER-HEIGHAM - Bd. 7	*120	97	‡96 10 5
Pulham. See PULHAM, ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.			
PULHAM, ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S - N. 11	*157	100	101 13 4
PULHAM, ST. MARY THE VIRGIN:			
Pennoyer's, Free - N. 11	152	106	94 12 6
QUIDENHAM - N. 6	37	33	×‡50 14 0
RACKHEATH - Ch. 1	106	67	‡63 0 0
RANWORTH-CUM-PANXWORTH - N. 11	*89	53	‡52 10 6
RAVENINGHAM - Ch. 7	61	54	††63 13 0
REDENHALL-WITH-HARLESTON:			
Redenhall - N. 10	*272	194	171 10 0
		18	9 6 0
REEDHAM - N. 10	*223	139	107 16 0
REEPHAM-WITH-KERDISTON:			
Reepham - Bd. 7	109	106	70 17 6
REPPS-WITH-BASTWICK - Bd. 6	46	37	††47 17 6
REYMERSTON - P. 7	63	47	††51 10 0
Ridlington. See EAST RUSTON, U.D.			
RINGLAND - Ch. 11	102	58	††67 13 6
Ringstead. See GREAT RINGSTEAD.			
ROCKLAND, ST. MARY, U.D.:			
Rockland, All Saints' Bd.	*		
Rockland, U.D. - Bd. 5	90	77	76 17 3
Rockland and Holverstone - Bd. 5	*123	82	59 2 0
ROLLESBY - Ch. 6	92	87	63 8 0
ROUGHAM - N. 6	97	53	38 10 0
ROUGHTON, Endowed - Ch. 6	117	106	106 3 0
ROYDON - Bd. 4	172	85	76 10 0

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	Norfolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
236	ROYDON - - - Ch. 2	56	38	×46 10 0
	Rudham. See EAST RUDHAM.			
	Runcton Holme. See HOLME-NEXT-RUNCTON.			
226	RUNHALL:			
	Coston and Runhall - N. 3	76	44	††52 19 0
220	RUNHAM, U.D.:			
	Runham and Thrigby N.	*		
	Runham - - - Bd. 7	90	62	23 19 7
	Runham Vauxhall. See GREAT YARMOUTH (BOROUGH).			
222	RUNTON:			
	Sir T. F. Buxton's, Mixed - - - N. 6	206	106	86 1 0
230	RUSHALL - - - N. 12	*55	21	×‡40 16 6
240	RUSHFORD:			
	Rushford and Brettenham - - - N. 7	68	31	×‡52 3 0
	Ryburgh. See GREAT RYBURGH.			
239	SAHAM TONEY:			
	Saham Toney, Endowed - - - N. 12	*97	62	58 18 0
	Saham, Toney, Girls - Ch. 12	102	92	78 15 0
	Saham Toney Hills, Infants - - - Ch. 12	60	32	26 8 0
	St. Faith's. See HORSHAM ST. FAITH'S.			
224	SALHOUSE - - - N. 6	*146	102	70 10 6
223	SALL - - - - Ch. 7	66	37	26 13 0
236	SANDRINGHAM:			
	Sandringham and West Newton - - N. 4	150	75	‡74 16 0
227	SAXLINGHAM THORPE AND SAXLINGHAM NETHERGATE - - Ch. 11	121	103	86 6 6
233	SCARNING, Free - - 7	224	106	119 12 0
			16	8 2 0
230	SCOLE - - - - P. 8	193	124	104 10 0
223	SCOTTOW - - - Ch. 1	*98	56	40 11 0
232	SCOULTON - - - Ch. 10	99	65	48 10 6
234	SCULTHORPE - - N. 7	*151	54	45 18 0
235	SEDGEFORD - - - Ch. 6	181	97	88 4 0
229	SEETHING AND MUNDHAM, District - - 11	112	89	60 15 6
231	SHELFANGER - - Ch. 6	90	42	†41 11 0
230	SHELTON AND HARDWICK, U.D.:			
	Shelton and Hardwick - - - - Bd. 8	81	45	34 0 0
222	SHERINGHAM - - B. 6	268	168	146 13 9

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Norfolk—*cont.*				£ s. d.
235	SHERNBOURNE	Bd. 5	63	24	×‡44 3 0
233	SHIPDHAM, Bullock's Endowed	7	236	248	217 0 0
238	SHOULDHAM	N. 11	241	107	100 2 6
233	SHROPHAM	N. 10	81	46	33 6 0
223	SKEYTON	Ch. 2	98	67	†‡77 2 6
221	SLOLEY	N. 1	80	63	†‡75 2 6
221	SMALLBURGH	Ch. 6	79	53	‡49 14 6
233	SNETTERTON	N. 10	67	34	×39 8 0
235	SNETTISHAM	Bd. 6	215	205	184 3 10
235	SOUTH CREAKE	N. 7	*191	158	138 5 0
238	SOUTHERY: Southery	Bd. 11	272	136	97 14 6
	Southery	N.	*		
231	SOUTH LOPHAM	P. 5	135	77	56 12 6
239	SOUTH PICKENHAM	Ch. 11	83	28	×32 2 6
228	SOUTH WALSHAM	N. 1	183	84	63 12 0
	Southwood. See LIMPENHOE.				
236	SOUTH WOOTTON	3	46	31	×‡40 3 0
233	SPARHAM	Ch. 3	37	25	†‡40 12 6
239	SPOILE - WITH - PALGRAVE	N. 12	96	84	58 1 2
224	SPROWSTON	Ch. 2	343	259	213 8 0
221	STALHAM, U.D.: Stalham	Bd. 3	158	143	125 2 6
235	STANHOE AND BARWICK	N. 6	122	86	64 8 8
230	STARSTON	N. 10	94	55	38 0 6
234	STIBBARD	N. 5	*105	65	‡55 12 0
234	STIFFKEY	Ch. 7	126	96	78 4 6
	Stody. See HUNWORTH.				
238	STOKEFERRY, Mr. Bradfield's	N. 11	166	103	90 2 6
220	STOKESBY-WITH-HERRINGBY	Bd. 2	84	70	‡81 13 0
238	STOW BARDOLPH, U.D.: Barroway Drove	Bd. 4	90	68	62 12 4
	Stow Bridge	Bd. 4	188	107	95 19 0
	Wimbotsham	Bd. 4	152	106	84 12 0
232	STOW BEDON	Bd. 10	62	64	†56 13 0
230	STRATTON, ST. MARY: Long Stratton, St. Mary	N. 11	151	115	93 15 0

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Norfolk—*cont.*				£ s. d.
228	STRUMPSHAW, U.D.: Strumpshaw	Bd. 1	117	83	81
227	SURLINGHAM	Bd. 2	*109	62	59
221	SUTTON	N. 6	*85	44	38
230	SWAFFHAM	N. 4	*304	162	158
221	SWAFIELD	Ch. 1	84	69	67
227	SWAINSTHORPE	Ch. 11	53	45	39
224	SWANINGTON	Ch. 3	63	49	39
223	SWANTON ABBOTT	Bd. 1	76	53	39
233	SWANTON MORLEY	N. 5	*173	136	131
234	SWANTON NOVERS	5	97	69	39
227	SWARDESTON	Bd. 5	80	74	73
235	SYDERSTONE	N. 7	182	84	78
230	TACOLNESTONE	Ch. 7	112	59	58
230	TASBURGH	N. 4	101	69	8
234	TATTERSET: Tatterset with Tatterford	N. 7	*98	42	42
224	TAVERHAM	N. 11	*50	35	31
185	TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT: St. James'	N. 5	80	46	42
	Terrington St. Clement, Girls	N. 4	199	175	167
	Terrington St. Clement	N. 4	*194	168	9
185	TERRINGTON ST. JOHN	Bd. 4	183	76	70
230	THARSTON Village	Ch. 11	194	48	40
230	THELVETON	Ch. 12	46	44	42
240	THETFORD, U.D.: Thetford (late British)	Bd.	*		
	Thetford (late National)	Bd.	*		
	Thetford	R. 12	81	46	1
	Thetford United	Bd. 12	725	573	551
232	THOMPSON	Ch. 10	90	52	4
235	THORNHAM	N. 6	168	107	1
230	THORPE ABBOTTS	N. 1	*46	42	42
228	THORPE ST. ANDREWS: Thorpe St. Andrew's, Boys	N. 2	102	56	1
	Thorpe St. Andrew's, Girls	N. 2	*124	115	9
229	THURLTON, U.D Thurlton	Bd. 2	*105	58	39
234	THURSFORD	Ch. 5	115	46	40
229	THURTON	Ch. 10	111	56	2

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Norfolk—cont.			£ s. d.
Thwaite. See ALBY.			
TIBENHAM - - - Bd. 3	109	106	103 5 0
TILNEY ALL SAINTS' N. 12	*124	66	60 18 0
TILNEY ST. LAWRENCE Bd. 12	171	115	89 18 0
TILNEY-CUM-ISLINGTON: Islington - - - N. 1	55	39	††52 8 0
TITTLESHALL - - Ch. 7	176	103	76 13 6
TIVETSHALL, U.D. Tivetshall - - - Bd. 1	118	94	75 0 6
TOFT MONKS AND HADDISCOE, U.D.: Toft Monks and Haddiscoe - - - Bd. 2	*143	111	86 3 6
TOPCROFT: Topcroft - - - B. 12	105	93	65 7 6
Topcroft - - - N.	*	11	6 4 0
TOTTINGTON: Tottington and Sturston - - - - Ch. 10	68	59	†58 15 0
TRIMINGHAM - - Ch. 6	81	45	×48 10 6
TROWSE NEWTON - Bd. 10	*254	195	180 12 6
TRUNCH - - - N. 2	*94	60	‡58 3 0
TUNSTEAD - - - N. 1	91	73	51 13 6
UPTON-WITH-FISHLEY: Upton - - - - N. 1	146	106	78 7 0
UFFWELL, U.D. *See also* CAMBRIDGESHIRE: Lakesend - - - Bd. 2	72	74	56 17 6
Nordelph - - - Bd. 2	119	65	51 8 0
WACTON - - - N. 10	*48	43	†46 15 0
WALPOLE ST. ANDREW: Cross Keys - - - Bd. 4	81	74	61 17 0
Walpole St. Andrew - Bd. 4	*93	70	73 0 0
WALPOLE ST. PETER: Marshland Fen - - N. 6	*74	52	†55 10 0
Walpole St. Peter - Bd. 4	112	77	71 4 6
Walpole St. Peter - N. 4	123	73	56 15 0
Walsingham. See LITTLE WALSINGHAM.			
WALSOKEN: New Walsoken - - Bd. 2	338	340	315 8 11
Old Walsoken - - Bd. 12	*165	114	103 16 0
WARHAM - - - Ch. 5	76	53	‡59 7 0
WATLINGTON - - Bd. 5	143	80	71 9 0
WATTON: New Watton, Infants 5	59	58	36 5 0
Watton - - - N. 5	*187	145	135 10 6
WEASENHAM ALL SAINTS: Weasenham - - N. 7	*154	80	‡77 19 6
216 WELBORNE - - - N. 3	*63	25	×‡44 10 0
234 WELLS-NEXT-SEA - Bd. 5	*464	428	374 10 0
238 WELNEY: Welney - - - Ch. 3	159	97	75 7 6
Welney, 10-ft. Bank - Ch. 3	92	60	†58 2 0
233 WENDLING - - - Bd. 7	75	64	56 2 0
232 WEREHAM - - - Bd. 4	105	93	74 6 6
236 WESTACRE - - - N. 10	102	94	†79 17 0
233 WEST BECKHAM, U.D.: Bodham - - - Bd. 6	76	51	42 0 0
236 WEST BILNEY: West Bilney and Pentney - - - N. 2	*139	92	66 11 0
239 WEST BRADENHAM - N. 4	*88	33	††49 14 6
238 WEST DEREHAM - - N. 2	90	66	54 11 0
237 WEST LYNN ST. PETER Ch. 6	112	106	93 8 6
224 WESTON - - - Ch. 3	74	53	‡44 17 4
234 WEST RAYNHAM - - Ch. 7	124	93	78 12 6
240 WEST TOFTS - - Ch. 10	70	40	×‡37 16 0
185 WEST WALTON: Fen End - - - Ch. 6	100	22	×‡41 9 0
West Walton - - N. 6	*114	73	67 7 0
221 WEST WICK - - - N. 2	42	35	×‡32 1 6
236 WEST WINCH - - N. 3	*79	59	48 18 0
223 WEYBOURNE, U.D.: Kelling - - - Bd. 6	120	76	70 18 6
229 WHEATACRE, U.D.: Wheatacre - - - Bd. 1	123	98	73 15 0
233 WHINBERGH AND WESTFIELD, U.D.: Whinbergh and Westfield - - - - Bd. 5	60	51	‡50 14 6
233 WHISSONSETT, U.D.: Whissonsett - - Bd. 7	*167	134	106 17 6
		23	11 12 0
226 WICKLEWOOD, U.D.: Wicklewood - - Bd. 3	163	125	96 17 6
Wicklewood, Evening	—	12	5 6 0
223 WICKMERE, U.D.: Wickmere - - - Bd. 10	93	59	42 14 0
238 WIGGENHALL ST. MARY MAGDALEN - - Bd. 11	*177	102	87 1 0
238 WIGGENHALL, U.D.: Wiggenhall - - Bd. 5	200	141	124 5 0
234 WIGHTON - - - N. 7	*122	88	73 17 6
231 WINFARTHING - - Ch. 4	*85	64	53 1 0

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	Norfolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
220	WINTERTON, U.D.: Winterton - - - Bd. 4	*210	176	151 13 0
221	WITTON (Smallburgh Union): Witton (North Walsham) - - - N. 6	76	40	†‡50 2 0
236	WOLFERTON - - - P. 3	97	40	†‡60 0 0
228	WOOD BASTWICK - N. 3	59	35	†‡46 8 6
223	WOOD DALLING - - Bd. 7	90	90	76 7 0
223	WOOD NORTON - - Ch. 3	64	44	†‡56 6 0
229	WOODTON - - - Bd. 6	91	86	‡67 11 0
238	WORMEGAY: Wormegay and Tottenhill - - - - N. 3	176	113	86 9 0
221	WORSTEAD - - - N. 1	*162	127	97 7 0
230	WORTWELL - - - N. 10	101	85	74 1 6
226	WRAMPLINGHAM - N. 7	56	25	×‡45 10 0
227	WRENINGHAM - - 2	119	91	‡80 3 8
	Wretham. See EAST WRETHAM.			
238	WRETTON - - - Bd. 4	78	65	48 16 6
224	WROXHAM - - - Bd. 7	112	69	‡73 4 6
226	WYMONDHAM: Central - - - Bd. 4	*560	478	418 5 0
	Silfield - - - Bd. 4	74	61	56 12 0
	Spooner Row - - Bd. 4	141	106	98 14 6
	Wymondham Common - - - - Bd. 4	78	59	47 2 6
	Yarmouth. See GREAT YARMOUTH.			
233	YAXHAM - - - N. 5	*108	71	75 12 0
229	YELVERTON AND ALPINGTON, U.D.: Yelverton and Alpington - - - - Bd. 4	54	39	†‡52 18 6
	NORTHAMPTON.			
157	ABTHORPE - - - N. 3	153	77	55 3 6
157	ADSTONE - - - 3	43	15	×23 13 11
165	ALDWINKLE ST. PETER: Aldwinkle, All Saints' and St. Peter - - N. 5	*103	74	‡65 0 6
166	APETHORPE - - - Ch. 6	93	29	×‡48 2 6
401	ARTHINGWORTH - Ch. 3	42	35	‡39 15 6
161	ASHBY ST. LEDGERS - Bd. 7	56	43	†41 3 0

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	Northampton—*cont.*			£ s. d.
401	ASHLEY - - - - Ch. 3	88	39	6
158	ASHTON: Ashton (Towcester) - Ch. 1	68	38	
155	ASTON-LE-WALL - - R. 1	40	15	
156	AYNHOE - - - N. 6	151	39	
161	BADBY: Badby - - - N. 7	98	64	
	Lord Knightley of Fawsley - - - Ch. 7	49	25	
413	BAINTON: Bainton, Ashton, and Ufford - - - 2	73	54	
393	BARBY - - - - Ch. 12	113	76	
413	BARNACK - - - N. 2	141	101	
166	BARNWELL ST. ANDREW: Barnwell, Boys - - N. 1	78	33	
	Barnwell, Girls - - N. 1	56	27	
164	BARTON SEAGRAVE - N. 5	67	35	
166	BENEFIELD - - - N. 4	124	56	
157	BLAKESLEY: Blakesley, Girls and Infants - - - 3	89	39	
	§Foxley's, Boys, Endowed - - - 3	58	28	
166	BLATHERWICK - - N. 4	58	27	
157	BLISWORTH, Endowed 3	166	125	
	Boddington. See UPPER BODDINGTON.			
162	BOUGHTON - - - N. 5	80	35	
163	BOZEAT - - - - Bd. 7	333	241	
156	BRACKLEY (BOROUGH): Brackley - - - Ch. 2	392	226	
	Brackley - - - W. 4	209	112	
159	BRAFIELD-ON-THE-GREEN - - - N. 3	125	90	
161	BRAUNSTON - - - N	*220	149	
401	BRAYBROOKE - - Bd.	*72	—	
165	BRIGSTOCK: Brigstock, Evening - N.	—	13	
	Latham's Charity - 11	200	131	
162	BRINGTON: Great Brington - - N. 12	154	96	
	Great Brington, Infants - - - N. 12	25	13	
	Little Brington, Infants - - - N. 12	44	22	
162	BRIXWORTH - - - N. 11	209	158	
164	BROUGHTON - - - Ch. 6	*209	133	

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Northampton—*cont.*			£ s. d.
BUGBROOKE:			
Bugbrooke - - - Bd. 4	160	125	92 6 6
Bugbrooke - - - N.	*		
BULWICK - - - Ch. 4	74	68	43 18 0
BURTON LATIMER:			
Endowed and Infants - N. 1	*372	336	294 17 6
Evening - - Bd.	—	36	15 12 0
BYFIELD - - - Ch. 2	172	130	103 7 0
CASTLE ASHBY - - N. 5	64	42	×‡64 17 0
CASTOR:			
Castor, Infants - - Ch. 1	120	65	55 5 0
Castor - - - - N. 1	155	99	103 18 0
CHALCOMBE - - - N. 2	92	63	‡65 19 0
CHAPEL BRAMPTON - Ch. 4	129	62	‡59 4 0
CHARWELTON - - Ch. 7	63	34	†‡47 4 0
CHIPPING WARDEN - N. 2	119	60	‡65 8 0
		25	18 10 0
CLAPTON - - - N. 5	94	43	†‡57 12 6
Cliffe Regis. See KINGSCLIFFE.			
CLIPSTON:			
Clipstone - - - Ch. 3	134	65	55 18 0
Clipstone, Endowed - 3	81	44	41 16 0
		18	8 14 0
COGENHOE - - - N. 5	*93	78	60 8 6
COLD ASHBY - - - Bd. 4	90	43	†22 2 3
COLD-HIGHAM - - N. 3	*70	36	‡38 15 0
COLLINGTREE - - Ch. 3	52	45	†57 12 1
COLLYWESTON - - Bd. 10	108	69	46 6 0
CORBY - - - - B. 11	203	165	133 1 0
		24	13 6 0
COSGROVE - - - N. 11	*98	88	65 0 0
COTTERSTOCK - - Ch. 10	*86	32	×‡50 13 0
COTTESBROOK - - Ch. 7	42	30	×‡47 8 0
COTTINGHAM:			
Cottingham-cum-Middleton - - N. 7 (Mixed Department is in Middleton).	*218	153	146 1 0
CRANFORD ST. JOHN:			
Cranford - - - N. 5	138	95	75 11 6
CRANSLEY - - - N. 6	*75	50	‡53 14 0
CRICK - - - - P. 4	*185	104	87 8 0
CROUGHTON - - - Ch. 2	114	99	81 19 0
CULWORTH, Endowed - N. 2	89	42	‡50 1 0
Dallington. See DUSTON, U.D.			
DAVENTRY (BOROUGH):			
Daventry - - - B. 11	197	139	100 8 6
The Abbey - - N. 10	534	440	323 3 0

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	Northampton—*cont.*			£ s. d.
166	DEENE - - - - N. 4	145	61	†‡82 10 6
165	DENFORD. See also RINGSTEAD:			
	Denford, Infants - N. 1	74	36	‡36 2 0
159	DENTON - - - - Ch. 7	183	75	‡70 7 0
			13	7 10 0
164	DESBOROUGH:			
	Desborough - - - Bd. 7	571	417	384 2 6
	Desborough - - - N. 7	*90	91	60 12 2
401	DINGLEY - - - Ch. 3	39	25	×‡43 15 6
161	DODFORD - - - Ch. 3	50	41	†36 6 0
	Dogsthorpe. See ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, E.M.			
160	DUSTON, U.D.:			
	Dallington - - - N 2	*70	53	41 7 0
	Dallington St. James - Ch. 7	*673	617	541 12 6
	Duston - - - - Ch. 2	119	113	90 5 0
163	EARLS BARTON:			
	Earls Barton - - Bd. 11	*393	277	279 1 6
			86	50 4 0
	Earls Barton - - N. 4	243	145	127 9 6
401	EAST FARNDON - - 3	93	34	†‡47 4 0
162	EAST HADDON - - N. 4	127	81	‡77 6 6
413	EASTON:			
	Easton, Girls - - N. 11	122	101	77 7 6
	Garford's Charity, Boys - - - N. 11	128	63	48 16 6
413	EASTON MAUDIT - - N. 7	111	19	‡25 17 0
163	ECTON - - - - Bd. 4	150	113	111 18 6
156	EVENLEY - - - Ch. 6	126	58	‡66 7 0
161	EVERDON - - - Bd. 3	136	98	72 0 0
156	EYDON - - - - N. 2	*129	57	‡59 14 2
167	EYE - - - - - N. 1	*296	182	159 5 0
156	FARTHINGHOE - - Bd. 2	70	53	‡56 16 0
161	FARTHINGSTONE - - Ch. 3	73	47	†‡48 5 4
163	FINEDON, Endowed - N. 12	*602	521	474 5 0
161	FLORE or FLOORE:			
	Flore, Boys - - - N. 3	118	82	64 5 0
	Flore, Girls - - - N. 3	90	84	64 14 0
	Flore, Evening - - N.	—	19	11 18 0
166	FOTHERINGHAY - - Ch. 1	72	39	×43 5 0
157	GAYTON - - - N. 3	*126	71	‡61 4 6
			9	3 12 0
164	GEDDINGTON - - Ch. 7	161	146	109 9 6
166	GLAPTHORN - - - Ch. 10	86	53	†‡61 2 0
167	GLINTON:			
	Peakirk-cum-Glinton - N. 11	*130	101	76 0 0

	Alderton - - -	N.	4	*73	30	†145	13	0	163	Higham Ferrers -	Bd.	6	412	53 2	9 1
164	Grafton Underwood		5	56	44	†155	3	0	156	Hinton-in-the-Hedges - - -	Ch.	6	49	3	0
165	Great Addington -	N.	5	83	55	†49	12	0	162	Holcot - - - -	P.	7	74	3	3
160	Great Billing - -	Ch.	2	103	55	‡51	3	6	162	Holdenby - - -	P.	4	94	2	2
	Great Brington. See Brington.								162	Hollowell - - -	Ch.	6	60	3	2
161	Great Creaton - -	N.	3	*101	51	39	6	6	165	Irchester - - -	N.	8	*215	20	3
163	Great Doddington -	Ch.	5	177	99	83	7	0	163	Irthlingborough:					
163	Great Harrowden. See also Little Harrowden: Harrowden, Infants -	Ch.	5	72	55	41	5	0		Irthlingborough -	Bd.	7	314	26	3
159	Great Houghton -	N.	5	*89	55 14	‡46 7	9 10	6 0		Irthlingborough - -	P.	7	*205	22 3	5 11
401	Great Oxendon -	N.	3	54	40	†‡33	6	0	163	Isham - - - -	N.	6	134	6	3
166	Great Weldon - -	Ch.	4	197	132	97	6	6	165	Islip - - - -	Ch.	5	*125	12	9
157	Green's Norton -	N.	5	*171	125 15	95 9	9 0	6 0	401	Kelmarsh - - -		10	33	3	0
163	Grendon - - -	N.	6	97	94	29	12	11	164	Kettering:					
412	Gretton - - -	Ch.	5	178	124	107	13	6		§Alexandra Street, Upper Girls - -	N.	10	346	9	7
	Grimsbury. See Banbury (Borough), Oxfordshire.									Buccleuch Street, Infants - - -	N.	12	139	7	11
162	Guilsborough - -	N.	7	157	100	88	3	0		Fuller - - - -	Bd.	10	354	33	3
162	Hanging Houghton: Lamport and Hanging Houghton, Free		4	102	51	†62	4	0		Kettering, British -	Bd.	10	*447	33 7	10 4
162	Hannington - -	P.	6	78	36	×‡53	18	0		Kettering - - -	N.	12	*783	70	6
159	Hardingstone: Far Cotton - -	Bd.	2	507	401	841	15	0		North End - - -	Ch.	10	*129	10	5
	Hardingstone - -	Bd.	2	121	96	69	1	0		Rockingham Road -	Bd.	11	194	21	9
165	Hargrave - - -	Bd.	2	*78	42	30	12	0		St. Andrew's - -	N.	2	295	29	5
162	Harlestone - -	N.	12	184	112	85	3	8		Stamford Road - -	Bd.	11	535	45 7	6 6
160	Harpole, Free - -	N.	12	136	122	91	10	0	393	Kilsby - - - -	N.	12	*116	10	7
164	Harrington - -	N.	4	57	37	×‡52	15	6	166	Kingscliffe: Cliffe Regis, Endowed		3	291	18	12
412	Harringworth - -		5	95	55	‡60	1	0	166	King's Sutton-with-Newbottle:					
	Harrowden. See Great and Little Harrowden.									Newbottle and Charlton - - - -	Ch.	1	*115	9 11	6 4
138	Hartwell - - -	N.	1	90	73 19	‡69 14	3 12	0 0		King's Sutton - -	N.	2	*256	16	10
162	Haselbech - -	Ch.	7	67	16	×‡36	16	0	160	Kingsthorpe: Kingsthorpe - -	N.	8	*206	23 3	27 7
161	Hellidon - - -	P.	7	98	68	49	8	6		St. Matthew's, Kingsley Park, Girls and Infants - - -	N.	2	429	32 9	27 1
156	Helmdon, U.D. -	Bd.	3	*106	57	44	14	0		Semilong - - -	Ch.	3	*259	40	12
167	Helpstone - -	Bd.	2	112	105 24	52 11	3 16	3 0	160	Kislingbury: Kislingbury and Upton - - - -		3	139	16	4
166	Hemington - -	N.	10	53	43	×49	8	6		Lamport. See Hanging Houghton.					
									393	Lilbourne - - -	N.	4	84	27	12
									166	Lilford-cum-Wigsthorpe: Lilford - - - -	N.	1	33	9	31
									157	Litchborough - -	Ch.	3	*78	6	9

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Northampton—*cont.*			£ s. d.
LITTLE ADDINGTON - N. 5	80	75	†‡66 7 6
LITTLE BOWDEN, Infants - - - - - 10	67	58	43 10 0
Little Brington. See BRINGTON.			
LITTLE HARROWDEN: Great and Little Harrowden and Orlingbury - - - - - 5	*139	102	96 19 0
LITTLE HOUGHTON: Little Houghton - - Ch. 5	119	61	51 1 0
LODDINGTON - - - Ch. 12	77	39	†‡47 3 0
LONG BUCKBY - - Bd. 4	433	334	313 17 1
Longthorpe. See ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, E.M.			
LOWICK, Charity - - 5	81	42	38 14 0
		11	6 6 0
LUTTON - - - - Ch. 6	*67	43	×43 10 0
MAIDFORD - - - N. 3	*63	37	†‡49 13 6
MAIDWELL - - - N. 4	54	44	†‡54 2 0
MARHOLM - - - Ch. 2	67	41	×‡60 17 6
MARSTON ST. LAWRENCE, U.D.:			
Greatworth - - Bd. 2	74	38	28 15 0
Marston St. Lawrence Ch. 2	50	27	22 11 0
MARSTON TRUSSEL - Ch. 3	66	25	×36 8 6
MAXEY - - - - Bd. 1	69	45	‡47 6 0
MEARS ASHBY, Endowed - - - - - 12	133	73	64 2 6
MIDDLETON. See COTTINGHAM.			
MIDDLETON-CHENEY - Bd. 2	*284	170	158 5 0
Millfield. See PETERBOROUGH (BOROUGH).			
MILTON OR MIDDLETON MALZOR: Milton - - - - N. 3	134	137	101 11 6
MORETON PINKNEY - N. 2	129	61	‡57 9 0
MOULTON - - - Bd. 3	*302	205	172 9 6
NASEBY - - - - N. 4	*127	110	101 16 0
NASSINGTON: Nassington and Yarwell - - - - Ch. 1	*125	119	92 4 6
NETHER HEYFORD: Upper and Lower Heyford, Bliss Charity - 1	254	164	128 17 6
		11	5 10 0
NEWBOROUGH - - P. 1	*161	115	88 2 0
NEWBOTTLE. See KING'S SUTTON.			
NEWNHAM - - Ch. 3	91	49	44 17 2
NEWTON BROMSHOLD - Ch. 7	32	30	×‡46 11 0
NORTHAMPTON (BOROUGH):			
All Saints' - - - N. 10	*801	626	554 1 0
British - - - Bd. 11	*1,115	1,045	1,054 11 0
		122	52 4 0
Kettering Road - - Bd. 10	1,271	1,202	1,220 9 0
Military Road - - Bd. 11	1,164	1,005	960 10 0
		141	100 18 0
Nelson Street, Infants Ch. 1	105	60	37 10 0
St. Andrew - - - N. 10	*465	419	355 18 0
St. Edmund - - N. 10	*570	560	493 15 0
St. Giles', Mission - 10	171	82	58 12 0
St. Giles' - - - P. 10	*451	346	359 18 0
St. Katherine - - N. 10	*455	400	340 17 0
St. Luke's, Infants - 10	208	147	124 19 0
St. Mary's, Boys - - R. 12	338	175	162 16 0
St. Mary's, Girls and Infants - - - R. 12	578	398	361 5 4
St. Peter's - - - N. 10	*277	216	176 11 6
St. Sepulchre - - N. 10	*564	469	484 16 10
Spring Lane - - Bd. 10	994	951	885 9 0
Turner Street - - Bd. 11	417	393	344 5 1
Vernon Terrace - - Bd. 10	836	758	731 11 0
NORTHBOROUGH, U.D. Bd. 1	104	28	23 0 0
NORTON - - - - N. 3	54	55	51 1 5
OLD - - - - Ch. 4	104	39	†‡58 1 0
ORLINGBURY. *See also* LITTLE HARROWDEN.			
Orlingbury - - - N. 5	*61	36	†‡53 5 0
OUNDLE:			
Oundle - - - B. 1	165	122	111 9 9
Oundle - - - N. 1	*479	316	285 9 6
St. Anne's, Infants - N. 1	81	45	37 2 6
OVERSTONE - - - N. 6	53	34	†‡51 14 0
Oxendon. See GREAT OXENDON.			
PASSENHAM: Passenham-with-Denshanger - - - P. 6	219	166	119 15 6
PATTISHALL - - - Ch. 3	164	126	102 4 6
PAULERSPURY - - Ch. 11	197	164	149 17 0
PEAKIRK. See GLINTON.			
PETERBOROUGH (BOROUGH):			
Cobden Street - - B. 2	219	180	157 15 5
Millfield, All Saints - Ch. 10	174	144	121 3 0
Millfield, Congregational - - - 11	220	168	147 0 0
New England - - 2	879	736	701 6 5
New Fletton - - B. 10	*259	283	229 16 0
Peterborough - - B. 2	*872	746	725 2 6
Peterborough - - N. 2	*496	384	396 17 6
Peterborough, Practising - - - - 2	*332	178	186 9 0
Peterborough - - R. 3	51	32	26 13 0
Peterborough, Sunday B.	*		

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	Northampton—*cont.*				
167	Peterborough (Borough)—*cont.*				
	St. John's	Ch. 2	*656	497	481 8 0
	St. Mark's	Ch. 3	754	543	474 5 0
	St. Mary's, Infants	N. 3	*315	246	165 10 0
	Woodstone	Ch. 2	*206	199	165 16 0
167	Peterborough, St. John the Baptist, E.M.:				
	Newark Hamlet, St. Mary's	Ch.	101	—	—
	Dogsthorpe	N. 1	118	98	78 4 11
	Longthorpe	P. 1	78	38	30 9 0
159	Piddington, U.D.	Bd. 3	240	121	97 15 6
162	Pitsford	N. 5	*123	67	76 0 0
166	Polebrook	N. 1	96	64	‡56 7 0
158	Potterspury	P. 1	410	219	184 19 0
161	Preston Capes, Endowed	Ch. 7	70	28	×38 11 0
164	Pytchley, Endowed	Ch. 5	*123	94	83 13 6
159	Quinton	Ch. 6	28	17	×‡36 13 6
166	Raunds:				
	Raunds	N. 12	*387	279	245 0 0
	Raunds	W. 12	*295	253	191 7 6
162	Ravensthorpe	N. 4	108	66	47 6 6
166	Ringstead	Ch. 1	*163	146	113 2 0
159	Roade	Bd. 4	191	191	114 2 6
				21	12 16 0
413	Rockingham	N. 5	173	72	×‡86 0 0
159	Rothersthorpe	3	45	49	31 9 6
164	Rothwell:				
	Rothwell	Bd. 7	*226	194	194 8 6
	Rothwell	Ch. 7	394	351	253 19 6
163	Rushden:				
	Moor Road	Bd. 5	110	70	38 16 0
	North Street, Infants	Bd. 5	76	35	4 7 6
	Rushden	Bd. 5	637	500	471 19 4
				98	87 14 0
	Rushden	N. 5	*789	619	568 15 0
164	Rushton, Glendon, and Barford, U.D.:				
	Rushton	Bd. 7	119	64	57 11 6
162	Scaldwell	N. 11	67	40	†‡52 7 0
	Semilong. See Kingsthorpe.				
401	Sibbertoft	N. 3	*163	57	†‡48 15 0
157	Silverstone:				
	Silverstone	N. 3	128	64	67 15 3
	Silverstone	W. 3	162	[illegible]	85 7 4
				39	23 4 0
	South Banbury. See Banbury (Borough), Oxfordshire.				
166	Southwick	N. 4	56	36	×42 12 6
163	Spratton	N. 3	186	142	113 8 0
				15	7 4 0
413	Stamford Baron St. Martin	N. 5	333	254	[illegible]
164	Stanion	Ch. 2	87	68	[illegible]
165	Stanwick	Bd. 5	*152	92	[illegible]
161	Staverton, Free	7	93	55	[illegible]
401	Stoke Albany	Ch. 3	74	45	[illegible]
157	Stoke Bruerne	N. 4	133	108	[illegible]
166	Stoke Doyle	4	63	30	[illegible]
165	Sudborough	Ch. 5	66	42	[illegible]
				4	[illegible]
158	Sulgrave	N.	103	—	—
401	Sutton Bassett, U.D.: Weston-by-Welland	Bd. 3	130	83	[illegible]
158	Syresham	N. 2	*130	122	[illegible]
163	Sywell	Ch. 6	75	33	[illegible]
				14	[illegible]
166	Tansor	Ch. 10	*43	34	[illegible]
161	Thornby	Ch. 4	46	36	[illegible]
413	Thornhaugh, U.D.: Thornhaugh	Bd. 3	144	80	[illegible]
166	Thorpe Mandeville	N. 7	36	30	[illegible]
165	Thrapston	N. 5	*234	170	[illegible]
157	Tiffield	N. 3	*51	31	[illegible]
165	Titchmarsh	N. 5	*153	115	[illegible]
				23	[illegible]
157	Towcester	N. 11	*375	287	[illegible]
165	Twywell	N. 5	*117	92	[illegible]
155	Upper Boddington: Boddington	Ch. 1	119	57	[illegible]
166	Wadenhoe	Ch. 11	63	43	[illegible]
162	Walgrave: Walgrave and Hannington	N. 6	172	106	[illegible]
158	Wappenham	N. 3	90	67	[illegible]
164	Warkton	Ch. 11	112	95	[illegible]
166	Warmington	Bd. 1	120	90	[illegible]
161	Watford	Bd. 12	99	66	[illegible]
161	Weedon Beck: Weedon Beck	N. 3	*219	175	[illegible]
	Weedon, Free	Ch. 3	114	69	[illegible]
157	Werdon Loys	N. 3	*163	49	[illegible]
	Weldon. See Great Weldon.				
400	Welford: Welford and Sulby, Endowed	6	*126	126	[illegible]

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Northampton—*cont.*			£ s. d.
WELLINGBOROUGH:			
All Saints' - - - N. 11	852	379	365 12 6
		50	24 2 0
All Saints', Finedon Road, Infants - - N. 11	88	17	10 12 6
Broad Green - - Bd. 6	549	454	448 11 0
		55	30 14 0
Freeman's, Endowed - 11	*634	370	331 16 3
Park Street - - - Bd. 6	766	528	516 17 6
		32	21 8 0
St. Barnabas, Infants - - - Ch. 11	225	92	69 0 0
§Third Grade - - 11	283	69	73 10 6
Victoria Estate - - Bd. 12	681	518	460 16 11
		29	20 10 0
Wellingborough - - R. 1	150	65	48 1 2
WELTON - - - Ch. 7	114	79	65 12 0
WERRINGTON - - N. 2	230	140	124 11 0
		30	17 6 0
WEST HADDON: Endowed, Free - - 11	165	148	110 10 6
WESTON FAVELL: Weston Favell and Abington - - - Ch. 7	157	89	69 5 0
WHILTON - - - - Ch. 7	89	66	42 16 6
WHITFIELD - - - N. 4	*44	33	×‡49 12 0
Whittering. See WITTERING.			
WHITTLEBURY - - Ch. 2	125	80	73 6 0
WICKEN - - - - Ch. 5	131	74	58 18 0
WILBARSTON - - N. 3	*106	69	72 12 8
		32	17 14 0
WILBY - - - - Ch. 6	63	50	‡43 14 0
WINWICK: Winwick (Rugby) - Ch. 7	45	15	×‡37 15 6
WITTERING: Whittering. - - N. 10	59	37	††49 14 6
WOLLASTON - - - Bd. 5	331	318	287 0 0
WOODFORD: Woodford (near Thrapstone) - - - Ch. 5	358	301	247 2 6
WOODFORD-CUM-MEMBRIS - - - - Ch. 2	153	71	69 10 0
		11	6 16 0
WOOD NEWTON - - Ch. 6	107	57	‡53 2 6
WOOTTON - - - N. 3	*150	131	105 3 6
YARDLEY GOBION - N. 7	*184	100	79 12 0
YARDLEY HASTINGS - N. 5	315	167	127 13 0
		20	10 6 0
YARWELL - - - Ch. 1	*92	65	42 12 6
YELVERTOFT, U.D.: Yelvertoft - - - Bd. 4	113	62	48 1 0

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School. and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	NORTHUMBERLAND.			£ s. d.
563	ACKLINGTON - - N. 2	123	59	†59 11 0
	Acomb. See WEST ACOMB.			
564	ADDERSTONE: Warenford - - - B. 3	*76	24	‡29 13 0
559	ALLENDALE:			
	Allenheads - - - Bd. 7	260	78	‡90 4 0
	Allenheads - - - N.	*		
	Carshield - - - Bd. 7	111	31	×‡56 17 0
	Catton - - - - Bd. 7	108	51	46 2 6
	Keenley - - - Bd. 7	54	25	†‡41 7 6
	Ninebanks - - - Bd. 7	*83	54	††72 6 0
	St. Peter - - - Bd. 7	*136	41	†‡53 15 0
	Sinderhope - - - Bd. 7	108	28	×‡48 16 0
	Town - - - - Bd. 7	190	119	114 4 6
	Town, Evening - -	—	9	2 14 0
567	ALNHAM - - - Ch. 4	*67	33	×‡51 2 6
563	ALNMOUTH - - - Bd. 3	78	76	68 1 0
563	ALNWICK:			
	Alnwick - - - N. 12	*758	577	542 15 0
	Alnwick, Ragged - 12	138	43	41 6 8
	St. John's - - - R. 12	133	98	71 8 0
	Victoria, Infants - B.	*		
567	ALWINTON: Windyhaugh - - 7	61	8	×‡31 11 0
563	AMBLE:			
	Amble - - - - Ch. 3	253	233	187 7 6
	Amble, Public - - 3	219	224	190 11 0
	Amble - - - - R. 3	107	35	26 5 0
	Gibson Street, Public - 3	174	61	26 13 9
565	ANCROFT:			
	Ancroft - - - N. 2	*117	37	††48 15 0
	Cheswick - - - N. 2	80	58	†‡70 15 0
	Scremerston - - N. 2	184	133	116 8 4
	Annitsford. See LONGBENTON.			
557	BACKWORTH - - - Bd. 11	505	480	402 0 0
	Bagraw. See HEXHAM, WEST QUARTER.			
564	BAMBURGH - - - Ch. 3	147	80	‡76 0 0
	Barrington. See BEDLINGTON.			
564	BEADNELL - - - N. 3	101	74	‡75 15 0
	Beal. See KYLOE.			
	Bebside. See COWPEN, U.D.			
562	BEDLINGTON:			
	Barrington Colliery - 11	306	207	168 15 0
	Bedlington - - - Ch. 10	*307	267	281 13 0
	Bedlington Colliery - 11	388	342	323 10 0
	Bedlington - - - R. 11	266	207	161 6 0
	Bedlington Village, Infants - - - 10	204	183	137 5 0
	Cambois Colliery, Undenominational - 6	558	387	340 14 6
			68	16 12 0

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	Northumberland—*cont.*			
562	Bedlington—*cont.*			
	Choppington - - Ch. 6	*204	193	168 17 6
	Choppington Colliery - 12	393	358	313 5 0
			50	24 4 0
	East Bedlington - - 11	91	79	68 15 0
	Nedderton - - Ch. 2	176	93	81 3 0
	West Sleekburn - - Ch. 7	389	335	292 7 0
564	BELFORD:			
	Belford - - - N. 2	*223	105	83 14 0
	Belford, Presbyterian 3	130	91	67 16 6
561	BELLINGHAM:			
	Bellingham - - - B. 7	120	73	56 4 0
	Bellingham - - - N. 7	*89	28	20 3 0
	Belle Close. See WEST DENTON.			
558	BELSAY - - - - 2	201	74	‡81 16 0
	Beltingham See RIDLEY.			
556	BENWELL:			
	Benwell, Girls - - B. 11	79	70	59 10 0
	Delaval - - - Bd. 1	638	314	392 8 0
	Scotswood - - - Ch. 4	285	280	235 9 0
	South Benwell - - Bd. 11	583	867	862 11 0
565	BERWICK-UPON-TWEED (BOROUGH):			
	Berwick-upon-Tweed, Boys - - - - N. 3	*239	124	128 0 0
	Berwick-upon-Tweed - B. 3	*376	348	328 14 0
	Berwick-upon-Tweed, Girls and Infants - N. 3	*458	191	167 2 6
	Berwick-upon-Tweed, Infants - - - B. 3	*157	76	58 0 0
	St. Cuthbert - - R. 3	217	116	93 11 6
	St. Mary's - - - N. 3	*329	323	289 0 6
	Spittal - - - B. 3	*197	170	148 15 0
	Spittal - - - - N. 3	*160	155	124 19 0
	Tweedmouth - - - N. 3	*311	263	230 2 6
	Tweedmouth, English Presbyterian - - 3	133	129	101 12 0
	Whitadder Bridge - N. 3	53	27	×35 3 6
	Bewick. See OLD BEWICK.			
562	BIGGES OR CARLISLE'S QUARTER:			
	Longhorsley - - P. 1	106	69	‡73 19 2
561	BIRTLEY - - - N. 7	96	62	×‡83 17 0
558	BLACK CALLERTON, U.D.:			
	Whorlton - - - Bd. 3	60	46	†‡57 1 0
559	BLANCHLAND, HIGH QUARTER:			
	Blanchland - - - Ch. 6	108	56	†‡68 9 6
560	BLENKINSOPP:			
	Blenkinsopp, Boys - Ch. 6	118	86	82 1 6
	Blenkinsopp, Girls - Ch. 6	128	98	72 13 0
	Blyth. See COWPEN, U.D.			
563	BOLTON - - - Ch. 4	90	40	†‡51 16 0
562	BOTHAL DEMESNE:			
	Bothal - - - - N. 2	*1,302	1,083	895 5 0
			86	32 18 0
	Bowsden. See LOWICK.			

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	Northumberland—*cont.*			
566	BRANTON, English Presbyterian - - 4	54	45	×[illegible]
566	BRANXTON - - - N. 2	81	57	[illegible]
559	BROOMHAUGH - - N. 4	*130	72	[illegible]
559	BROOMLEY:			
	Bywell - - - - Ch. 4	152	102	[illegible]
			9	[illegible]
557	BURRADON, Colliery - 11	626	350	[illegible]
	Byrness. See ROCHESTER WARD.			
	Bywell. See BROOMLEY.			
567	CALLALEY AND YETLINGTON, U.D.:			
	Callaley and Yetlington - - - - Bd. 4	66	57	×[illegible]
562	CAMBO - - - - E. 7	162	86	[illegible]
	Cambois. See BEDLINGTON.			
558	CAPHEATON - - - 7	74	56	[illegible]
566	CARHAM:			
	Mindrim - - - Ch. 2	87	39	[illegible]
	Wark - - - - N. 2	139	84	[illegible]
566	CHATTON:			
	Chatton - - - N. 4	197	56	[illegible]
	Chatton, Evening -	—	16	[illegible]
	Hazelrigg - - - P. 4	129	58	[illegible]
	Chesswick. See ANCROFT.			
	CHEVINGTON, U.D.:			
562	North Chevington - Bd. 3	451	320	[illegible]
565	South Chevington - Bd. 3	164	96	[illegible]
566	CHILLINGHAM - - N. 4	*95	49	×[illegible]
			11	[illegible]
559	CHOLLERTON:			
	Chollerton - - - P. 4	118	75	[illegible]
	Colwell - - - - R. 4	85	31	×[illegible]
	Choppington. See BEDLINGTON.			
	Colwell. See CHOLLERTON.			
559	CORBRIDGE - - - N. 4	*314	294	[illegible]
565	CORNHILL:			
	Cornhill - - - N. 3	*105	65	[illegible]
	Tillmouth - - - Bd. 2	88	58	[illegible]
561	CORSENSIDE - - - Bd. 7	155	87	[illegible]
557	COWPEN, U.D.:			
	Bebside Colliery - - 11	511	345	[illegible]
	Blyth, Boys - - Bd. 6	171	121	[illegible]
	§Blyth, Higher Grade -	203	—	—
	Blyth, Infants - - Bd. 6	115	83	[illegible]
	Blyth, Plessy Road - Bd. 6	664	376	[illegible]
	Blyth, St. Wilfrid's - R. 6	168	133	[illegible]
	Cowpen Colliery, Undenominational - 6	230	179	[illegible]
			39	[illegible]
	Cowpen, St. Cuthbert R. 6	106	100	[illegible]

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Northumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Cowpen, U.D.—*cont.*			
Horton - - - Ch. 6	*248	256	246 2 5
Newsham - - - Bd. 6	323	331	270 18 0
Quay - - - - Bd. 6	500	658	561 19 0
Coxlodge. See South Gosforth, U.D.			
Cramlington:			
Cramlington Colliery - B. 11	480	327	286 2 6
Cramlington - - N. 11	284	176	163 13 0
Shankhouse - - - B. 11	589	359	291 19 0
West Colliery - - B. 11	165	140	109 5 0
Crookbank. See Wark.			
Crookham. See Ford.			
Dalton - - - - Ch. 4	46	23	†26 13 0
Deanraw. See Haydon.			
Dinnington - - Ch. 2	123	74	‡70 14 0
Doddington - - N. 4	102	52	†56 0 0
Duddo - - - - - 2	60	56	40 11 0
Dunstan - - - Ch. 1	88	51	50 12 6
Earsdon - - - P. 2	228	235 41	200 3 6 16 2 0
East and West Kenton:			
Kenton - - - N. 3	*153	90	76 7 0
East and West Thirston with Shothaugh:			
Felton - - - - P. 4	205	77	†69 4 0
East Denton - - N. 4	140	90	80 17 0
East Ord. See Ord.			
Edlingham - - - N. 4	56	28	×‡46 4 0
Eglingham - - - N. 4	*124	56	†‡65 18 0
Ellingham - - - Ch. 2	126	65	67 15 6
Ellington - - - Ch. 2	110	53	‡56 7 6
Elsdon Ward:			
Elsdon - - - - Ch. 7	54	34	×‡51 6 0
Eltringham - - Bd. 6	144	119	91 8 6
Embleton, Vincent Edwards - - - Ch. 2	105	78	68 4 0
Falloden - - - - 2	87	33	×‡50 9 0
Falstone. See Plashetts.			
Featherstone - - N. 6	135	63	‡86 2 6
Felton. *See also* East and West Thirston:			
Felton - - - - R. 4	60	49	38 0 0
Fenwick. See Kyloe.			

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	Northumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
566	Ford:			
	Crookham - - - N.	*		
	Crookham, Presbyterian - - - 3	153	55	42 5 0
	Ford - - - - 3	228	78	67 19 0
563	Glanton, U.D.:			
	Glanton - - - Bd. 4	146	97	84 17 6
	Gosforth. See South Gosforth, U.D.			
561	Great Bavington, Presbyterian - - 7	43	21	×‡40 3 0
559	Great Whittington:			
	Great and Little Whittington - - N. 4	59	41	†‡59 17 0
560	Haltwhistle:			
	Fell Burn - - - Ch. 6	37	18	×‡28 16 0
	Haltwhistle - - Bd. 6	453	282	263 16 9
	Haltwhistle - - Ch. 6	435	179	149 12 6
567	Harbottle - - - N. 7	*55	34	†‡53 19 0
	Hardhaugh. See Warden.			
562	Hartburn - - - N. 7	*104	45	×‡66 14 0
557	Hartley:			
	New Hartley Colliery 11	476	338	277 15 0
	Old Hartley - - 7	211	163	112 18 6
563	Hauxley:			
	Radcliffe Colliery - N. 6	186	213	163 12 0
558	Hawkwell:			
	Stamfordham, Endowed - - - 12	192	69	58 11 6
	Stamfordham - - R. 12	*81	36	31 10 0
559	Haydon:			
	Deanraw - - - 4	116	45	†54 2 0
	Haydon Bridge, Shaftoe, Grammar - 4	465	234	213 7 6
	Haydon Grindon - Ch. 4	63	15	×‡37 6 0
	Hazelrigg. See Chatton.			
559	Healey - - - Ch. 4	*48	18	×‡39 15 0
558	Heddon-on-the-Wall - - - - N. 4	*172	154	117 12 0
559	Hedley-on-the-Hill:			
	Hedley - - - N. 4	48	35	†‡46 19 0
560	Henshaw - - - Ch. 6	*132	66	‡64 3 8
505	Hepple - - - Ch. 7	97	38	†‡48 6 0
	Herdley Bank. See Lambley.			
567	Hesleyhurst:			
	Lee (Rothbury) - - Ch. 7	68	18	×‡39 16 0
559	Hexham:			
	Hexham - - - Bd. 4	*1,029	632	553 7 5
	St. Mary's - - - R. 6	203	130	105 5 0

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	Northumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
559	HEXHAM, HIGH QUARTER: Lilswood - - - Ch. 6	42	11	×‡33 8 6
559	HEXHAM, LOW QUARTER: Ordley - - - - - 5	48	29	††42 9 0
559	HEXHAM, MIDDLE QUARTER: Whitley Chapel - N. 6	*76	30	×‡48 18 0
559	HEXHAM, WEST QUARTER: Bagraw - - - - 4	56	26	††31 1 0
558	HIGHAM DYKES - Ch. 4	47	22	×‡41 12 0
	Holt. See SMALESMOUTH.			
565	HOLY ISLAND - - N. 2	*120	69	‡60 6 0
567	HOLYSTONE - - - Ch. 7	46	16	×26 4 0
557	HOLYWELL: East Holywell Colliery N. 11 Holywell Colliery - B.	312 *	295	232 5 6
565	HORNCLIFFE - - - B. 3	107	54	‡55 1 0
559	HORSLEY - - - - 7	88	50	33 7 0
	Horton. See COWPEN, U.D.			
556	HORTON: Seaton Delaval Colliery, Forster Pit - 11	455	362	315 15 0
	Howden Pans. See WALLSEND.			
563	HOWICK - - - Ch. 1	*66	34	††52 18 0
566	HOWTELL: Kirk Newton Howtle, Mixed - - - - 4	108	40	††59 1 0
559	HUMSHAUGH - - Ch. 4	147	96	98 8 0
558	INGOE, U.D.: Ingoe - - - Bd. 4	65	20	×‡41 16 0
566	INGRAM LINHOPE, GREENSHAWHILL, AND HARTSIDE: Ingram - - - - N. 4	54	25	×‡44 12 0
	Kenton. See EAST AND WEST KENTON.			
	Kieldar. See WELLHAUGH.			
560	KIRKHAUGH - - - Ch. 6	61	6	×‡17 6 6
566	KIRK NEWTON - - Ch. 4	75	29	††48 0 0
	Kirk Newton. See HOWTLE.			
561	KIRKWHELPINGTON - 7	80	41	††63 3 0
560	KNARESDALE - - N. 6	111	48	‡54 8 0
565	KYLOE: Beal - - - - Ch. 2 Fenwick - - - - 2	92 110	80 61	‡80 18 0 47 5 0
560	LAMBLEY: Herdley Bank - - Ch. 6	161	111	95 14 6
	Lee. See HESLEYHURST.			
563	LESBURY - - - Ch. 6	217	110	80 17 0

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	Northumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Lilburn Tower. See WEST LILBURN.			
	Lilswood. See HEXHAM, HIGH QUARTER.			
557	LONGBENTON: Annitsford - - - R. 7	306	115	[illegible]
	Benton Square - - Bd. 6	336	246	
	Bigges Main - - N. 12	143	75	
	Dudley - - - Bd. 6	484	484	
	East Walker - - Bd. 6	1,034	730	
	Longbenton - - N. 4	*208	135	
	Seaton Burn - - Bd. 6	475	272	
556	Seaton Burn - - N.	*		
557	Walker - - - R. 6	691	529	
	Westmoor - - - Bd. 6	360	193	
	West Walker - - Bd. 6	914	725	
567	LONG FRAMLINGTON - Ch. 4	112	76	
562	LONGHIRST - - - N. 11	*216	153	
	Longhorsley. See BIGGES.			
563	LONG-HOUGHTON - P. 2	152	51	
566	LOWICK: Bowsden - - - N. 2	98	38	
	Lowick - - - B.	*		
	Lowick - - - N. 3	*153	65	
	Lowick, Public Subscription - - - 3	130	51	
558	MASON: Dinnington Collieries Bd. 2	255	190	
	Matfen. See WEST MATFEN.			
562	MELDON - - - P. 4	54	26	
560	MELKRIDGE: Cowburn, Mixed - - 6	48	44	
	Melkridge - - - N.	*		
559	MICKLEY - - - N. 4	301	246	
564	MIDDLETON - - - Ch. 2	72	29	
566	MILFIELD - - - 4	131	54	
	Mindrim. See CARHAM.			
562	MITFORD - - - N. 2	120	57	
562	MORPETH (BOROUGH): Morpeth Corporation - 3	*393	309	
	Morpeth, Presbyterian	244	—	
	St. James' - - - N. 12	*578	246	
	St. Robert - - - R. 6	143	103	
557	MURTON - - - Bd. 4	283	218 21	
	Nedderton. See BEDLINGTON.			
567	NETHERTON, U.D.: Netherton - - - Bd. 4	62	33	
562	NETHER WITTON, U.D.: Nether Witton - - Bd. 7	72	40	
559	NEWBROUGH - - N. 4	*265	130	

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Schools for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Northumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
NEWBURN HALL: Newburn Manor - - Ch. 4	616	377 50	331 0 6 25 18 0
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (BOROUGH): Arthur's Hill - - Bd. 5	1,056	1,068 117	1,069 6 0 62 18 0
Bath Lane - - - 6	1,436	932	994 3 6
Bentinck - - - Bd. 5	996	1,014	1,029 14 6
Blenheim Street - - Bd. 12	254	283	210 15 9
Byker - - - - Bd. 10	1,087	1,158	1,158 18 6
Byker - - - - Ch. 10	314	321	268 17 0
Byker, St. Anthony - N. 10	*301	246	215 5 0
Clarence Street - - W. 11	522	408	333 11 0
Clergy Jubilee - - N. 10	*704	399	320 14 0
Diana Street, Infants - Bd. 5	*186	188	159 16 0
Elswick, St. Paul's - N. 11	*578	424	415 3 6
Elswick Works - - 10	2,759	1,955 39	1,940 7 6 19 16 0
Grafton Street - - Bd. 12	294	309	324 6 6
Newcastle Ragged -	*		
Newcastle Union, Girls 10	266	159	119 3 6
North View - - 6	448	935	814 5 4
Orphan House - - W.	*		
Pandon House, Boys' Refuge, Evening -	—	18	9 14 0
Prudhoe Street, Mission - - - - 10	625	422	400 11 0
Royal Jubilee - - Bd. 10	1,007	1,041	967 12 0
St. Andrew - - - N. 10	683	499	430 11 6
St. Andrew - - - R. 10	824	454 54	369 14 6 24 2 0
St. Dominic - - R. 10	1,028	686	611 4 6
St. John's - - - N. 10	*671	544	476 0 0
St. Lawrence - - R. 10	559	406	332 9 6
St. Mary's, Boys - - R. 10	468	334	349 7 0
St. Mary's, Girls and Infants - - - R. 10	734	614	569 5 0
St. Michael - - - R. 10	802	507	440 11 0
St. Nicholas - - Ch. 10	543	474	421 18 6
St. Peter's - - - Bd. 10	1,076	1,060 40	998 18 0 19 10 0
St. Stephen - - - P. 11	227	185	161 17 6
St. Thomas - - - N. 10	*487	381	385 1 0
Scotswood Road - - Bd. 5	1,010	957	955 2 6
Shieldfield, Camden Street - - - 6	348	340	339 17 0
Shieldfield, Christ Church - - -N. 10	*1,141	823 34	798 17 6 18 10 0
Shieldfield, Henry Street, United Methodist Free Church 11	230	159	116 16 0
Spital Tongues, Infants - - - - Bd. 5	215	227	199 19 0
Tindal Street - - Bd. 12	293	228	207 16 2
Todds Nook - - - Bd. 12	1,287	1,195	1,209 6 0
Victoria Jubilee - - Bd. 12	1,054	935	917 19 0
Westmoreland Road - Bd. 5	1,036	1,146	1,124 10 6
NEWHAM - - - B. 3	58	38	†36 14 0
NEWTON-BY-THE-SEA - 4	45	53	†50 15 0
NEWTON HALL - - N. 4	124	70	‡74 15 0
NEWTON-ON-THE-MOOR Ch. 6	90	66	††105 10 8
NORHAM, Free, Mixed N. 2	*200	102	93 13 0
NORTH SEATON, Undenominational - - 3	441	369	294 3 6
North Shields. See TYNEMOUTH (BOROUGH).			

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Northumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
564	NORTH SUNDERLAND - Ch. 2	266	162	140 11 0
566	OLD BEWICK: Bewick - - - N. 4	100	30	×‡54 19 0
565	ORD: East Ord - - - B. 3	*118	59	41 12 6
	Ordley. See HEXHAM, LOW QUARTER.			
561	OTTERBURN WARD: Lady Murray's - - 7	80	50	×63 12 0
559	OVINGHAM - - - N. 7	103	57	44 8 0
559	OVINGTON - - - N. 6	*153	80	73 19 0
562	PEGSWOOD Colliery - 2	261	223	109 1 0
	Percy. See TYNEMOUTH (BOROUGH).			
561	PLASHET AND TYNEHEAD: Falstone - - - B. 7	62	46	×‡60 8 0
	Plashetts - - - 7	81	78	††89 5 0
558	PONTELAND. Endowed Ch. 4	173	132	114 6 0
	Preston. See TYNEMOUTH (BOROUGH).			
559	PRUDHOE: Prudhoe - - - N. 5	340	345	274 12 0
	St. Matthew - - R. 6	215	172	150 10 0
559	PRUDHOE CASTLE: Low Prudhoe - - N. 6	189	132	115 10 0
	Radcliffe. See HAUXLEY.			
563	RENNINGTON - - Ch. 2	142	87	††115 3 6
560	RIDLEY: Beltingham - - - Ch. 6	83	60	×63 0 0
561	ROCHESTER WARD: Byrness - - - Ch. 7	42	23	×31 13 0
	Lord Redesdale's - N. 7	83	33	×‡52 4 0
566	RODDAM - - - N. 4	58	55	×‡67 18 0
567	ROTHBURY: Rothbury, Girls - - Ch. 7	200	131	112 14 0
	Rothbury, Grammar - N. 7	118	71	56 16 0
567	ROTHLEY: West Rothley - - Ch. 7	57	34	×‡57 6 0
	Scotswood. See BENWELL.			
	Scremerston. See ANCROFT.			
	Seaton Burn. See LONGBENTON.			
557	SEATON DELAVAL. See also HORTON: Seaton Delaval Col. liery - - - B. 11	413	284	235 16 6

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	Northumberland—*cont.*				
557	Seaton Delaval—*cont.*				
	Seaton Delaval, English Presbyterian	1	142	142	98 10 6
557	SEGHILL	Bd. 11	489	369	301 12 0
				20	8 12 0
	Shankhouse. See CRAMLINGTON.				
563	SHILBOTTLE	Ch. 6	181	113	‡124 10 0
565	SHORESWOOD	N. 2	*90	25	×‡45 14 0
559	SHOTLEY, LOW QUARTER:				
	Shotley	Ch. 4	144	52	37 11 0
559	SIMONBURN	N. 4	*99	41	††52 16 6
559	SLALEY, Matthew Carr's, Endowed	9	77	64	52 15 0
561	SMALESMOUTH:				
	Holt	B. 7	57	24	×‡42 16 0
563	SOUTH CHARLTON	2	68	36	×‡51 18 0
558	SOUTH GOSFORTH, U.D.:				
	Coxlodge	Bd. 4	446	393	323 9 0
	Coxlodge	R. 4	180	58	53 13 0
	Gosforth	N. 3	*433	267	241 11 0
	South Gosforth	Bd. 4	200	138	111 11 0
	Spittal. See BERWICK-UPON-TWEED (BOROUGH).				
	Stamfordham. See HAWKWELL.				
558	STANNINGTON	Ch. 2	185	52	45 10 0
558	SUGLEY:				
	Holy Saviour	N. 11	257	269	238 13 5
	Sugleyfield	N.	*		
	Thorneyburn. See WEST TARSET.				
565	THORNTON, Mixed	Ch. 2	107	60	‡83 10 0
558	THROCKLEY, Undenominational	2	*402	353	301 9 6
567	THROPTON, U.D.:				
	Thropton	Bd. 7	112	70	59 11 0
562	TRITLINGTON	Ch. 2	*95	25	×‡44 7 0
	Tweedmouth. See BERWICK-UPON-TWEED (BOROUGH).				
557	TYNEMOUTH (BOROUGH):				
	Chirton	Bd. 5	329	220	211 6 0
	Christ Church	N. 5	*859	589	552 2 6
	Cullercoats	Bd. 5	*639	406	346 6 0
				25	14 16 0
	Eastern	Bd. 5	955	899	815 16 0
				110	56 18 0
	North Shields, Kettlewell's, Endowed	B. 5	327	301	258 15 0
	North Shields	N.	*		
	North Shields	R. 5	802	535	445 16 0
	North Shields, Scotch Presbyterian	5	*485	236	209 1 0

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	Northumberland—*cont.*				
557	Tynemouth (Borough)—*cont.*				
	North Shields Union	B. 5	*452	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Percy	Ch. 1	*340	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Percy Main	Bd. 5	338	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Preston	N. 5	*72	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Priory	N. 6	*446	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Royal Jubilee	Bd. 5	1,095	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Peter's	N. 5	*288	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Trinity	5	318	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Western	Bd. 5	1,356	[illegible]	[illegible]
562	ULGHAM:				
	Stobswood Colliery	2	115	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ulgham	2	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
558	WALLBOTTLE Colliery	7	219	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Walker. See LONGBENTON.				
559	WALL, Mixed	Ch. 4	107	[illegible]	[illegible]
557	WALLSEND:				
	Bewicke	Bd. 1	662	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Buddle	Bd. 1	1,234	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Carville	Bd 1	610	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Carville, Evening		—	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Howden Pans	B.	*		
	Wallsend	N. 11	358	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wallsend	R. 6	461	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wallsend, United Methodist Free Church	11	173	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Willington Quay, Methodist Free Church	11	228	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Willington Quay, St. Aidan's	R. 6	386	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Willington Quay, Stephenson's Memorial	Bd. 1	*254	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Willington Quay, Stephenson's Memorial, Evening		—	[illegible]	[illegible]
559	WARDEN:				
	Hardhaugh	P. 4	106	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Warenford. See ADDERSTONE.				
561	WARK. *See also* CARHAM:				
	Crookbank	Ch. 7	44	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wark	P. 7	169	[illegible]	[illegible]
563	WARKWORTH	N. 3	243	[illegible]	[illegible]
561	WELLHAUGH:				
	Kieldar	B. 7	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
559	WEST ACOMB:				
	Acomb	N. 7	*185	[illegible]	[illegible]
558	WEST DENTON:				
	Bell's Close, Scotswood-on-Tyne, St. George's	R. 2	151	[illegible]	[illegible]
566	WEST LILBURN:				
	Lilburn Tower	Ch. 4	102	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Northumberland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
WEST MATFEN: Matfen - - Ch. 4	109	50	†‡61 3 4
West Rothley. See ROTHLEY.			
West Sleekburn. See BEDLINGTON.			
WEST TARSET: Thorneyburn - - Ch. 7	*75	44	×‡62 5 0
WHALTON - - - P. 4	107	63	‡58 15 0
WHITFIELD, Boys and Girls - - - Ch. 4	89	28	†‡41 16 0
WHITLEY - - - Ch. 5	239	173	161 7 0
WHITTINGHAM - - N. 4	133	67	58 18 0
Whittington. See GREAT WHITTINGTON.			
WHITTONSTALL - - N. 4	*97	39	†‡49 3 6
WIDDRINGTON: Widdrington - - Ch. 4	124	29	25 19 6
Widdrington Colliery 3	251	178	154 18 6
		20	11 4 0
Villington Quay. See WALLSEND.			
Vindyhaugh. See ALWINTON.			
VINGATES - - - N. 7	*48	32	×‡52 6 0
WOODHORN DEMESNE: Woodhorn and Newbiggin, National and Infants - - - 2	*327	194	165 2 0
		14	5 16 0
WOOLER: Wooler - - - - N. 4	*379	253	222 17 6
Wooler, Presbyterian -	162	—	—
Wooler, Technical Education, Evening	—	36	14 0 0
WYLAM, Village Colliery - - - - B. 6	*219	206	184 1 0
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.			
ANNESLEY - - - Ch. 11	433	341	253 3 0
ARNOLD: Arnold, British - - Bd. 11	*577	467	399 19 6
		76	40 16 0
Arnold, National - Bd. 11	*299	256	220 15 0
		44	26 8 0
Daybrook - - - Bd. 11	431	358	333 16 0
High Street - - - Bd. 11	258	209	199 6 6
		87	41 6 0
AVERHAM - - - N. 5	138	86	‡36 19 0
AWSWORTH - - - Bd. 10	252	269	225 5 0
		29	14 8 0

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	Nottingham—*cont.*			£ s. d.
427	BABWORTH: Babworth - - - Ch. 5	77	49	39 5 6
	Ranby - - - - Ch. 5	87	52	41 9 0
433	BALDERTON: Balderton - - - N.	*		
	Gibson's Charity - - Bd. 4	296	237	207 10 0
433	BARNBY-IN-THE-WILLOWS - - - - N. 5	*75	23	†‡41 9 0
430	BARTON-IN-FABIS - N. 7	105	61	†59 5 6
	Basford. See NOTTINGHAM (BOROUGH).			
426	BECKINGHAM - - N. 5	*96	83	67 17 0
430	BEESTON: Beeston - - - Bd. 10	838	766	686 0 0
	Beeston Mill, Half Time - - - - 10	196	99	101 0 0
	Beeston - - - W. 10	403	351	323 17 6
433	BESTHORPE, U.D.: Besthorpe - - - Bd. 2	111	40	‡41 18 0
	Besthorpe - - - N.	*		
430	BESTWOOD PARK - - Bd. 9	167	140	122 18 0
430	BILBOROUGH: Bilborough and Strelley - - - - Ch. 10	122	77	61 5 6
			12	5 12 0
434	BINGHAM: Bingham - - - Bd. 7	169	103	93 16 0
	Bingham - - - - N. 7	181	134	117 5 0
			41	12 2 0
432	BLEASBY - - - Ch. 5	60	28	†‡42 9 0
429	BLIDWORTH: Blidworth - - - N. 6	*238	139	125 15 6
	Blidworth - - - W. 6	150	76	61 12 0
428	BLYTH - - - - N. 1	211	100	80 14 0
426	BOLE - - - - N. 2	68	16	†‡32 5 0
432	BOUGHTON - - - Ch. 3	86	53	†‡46 12 6
435	BRAMCOTE - - - N. 12	*202	138	107 11 0
			12	5 2 0
	Brinsley. See GREASLEY.			
433	BROADHOLME - - N. 2	37	26	×35 3 0
	Bulwell. See NOTTINGHAM (BOROUGH).			
430	BUNNY - - - - 7	99	78	72 2 0
			9	3 2 0
430	BURTON JOYCE - - N. 12	*182	134	121 14 0
430	CALVERTON: Calverton - - - N. 11	134	111	82 16 0
	Labrays, Endowed - 11	100	56	56 18 0
428	CARBURTON, Mixed - Ch. 3	30	20	×32 9 0
434	CAR COLSTON - - Bd. 7	81	15	†‡31 7 0
430	CARLTON, E.M.: Carlton - - - Bd. 12	618	577	544 7 10
			28	18 18 0

	Carlton - - -	N.	12	*401	345	301	17	6	427	East Retford (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Netherfield - - -	Ch.	12	341	340	298	2	0		St. Saviour's - -	N.	2	*285
	St. Augustin - -	R.	12	90		58	8	0		West Retford - -	N.	8	*137
428	CARLTON-IN-LINDRICK	Ch.	1	287	187	162	5	0	428	EAST STOKE, R.M. -	P.		50
432	CARLTON-ON-TRENT -		5	55	35	57	11	6	430	EASTWOOD:			
	Carrington. See NOTTINGHAM (BOROUGH).									Eastwood - - -	B.	10	496
										Eastwood - - -	N.	10	*679
434	CAUNTON - - -	N.	3	*101	52	38	18	0	427	EATON - - - -	Ch.	5	47
435	CHILWELL - - -	N.	12	*196	89	73	11	6	432	EDWINSTOWE - -	N.	5	203
427	CLAREBOROUGH, R.M.:								432	ELSTON:			
	Clareborough - -	Bd.	2	133	66	52	13	0		All Saints - - -	N.	12	*706
427	CLAYWORTH - - -	P.	2	157	86	72	10	0	433	EPPERSTONE - -	N.	12	*139
430	CLIFTON-WITH-GLAPTON	N.	7	111	66	174	2	0	427	EVERTON - - -	Ch.	2	131
	Clifton. See SOUTH CLIFTON.								433	FARNDON - - -	N.	12	*163
433	CODDINGTON:								435	FARNSFIELD:			
	Coddington - - -	N.	5	*81	91	72	0	6		Farnsfield, Endowed -	Ch.	12	241
	Coddington - - -	W.	5	128	31	25	15	0		Farnsfield - - -	W.	11	157
	Collingham. See NORTH AND SOUTH COLLINGHAM, U.D.								431	FINNINGLEY - - -	N.	5	135
									432	FISKERTON-CUM-MORTON:			
434	COLSTON BASSETT:									Morton - - -	Ch.	5	74
	Colston Bassett and Owthorpe - -	Ch.	7	99	54	†80	18	0	434	FLINTHAM:			
430	COLWICK - - -	N.	6	72	94	78	5	0		Flintham and Screveton, Undenominational - - -		12	*126
430	COSSALL - - -	Ch.	10	262	98	74	8	4	427	GAMSTON - - -	Ch.	5	66
407	COSTOCK - - -	N.	8	*103	42	†45	8	0	430	GEDLING - - -	N.	12	159
434	COTGRAVE - - -	Ch.	7	226	88	69	12	6	431	GOTHAM - - -	Bd.	7	252
433	COTHAM - - -	Ch.	4	51	29	×†35	7	9	434	GRANBY - - -	Ch.	7	97
434	CROPWELL BISHOP -	Bd.	7	112	114	92	2	0	430	GREASLEY:			
434	CROPWELL BUTLER -	P.	7	107	74	65	18	6		Beauvale - - -	Bd.	10	632
429	CUCKNEY:									Brinsley - - -	Ch.	10	*249
	Cuckney - - -	Ch.	6	174	106	111	5	0		Kimberley - - -	B.	10	*279
	Cuckney, Infants -	Ch.	6	92	52	39	0	0		Kimberley, Girls and Infants - - -	Bd.	10	421
427	DUNHAM - - -	N.	2	*187	107	96	12	6		Kimberley - - -	P.	10	*325
432	EAKRING - - -	Bd.	3	96	65	†65	13	6		New Brinsley - -	Ch.	10	75
434	EAST BRIDGFORD -	N.	7	*203	121	105	17	6		Newthorpe, Infants -	N.		*
427	EAST DRAYTON - -	Ch.	2	56	38	×†57	6	0	427	GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL - - -	N.	2	*191
407	EAST LEAKE - -	Bd.	3	209	133	93	1	6		GROVE. See HEADON-WITH-UPTON.			
427	EAST MARKHAM, U.D.:								432	GUNTHORPE - - -	N.	12	*64
	East Markham - -	Bd.	3	187	194	99	1	0	433	HALAM - - - -	Ch.	12	67
427	EAST RETFORD, (BOROUGH):								433	HARBY:			
	East Retford - -	N.	10	*628	467	406	2	0		Harby - - - -	N.	3	55
	East Retford - -	W.	10	*403	397	347	7	6		Harby - - - -	W.	3	122
	Ordsall - - -	Bd.	5	630	512	479	10	6					
	[illegible]age -	Ch.	5	90	52	32	10	0	429	HARWORTH - -	Ch.	1	149

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Nottingham—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Laughton. See WEST DRAYTON.			
HAWKSWORTH: Hawksworth and Thoroton - - - N. 7	62	35	†‡52 12 4
HAWTON - - - Ch. 12	33	25	†‡38 18 6
HAYTON - - - Ch. 2	57	31	23 4 6
HEADON-WITH-UPTON: Grove and Headon - Ch. 5	61	37	‡41 2 6
HICKLING - - - Bd. 7	119	74	58 1 6
HOVERINGHAM - - 5	131	59	‡55 3 0
HUCKNALL TORKARD: Beardall Street - - Bd. 11	839	722	700 2 0
		47	23 2 0
Butler's Hill - - Bd. 11	520	571	546 0 6
Hucknall Torkard - N. 11	*711	634	554 15 0
Hucknall Torkard - R. 11	100	68	54 2 0
Spring Street - - Bd. 11	554	483	468 0 6
HUCKNALL-UNDER-HUTHWAITE - - N. 11	*788	604	528 10 0
Hyson Green. See NOTTINGHAM (BOROUGH).			
KEYWORTH - - - Bd. 7	218	187	167 0 5
Kimberley. See GREASLEY.			
KINGSTON: Lady Belper's - - 2	61	44	†44 2 0
KINOULTON - - - Ch. 7	75	40	‡44 1 0
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD: East - - - - Bd. 11	685	510	396 0 0
		20	7 14 0
Kirkby-in-Ashfield - Bd. 11	264	157	118 8 6
Portland Road - - Bd. 11	80	35	26 5 0
Woodhouse - - - Bd. 11	327	339	296 12 6
		21	8 4 0
KIRKLINGTON - - Ch. 12	42	32	×‡48 17 0
KNEESALL - - - Ch. 3	85	59	†‡73 2 0
KNEETON: Village - - - - Ch. 7	29	36	×‡56 10 0
LAMBLEY - - - N. 12	*124	107	95 5 0
LANGAR - - - - Ch. 7	72	43	‡41 16 0
LAXTON - - - - P. 3	140	116	121 9 0
Leenton. See NOTTINGHAM (BOROUGH).			
LOWDHAM - - - N. 12	*216	155	117 5 6
LYNBY: Lynby-cum-Papplewick N. 11	*146	79	59 18 0
MANSFIELD (BOROUGH): Baptist, Clarkson's Charity - - - 10	372	215	187 7 6
Mansfield - - - B. 10	145	145	126 17 6
Mansfield, Infants - B. 10	197	127	110 19 0

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	Nottingham—*cont.*			£ s. d.
429	Mansfield (Borough)—*cont.* Mansfield - - - W. 10	430	360	307 8 0
	Pleasley Hill - - N. 6	251	217	186 5 0
			17	5 0 0
	St. John's - - - N. 10	*524	522	459 7 6
	St. Lawrence Branch Ch. 10	200	79	61 5 0
	St. Mark's Branch - N. 10	100	50	41 5 0
	St. Peter - - - N. 10	*592	529	462 17 6
			38	11 8 0
	St. Philip's - - - R. 10	261	214	206 7 0
429	MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE - - - - N. 6	*440	435	390 8 7
			27	7 16 0
	Markham Clinton. See WEST MARKHAM.			
427	MARNHAM - - - Ch. 2	64	17	†‡34 13 6
427	MATTERSEY - - - N. 2	*108	41	‡42 17 6
511	MISSON - - - - P. 5	129	57	‡51 11 0
426	MISTERTON - - - Bd. 7	280	205	173 18 6
	Morton. See FISKERTON-CUM-MORTON.			
433	NEWARK (BOROUGH): Christ Church - - N. 7	*910	604	528 10 0
	Lover's Lane - - Bd. 7	375	334	322 8 0
	Newark - - - N. 7	*677	348	306 7 10
	Newark - - - W. 7	*622	543	547 14 0
	St. Augustine's - - Ch. 7	184	123	95 5 0
	St. Leonard, Infants - N. 7	159	159	132 3 6
	St. Mary - - - Ch. 7	141	136	115 12 0
	Trinity - - - R. 7	119	79	56 3 0
430	NEWSTEAD - - - N. 11	298	213	190 15 0
	Newthorpe. See GREASLEY.			
407	NORMANTON-ON-SOAR - Bd. 4	66	50	‡52 12 0
427	NORMANTON-ON-TRENT Ch. 2	*71	50	42 10 0
433	NORTH AND SOUTH COLLINGHAM, U.D.: Collingham - - - W.	*		
	North and South Collingham - - - Bd. 3	*182	131	123 18 6
	North Collingham, Baptist Charity - 3	81	27	22 5 6
	North Collingham, Infants - - - N. 3	117	41	20 14 6
433	NORTH CLIFTON - - P. 2	70	52	×‡64 0 0
427	NORTH LEVERTON-WITH-HABBLESTHORPE: North Leverton - - N. 2	90	53	‡52 5 6
432	NORTH MUSKHAM, U.D.: North Muskham - Bd. 2	173	116	102 16 6
427	NORTH WHEATLEY - Ch. 2	*101	68	50 1 0
432	NORWELL - - - Ch. 3	*138	99	88 8 0
430 & 431	NOTTINGHAM (BOROUGH): Alfreton Road - - - Fd. 2	1,248	1,252	1,265 3 0
			372	198 10 0
	All Saints' - - - W. 5	*1,296	704	875 19 0
	Ark Street - - - W. 5	768	572	525 1 6

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Amount. £	s.	d.
	Nottingham—*cont.*							
430 & 431	Nottingham (Borough)—*cont.*							
	Basford, Cinder Hill	Ch.	6	234	206	196	4	0
	Basford	N.	6	*380	297	263	10	6
	Bath Street	Bd.	2	1,013	928	943	16	0
					250	140	18	0
	Berridge Road	Bd.	3	903	917	937	2	0
	Blue Bell Hill	Bd.	3	1,133	1,166	1,170	1	6
	Bosworth Road	Bd.	1	972	796	808	4	0
	Bulwell, Coventry Road	Bd.	3	1053	1,191	1,214	1	6
					172	91	14	0
	Bulwell, Infants	N.	6	292	216	170	12	0
	Bulwell, Senior	N.	6	440	393	375	10	11
	Bulwell, Quarry Road	Bd.	3	625	636	633	16	6
	Canal Street	B.		*				
	Carlton Road	Bd.	3	960	808	804	2	6
	Carrington	Bd.	2	843	753	797	2	6
					115	75	16	0
	Carrington	N.	5	*366	227	211	2	11
	Clarendon Street	Bd.	1	495	422	433	10	6
	Colwick Street	Bd.	2	324	249	230	15	6
	Derby Road	B.		*				
	Dunkirk	Bd.	3	240	151	129	8	6
	High Pavement, Higher Grade	Bd.	12	634	267	177	7	3
	Huntingdon Street	Bd.	2	1,150	1,232	1,327	17	0
					390	187	2	0
	Hyson Green	R.	12	224	107	78	1	0
	Hyson Green, St. Paul's	N.	6	*608	549	483	0	0
	Ilkeston Road	Bd.	3	985	845	856	14	6
	Leenside	Bd.	1	240	177	149	10	0
	Lenton	Bd.	3	*753	708	724	17	6
					171	104	2	0
	Lenton, Infants	N.	5	186	138	104	10	0
	Lenton	N.	5	*480	336	344	10	0
	London Road	Bd.	3	952	937	969	7	6
					187	112	12	0
	Meadows, Queen's Walk	Bd.	1	1282	1,245	1,319	8	0
					264	124	0	0
	New Basford	Bd.	2	674	566	598	4	6
	New Basford	N.	6	*292	279	234	6	0
	New Radford, Boys' and Girls'	N.	5	*366	301	337	19	0
	New Radford, Junior and Infants	N.	5	*461	361	315	17	6
	Old Basford	Bd.	2	636	644	652	11	0
					183	93	16	0
	Old Basford, Southwark	Bd.	2	483	511	500	13	0
	People's College	Bd.	1	846	560	703	15	6
	Radford, Boulevard	Bd.	2	960	960	967	16	0
	Radford, Foster Street	Bd.	2	998	958	992	6	0
	Radford, St. Peter's	N.	5	*305	283	248	10	0
	Ragged			239	—		—	
	St. Andrew's, Boys	N.	6	*363	204	191	8	0
	St. Andrew's, Girls and Infants	N.	6	*343	325	285	5	0
	St. Anne's, Boys	N.	4	*406	216	216	10	0
	St. Anne's, Girls	N.	4	*262	220	254	16	6
	St. Anne's Infants	N.	4	349	231	200	7	0
	St. Anne's, Well Road	Bd.	1	1,253	1,188	1,194	16	6
					232	143	4	0
	St. Edward's	R.	6	220	161	83	15	4
					31	16	18	0
	St. James', Rutland Street, Infants	N.	4	212	108	91	16	0
	St. John's	N.		*				
	St. John's	R.	5	300	214	268	2	5
	St. John the Baptist	Ch.	6	277	145	141	1	0
	St. Joseph's	R.	12	178	—		—	
	St. Jude's	N.	4	271	181	159	1	5
	St. Luke's	P.	4	519	404	344	9	4
	St. Mark's	N.	5	*555	510	449	15	0
	St. Mary's	N.	4	*976	502	443	12	6

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	Nottingham—*cont.*					
430 & 431	Nottingham (Borough)—*cont.*					
	St. Mary's	R.	5	276		
	St. Matthew	N.		*		
	St. Nicholas'	N.	4	*718		
	St. Patrick's	R.		641		
	St. Paul's	N.		*		
	St. Peter's, Broad Marsh	N.	4	670		
	St. Philip's	N.	4	*322		
	St. Saviour's, Branch, Infants	N.	4	213		
	St. Saviour's	N.	4	*524		
	St. Stephen	N.	4	315		
	Scotholme	Bd.	2	929		
	Sherwood, Girls and Infants	Bd.	2	174		
	Sneinton	Bd.	1	635		
	Sneinton, Boys	N.	6	*377		
	Sneinton, Girls and Infants	N.	6	603		
	Sneinton, St. Matthias	N.	6	*723		
	Stanley Road	Bd.	2	312		
	Sycamore Road	Bd.	1	337		
	Trinity	N.	4	*1,043		
	Wollaton Road	Bd.	2	309		
	Woodborough Road, St. Augustine	R.	12	203		
430	NUTHALL	Ch.	10	99		
	Old Cotes. See STYRRUP.					
432	OLLERTON	N.	3	*289		
	Ordsall Village. See EAST RETFORD (BOROUGH).					
434	ORSTON	Ch.	7	81		
432	OSSINGTON	N.	3	113		
432	OXTON	Ch.	12	*133		
432	PERLETHORPE	P.	3	97		
	Pleasley Hill. See MANSFIELD (BOROUGH).					
434	PLUMTREE	N.	7	81		
434	RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT	Ch.	7	225		
	Radford. See NOTTINGHAM (BOROUGH).					
427	RAMPTON	Ch.	2	109		
	Ranby. See BABWORTH.					
427	RANSKILL, U.D.: Ranskill	Bd.	1	164		
435	RATCLIFFE-ON-SOAR	Bd.	2	40		
407	REMPSTONE	N.	3	58		
	Retford. See EAST RETFORD (BOROUGH).					
432	ROLLESTON	Ch.	5	54		

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Nottingham—*cont.*			£ s. d.
RUDDINGTON:			
Ruddington, Endowed 7	252	101	94 8 6
		37	18 10 0
Ruddington, Girls and Infants - - - N. 7	489	302	264 5 0
SCARRINGTON:			
Scarrington-with-Aslockton - - - N. 7	99	40	34 18 0
SELSTON:			
Bagthorpe - - - N. 10	*139	109	94 13 0
Selston - - - - N. 10	*437	346	302 15 0
		39	15 16 0
Underwood - - - N. 10	319	246	213 3 0
Westwood, Infants - N. 10	150	120	104 0 0
SHELFORD - - - N. 7	100	37	‡47 17 0
SHELTON - - - Ch. 6	30	14	×‡36 5 0
Shireoaks. See WORKSOP.			
SIBTHORPE - - - P. 7	45	20	×‡43 7 0
SKEGBY:			
Skegby - - - - N. 6	*158	135	106 15 9
Stanton Iron Works Company's - - 6	545	534	446 9 0
Sneinton. See NOTTINGHAM (BOROUGH).			
SOUTH CLIFTON:			
Clifton - - - - N.	*		
SOUTH LEVERTON:			
Sampson's - - - 2	88	63	55 2 6
SOUTH MUSKHAM - Bd. 5	64	28	†31 15 0
SOUTHWELL:			
Holy Trinity, Infants N. 12	*165	49	41 13 0
Southwell - - - N. 12	427	180	167 8 6
Southwell - - - W. 12	201	108	90 16 0
STAPLEFORD:			
St. John's - - - N. 12	295	264	190 2 0
Stapleford - - - Bd. 12	541	485	424 7 6
		91	46 0 0
STAUNTON - - - N. 4	35	20	×‡40 10 0
STOKE BARDOLPH - N. 12	81	31	23 3 6
STURTON - - - N. 2	*163	87	68 16 2
		16	4 18 0
STYRRUP:			
Old Cotes - - - N. 1	*62	53	††‡73 0 0
SUTTON:			
Sutton-cum-Lound - Ch. 5	138	96	72 12 0
SUTTON-BONNINGTON, Endowed - - - N. 4	*328	152	135 16 0
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD:			
Church Street - - Bd. 11	272	207	171 15 6
Hardwick Street - Bd. 11	757	666	582 15 0
High Pavement - - Bd.	*		
Mansfield Road - - Bd. 11	802	627	547 17 4
		44	15 10 0
Sutton-in-Ashfield - N. 11	*413	357	312 7 6

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	Nottingham—*cont.*			£ s. d.
432	SUTTON-UPON-TRENT - Bd. 2	*166	143	125 2 6
429	TEVERSAL - - - P. 6	86	41	‡43 16 0
433	THORNEY - - - Ch. 2	54	30	×38 19 0
430	THRUMPTON - - - Ch. 7	67	32	×‡57 16 0
432	THURGARTON - - N. 5	75	35	†‡50 10 0
430	TROWELL - - - Ch. 10	123	110	96 13 0
427	TUXFORD - - - Bd. 3	200	108	97 16 6
432	UPTON - - - - N. 5	*89	52	‡60 14 0
432	WALESBY - - - Ch. 3	116	44	†43 5 0
426	WALKERINGHAM - - Ch. 7	131	109	90 13 6
429	WARSOP - - - - Ch 6	369	215	138 2 6
428	WELBECK - - - Ch. 5	96	76	62 1 0
430	WEST BRIDGEFORD - Ch. 7	*131	127	93 1 6
427	WEST DRAYTON: Haughton, Endowed - 3	80	33	†‡49 15 6
427	WEST MARKHAM: §Markham Clinton - N. 3	89	41	×50 17 6
432	WESTON - - - N. 3	*75	52	‡55 7 0
426	WEST STOCKWITH - Bd. 7	160	137	118 8 6
	Westwood. See SELSTON.			
434	WHATTON - - - Ch. 7	75	63	†52 3 6
434	WIDMERPOOL - - Ch. 7	54	41	×‡57 13 6
430	WILFORD, Endowed - N. 7	235	87	84 16 0
407	WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS - - - Bd. 3	*89	68	56 4 0
432	WINKBOURN - - - 12	45	26	×‡44 11 0
433	WINTHORPE - - - Bd. 3	80	60	††‡78 16 0
430	WOLLATON - - - Ch. 10	135	74	70 16 6
430	WOODBOROUGH: Wood's Foundation - 12	189	105	82 4 6
428	WORKSOP:			
	Abbey - - - - N. 7	*869	833	728 17 6
	St. John's District - N. 7	*833	780	680 5 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 7	214	173	142 18 6
	Shireoaks - - - Ch. 1	250	178	167 1 0
	Worksop - - - W. 7	142	158	146 6 0
407	WYSALL - - - - Ch. 3	68	23	×‡45 2 6

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	OXFORDSHIRE.			£ s. d.
	Adderbury. See EAST ADDERBURY.			
148	ALBURY: Albury and Tiddington 3	52	29	×†46 15 6
155	ALKERTON - - - N. 12	71	17	×†39 1 0
153	ALVESCOTT - - - N. 4	91	60	†83 18 0
151	AMBROSDEN, U.D.: Ambrosden - - Bd. 5	88	44	37 12 0
	Arncott - - Bd. 5	74	18	13 1 0
	Blackthorne - - Bd. 5	67	24	21 9 0
151	ARDLEY - - - - N. 5	76	21	×†43 6 0
154	ASCOT: Ascot-under-Wychwood N. 3	*124	96	74 17 6
	Assendon. See PIRTON.			
153	ASTHALL - - - N. 7	70	32	†36 12 0
153	ASTON AND COATE: Bampton Aston - - N. 7	*165	133	121 6 0
148	ASTON ROWANT: Aston Rowant - - N. 6	*125	63	47 1 6
	Kingston Blount - N. 6	56	33	28 1 0
115	BALDON MARSH: March Baldon - - Ch. 4	69	55	†46 1 6
115	BALDON TOOT - - P. 4	89	55	†173 13 0
	Balscott. See WROXTON.			
	Bampton Aston. See ASTON AND COATE.			
148	BAMPTON - - - N. 7	281	157	127 14 0
	Bampton Lew. See LEW.			
155	BANBURY (BOROUGH): Banbury - - - B. 2	*821	398	395 5 10
	Banbury - - - N. 2	662	377	343 9 0
			24	15 6 0
	Cherwell - - - B. 2	472	425	414 5 8
	Grimsbury - - - W. 2	448	204	173 13 0
	St. John's - - - B. 2	238	227	196 12 6
			21	12 14 0
	South Banbury, Christ Church - - - N. 2	*378	335	299 6 1
			103	84 4 0
155	BARFORD, ST. MICHAEL - - - - N. 4	*75	71	55 5 0
149	BECKLEY - - - N. 4	96	94	73 14 0
117	BENSON: Benson - - - - B. 7	206	154	123 13 0
	Benson - - - - N. 7	*159	74	64 18 0
151	BICESTER, MARKET END: Bicester - - N. 5	*537	344	328 14 0
	St. Mary's - - - B. 5	109	86	65 14 0

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	Oxfordshire—*cont.*			£
147	BIX - - - - Bd. 5	94	54	38
153	BLACKBOURTON: Blackbourton - - N. 7	98	38	*21
	Burton Abbots - - N.	*		
152	BLADON - - - - N. 3	130	121	81
151	BELTCHINGTON - - P. 3	163	129	9
155	BLOXHAM - - - N. 1	*239	73	5
			82	5
155	BODICOTT - - - Ch. 1	134	58	3
			1	
147	BRIGHTWELL, U.D. - Bd. 5	90	54	3
153	BRIZE NORTON - - Bd. 7	123	111	9
153	BROADWELL - - - Ch. 7	80	19	2
153	BROUGHTON: Broughton-cum-Filkins N. 7	*107	51	5
151	BUCKNELL - - - Ch. 5	52	45	*28
115	BURCOTT - - - Ch. 3	63	32	2
153	BURFORD, U.D.: Burford - - - Bd. 7	300	201	18
	Burton Abbot's. See BLACK BOURTON.			
	Cadmore End. See LEWKNOR UPHILL.			
152	CASSINGTON - - - Ch. 11	84	62	2
153	CAVERSHAM: Caversham - - - B. 7	254	207	1
	Caversham - - - P. 7	*469	300	6
	Emmer Green - - Ch. 7	114	92	1
	Kidmore End, St. John the Baptist - Ch. 6	*143	82	1
154	CHADLINGTON - - Ch. 3	236	127	2
			82	1
148	CHALGROVE, U.D. - Bd. 6	111	72	6
154	CHARLBURY - - - Bd. 7	*260	202	1
151	CHARLTON-UPON-OTMOOR: Charlton - - - P. 5	121	80	6
154	CHASTLETON - - - N. 4	49	26	1
147	CHECKENDON: Checkendon - - Ch. 6	58	33	2
	Wyfold - - - Ch. 5	67	51	3
	Cherwell. See BANBURY (BOROUGH).			
151	CHESTERTON: Village - - - - Ch. 6	73	47	3
142	CHINNOR: Chinnor - - - B. 3	*115	101	6
	Chinnor - - - N. 3	*169	108	1
154	CHIPPING NORTON (BOROUGH): Chipping Norton - B. 4	*406	205	13
	Chipping Norton - N. 4	*220	105	10
	Trinity - - - - B. 4	134	90	6

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Oxfordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
CHURCHILL:			
Churchill and Sarsden N. 7	340	113	93 10 0
		7	1 14 0
CLANFIELD - - - N. 7	*110	59	42 5 0
CLAYDON, U.D. - - Bd. 1	75	49	†52 17 6
Clifton. See DEDDINGTON.			
CLIFTON-HAMPDEN - Ch. 12	124	56	†52 12 6
COGGES:			
The Blake - - - 11	240	97	83 6 0
Combe. See LONG COMBE.			
CORNWELL - - - Ch. 4	32	17	×‡38 14 6
COTTESFORD - - - N. 5	50	38	†‡50 9 0
COWLEY, E.M. *See also* OXFORD (BOROUGH):			
Cowley - - - - N. 11	334	266	236 3 0
COPREDY - - - N. 2	*148	97	‡97 10 4
COWMARSH GIFFORD:			
Cowmarsh - - - 3	95	69	49 4 6
CUDDESDON - - - N. 4	*127	89	†‡103 16 0
CULHAM:			
Culham - - - N. 12	*72	76	‡87 0 0
Oxford Diocesan Practising - - - 12	*142	50	51 5 0
CURBRIDGE - - - Ch. 7	50	28	13 11 10
DEDDINGTON			
Hilton - - - - N. 1	60	34	25 11 0
Deddington - - - N. 1	*442	221	190 4 6
DORCHESTER:			
Dorchester, Boys - N. 7	*89	51	43 7 0
Dorchester, Girls and Infants - - - N. 7	163	101	81 9 0
DRAYTON (Abingdon Union) - - - N. 7	76	44	†‡45 17 8
DRAYTON (Banbury Union) - - - N. 12	43	36	×‡54 1 0
DUCKLINGTON - - N. 11	*98	82	62 19 6
Dunsden. See EYE AND DUNSDEN.			
DUNSTEW - - - Ch. 5	99	83	†‡44 17 6
EAST ADDERBURY:			
Adderbury - - - N. 1	*309	199	160 18 10
		13	6 6 0
EATHFIELD - - - P. 3	36	30	×‡50 14 0
Evergreen. See CAVERSHAM.			
ENSTONE:			
Church Enstone - - Bd. 3	91	43	35 9 6
Great Enstone - - Bd. 3	*135	98	99 18 0
EWELL - - - - N. 4	60	39	†38 19 6
FILME - N. 7	161	80	75 17 6

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	Oxfordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
147	EYE AND DUNSDEN:			
	Dunsden - - - N. 6	154	99	88 12 0
153	EYNSHAM:			
	Eynsham - - - Bd. 6	332	284	238 4 4
	Eynsham - - - N.	*		
	Freeland - - - Ch. 7	85	47	35 6 6
	Fewcott. See STOKE LYNE.			
	Fifield-with-Idbury. See IDBURY.			
156	FINMERE - - - Ch. 6	74	41	†‡58 0 0
154	FINSTOCK:			
	Finstock and Fawler - N. 3	*117	97	76 2 6
	Freeland. See EYNSHAM.			
151	FRINGFORD - - - N. 5	72	60	‡54 2 0
151	FRITWELL - - - N. 7	*126	87	62 16 6
153	FULBROOK - - - N. 7	94	42	‡44 11 0
149	GARSINGTON - - - Ch. 6	105	101	94 13 0
152	GLYMPTON - - - 12	68	34	×42 19 0
118	GORING:			
	Goring Heath, Boys and Girls - - - 7	128	77	60 14 6
	Goring - - - - N. 1	161	126	98 6 0
155	GREAT AND LITTLE BOURTON:			
	Great Bourton - - Ch. 2	59	35	‡39 15 0
148	GREAT HASELEY:			
	Haseley, Endowed - 3	111	59	48 13 6
148	GREAT MILTON - - N. 3	178	91	78 18 0
154	GREAT ROLLRIGHT - N. 4	*98	64	‡77 2 0
			9	4 14 0
154	GREAT TEW, Endowed 4	96	79	‡74 15 0
153	HAILEY - - - - N. 7	*194	126	110 5 0
153	HANBOROUGH - - Ch. 7	294	154	130 11 6
155	HANWELL - - - Bd. 4	65	34	†33 16 0
147	HARPSDEN - - - P. 6	51	30	†‡41 12 0
	Haseley. See GREAT HASELEY.			
149	HEADINGTON, E.M.:			
	Headington, Infants - Ch. 5	67	62	45 19 0
	Headington, Mixed - N. 5	*180	179	149 15 6
	New Headington, Infants - - - - Ch. 5	75	60	43 10 0
	Quarry - - - - Ch. 4	186	170	135 19 0
147	HENLEY-ON-THAMES (BOROUGH):			
	Henley-on-Thames - B. 6	228	199	167 12 6
	Henley-on-Thames - N. 6	691	498	474 1 0
151	HETHE:			
	Hethe - - - - N. 5	75	51	32 9 0
	St. Philip's - - R. 5	47	18	15 14 0

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	Oxfordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
154	HEYTHROP AND DUNTHROP: Heythrop - - - Ch. 4	144	79	†‡81 14 6
	Highmore. See ROTHERFIELD GREY'S.			
149	HOLTON - - - Ch. 4	42	32	†‡49 12 0
	Holywell. See OXFORD (BOROUGH).			
155	HOOK NORTON - - N. 2	*229	192	175 3 4
155	HORNTON - - - N. 1	125	74	‡65 9 6
149	HORSPATH - - - N. 4	94	43	31 8 0
149	HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY Ch. 4	*59	50	‡45 12 4
142	IBSTONE - - - Ch. 3	55	38	†37 8 0
154	IDBURY: Fifield-with-Idbury - Ch. 7	92	68	†‡64 2 6
149	IFFLEY - - - - Ch. 7	183	76	62 18 0
147	IPSDEN: Stoke Row - - - Ch. 6	118	79	51 12 6
151	ISLIP: Dr. South's Charity - 7	149	104	84 18 0
114	KELMSCOTT - - - Ch. 4	38	19	×‡39 3 6
153	KENCOTT - - - Ch. 4	62	14	×‡35 11 0
152	KIDDINGTON - - N. 12	104	43	†‡48 16 8
152	KIDLINGTON - - N. 7	*256	192	167 17 0
	Kidmore End. See CAVERSHAM.			
154	KINGHAM - - - N. 7	161	127 20	98 5 0 9 0 0
	Kingston Blount. See ASTON ROWANT.			
151	KIRTLINGTON - - N. 3	163	112	91 1 0
114	LANGFORD - - - N. 7	*78	49	54 14 10
151	LAUNTON - - - N. 5	*151	111	108 3 6
154	LEAFIELD - - - N. 3	*226	165	151 10 0
153	LEW: Bampton Lew - - 7	64	26	×‡45 2 0
148	LEWKNOR - - - N. 6	*142	89 13	68 0 6 6 18 0
142	LEWKNOR UPHILL: Cadmore End - - N. 3	*97	59	×‡67 4 6
114	LITTLE FARRINGDON - Ch. 4	60	19	×‡39 7 6
148	LITTLE MILTON - - N. 3	*85	64	52 19 0
149	LITTLEMORE - - Ch. 6	229	149	119 4 6
154	LITTLE TEW - - N. 3	*88	40	†‡57 4 0
152	LONG COMBE Combe - - - Ch. 3	137	103	75 1 6

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Oxfordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
151	LOWER HEYFORD - Ch. 4	*94	57	[illegible]
118	MAPLEDURHAM - - Ch. 6	100	53	[illegible]
	March Baldon. See BALDON MARSH.			
149	MARSTON - - - N. 3	145	91	[illegible]
151	MERTON - - - N. 5	*64	57	[illegible]
151	MIDDLETON-STONEY: Earl of Jersey's - - Ch. 5	180	98	[illegible]
155	MILCOMBE - - - 1	110	43	[illegible]
154	MILTON, U.D.: Lyneham - - - Bd. 7	84	31	[illegible]
	Milton - - - Bd. 3	199	133	[illegible]
153	MINSTER LOVELL - N. 7	*118	96	[illegible]
156	MIXBURY - - - Ch. 6	71	46	[illegible]
155	MOLLINGTON - - 1	64	28	[illegible]
117	MONGEWELL - - P. 1	59	26	[illegible]
	Moreton. See THAME.			
152	NETHER WORTON: Worton - - - Ch. 3	42	17	[illegible]
147	NETTLEBED - - - Bd. 5	167	116	[illegible]
117	NEWINGTON - - N. 1	61	35	[illegible]
151	NEWTON PURCELL - 6	34	19	[illegible]
151	NOKE - - - - 5	48	33	[illegible]
152	NORTH ASTON - - Ch. 4	114	54	[illegible]
153	NORTH LEIGH - - N. 5	*146	139	[illegible]
153	NORTHMOOR - - Ch. 7	53	36	[illegible]
155	NORTH NEWINGTON - N. 2	101	81 20	[illegible]
155	NUFFIELD - - - Bd. 5	90	47	[illegible]
115	NUNEHAM COURTNEY: Nuneham - - - N. 7	159	71	[illegible]
154	OVER NORTON, Mixed 4	106	35	[illegible]
149	OXFORD (BOROUGH):			
150 & 153	Central - - - 10	384	170	[illegible]
	Central, Girls' - - B. 10	387	154	[illegible]
	Cowley St. John's - Ch. 10	1,240	[illegible]	[illegible]
	East - - - - B. 10	144	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Holywell - - - N. 10	127	[illegible]	[illegible]
	New Hinksey - - N. 11	*303	251 17	[illegible]
	Oxford, Higher Grade W. 10	*365	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Practising - - - 10	264	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Aldate's - - - N. 10	*328	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Aloysius', Boys - R. 10	56	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Barnabas' - - N. 10	329	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St Clement - - N. 10	420	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Clement's, Infants N. 10	176	[illegible]	[illegible]
	‖St. Ebbe's - - - N. 10	444	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Frideswide's - - N. 12	530	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Giles' - - - N.	*		

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Oxfordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
ford (Borough)—*cont.*			
t. Ignatius - - R. 10	175	83	75 3 6
t. Mary Magdalen - N. 10	326	213	189 2 6
t. Paul's - - - N. 10	*292	95	83 2 6
t. Peter's-in-East - Ch. 10	163	121	99 8 6
t. Peter-le-Bailey - Ch. 10	232	192	185 8 0
t. Philip's and St. James' - - - N. 10	313	253	237 12 6
t. Thomas-the-Martyr N. 10	385	251	204 2 0
ummerton - - N. 10	*335	266	225 8 0
rinity - - - Ch. 10	*515	414	363 3 4
rinity, Convent - 10	195	146	140 0 0
ppard. See ROTHERFIELD EPPARD.			
DDINGTON - - N. 4	*84	39	×‡49 5 6
RTON:			
ssendon - - - B. 6	69	40	32 2 0
irton - - - - Ch. 6	49	30	22 11 0
SHILL - - - Ch. 5	92	49	×‡71 16 6
MSDEN - - - N. 3	*112	77	63 6 6
THERFIELD GRAY'S:			
Lighmore - - - Ch. 5	85	66	44 9 0
otherfield Gray's - N. 6	76	47	††57 3 8
rinity, Mixed - - N. 6	156	135	112 10 0
THERFIELD PEPPARD:			
eppard - - - B. 6	97	52	39 0 0
otherfield Peppard - N. 6	100	63	50 4 6
USHAM:			
ousham - - - Ch. 4	61	30	×‡52 14 0
LFORD - - - Ch. 4	64	46	‡48 17 0
NDFORD (Oxford Union):			
andford-on-Thames N. 4	109	57	†50 3 0
NDFORD (Woodstock Union):			
andford, St. Martin's N. 3	*104	68	57 0 0
ENINGTON - - N. 1	78	49	36 16 6
ILTON - - - N. 6	67	25	†28 13 6
IPLAKE - - - Ch. 6	131	80	62 9 0
IPTON-UNDER-WYCH-OOD - - - - N. 7	*190	124	107 5 0
IPTON-UPON-CHER-ELL - - - - N. 7	41	15	×‡37 7 0
RBURN - - - Ch. 6	62	48	†50 16 0
ORTHAMPTON-WITH-CHILSON AND PUDLICOT:			
orthampton, Chilson Bd. 7	57	43	†45 11 0
utford. See WEST SHUTFORD.			
FORD GOWER, Endowed - - - - Ch. 1	91	86	83 17 0
MERTON, Mixed N. 4	82	37	30 13 0

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	Oxfordshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
151	SOULDERN - - - N. 1	*98	60 26	‡54 19 0 13 16 0
153	SOUTH LEIGH: St. James' - - - N. 7	*82	54	‡54 12 0
155	SOUTH NEWINGTON: St. Matthew's - - N. 1	*117	49	†50 11 0
117	SOUTH STOKE: South Stoke - - Bd. 1	66	63	47 4 6
	South Stoke - - N.	*		
	Woodcote - - - Bd. 1	67	46	45 16 0
	Woodcote - - - N.	*		
154	SPELSBURY - - - Ch. 3	120	54	‡55 8 0
115	STADHAMPTON, U.D. - Bd. 3	68	69	‡72 6 0
153	STANDLAKE - - - Ch. 6	142	131	107 5 0
153	STANTON HARCOURT - N. 6	113	86	65 18 0
149	STAUNTON ST. JOHN'S Ch. 4	156	120	102 19 0
152	STEEPLE ASTON: Radcliffe's - - - Ch. 3	176	93	88 0 6
	Steeple Aston, Infants N. 3	71	49	40 8 6
152	STEEPLE BARTON - Ch. 6	221	142	118 1 6
151	STOKE LYNE: Fewcott - - - N. 5	57	28	12 3 3
	Stoke Lyne - - Ch. 5	73	43	33 5 0
142	STOKENCHURCH: Beaconsbottom - - Bd. 3	82	52	‡39 13 10
	Stokenchurch - - Bd. 3	262	217	172 5 6
	Stoke Row. See IPSDEN.			
148	STOKE TALMAGE - Ch. 6	46	37	31 12 0
152	STONESFIELD - - N. 3	144	97	69 13 6
151	STRATTON-AUDLEY - N. 5	86	78	52 12 6
	Summertown. See OXFORD (BOROUGH).			
155	SWALCLIFFE - - N. 1	64	46	†47 15 0
154	SWERFORD - - - N. 4	*97	59 13	‡71 17 6 6 4 0
153	SWINBROOK: Swinbrook and Widford, Endowed - 7	74	83	††46 2 6
147	SWYNCOMBE - - - Ch. 5	130	91	69 4 6
148	SYDENHAM: The Wenman - - N. 6	*119	86	‡81 1 0
152	TACKLEY - - - N. 3	*109	67	‡63 11 0
155	TADMARTON - - - Ch. 1	84	42	32 5 0
153	TAYNTON - - - Ch. 7	78	36	††53 7 0
148	TETSWORTH, U.D. - Bd. 6	*99	95	‡92 9 0
148	THAME: Moreton - - - Ch.	*		

						£	s.	d.
	Oxfordshire—*cont.*							
148	Thame—*cont*							
	Thame - - -	N.	3	*385	215	162	9	6
	Thame Royal - -	B.	3	*363	25	20	12	0
					227	200	4	10
151	Upper Heyford -	Ch.	4	88	71	59	2	0
117	Warborough - -	N.	7	*183	78	89	19	0
155	Wardington - -	N.	2	135	76	66	6	6
149	Watherperry - -	Ch.	4	55	31	×‡33	14	0
147	Watlington:							
	Watlington - -	Bd.	5	269	214	169	2	6
	Watlington - - -	N.						
151	Wendlebury - -	N.	5	54	46	×‡31	5	0
151	Weston-on-the-Green - -	Ch.	5	77	52	44	3	0
153	West Shutford:							
	Shutford - - -	N.	12	59	61	‡35	11	6
153	Westwell - - -	N.	7	*69	5	†‡29	3	6
149	Wheatley - - -	N.	4	*231	167	141	4	0
118	Whitchurch - -	P.	1	*186	135	115	2	6
155	Wigginton - - -	N.	4	*99	30	†‡44	17	0
153	Witney:							
	West End - - -	N.	6	123	70	57	15	0
	Witney - - -	N.	6	*496	315	276	7	2
	Witney - - -	W.	10	363	231	208	4	6
	Woodcote. See South Stoke.							
152	Woodstock (Borough):							
	Old Woodstock - -	N.	3	51	45	28	5	0
	Woodstock - - -	N.	3	*433	321	220	16	6
152	Woolvercott, E.M. -	Bd.	10	227	163	136	15	0
152	Wootton - - -	Ch.	3	205	128	122	19	6
	Worton. See Nether Worton.							
155	Wroxton:							
	Balscott - - -	N.	15	54	41	33	12	0
	Wroxton - - -	N.	12	113	63	44	0	0
	Wykfold. See Checkendon.							
152	Yarnton - - -	Ch.	4	88	50	†48	17	0
	RUTLAND.							
411	Ashwell, St. Mary's -	Ch.	4	68	49	†154	17	0
412	Barrowden - -	N.	5	109	94	89	2	6
412	Belton - - - -		4	95	80	66	19	6
412	Bisbrooke - -	Ch.	4	88	54	†109	19	0
411	Braunston - - -	N.	5	*96				
411	Burley - - -	Ch.	4	89				
412	Caldecott - - -	Bd.	5	48				
413	Clipsham - - -	N.	7	*97				
411	Cottesmore - -	N.	4	142				
411	Edith Weston - -	Ch.	6	91				
411	Egleton - - -	N.	4	38				
411	Empingham - -	N.	5	167				
413	Essendine, U.D. -	Bd.	10	73				
411	Exton:							
	Exton - - -	N.	4	250				
	Exton - - -	R.	4	119				
413	Great Casterton -	P.	5	64				
411	Greetham - - -	Ch.	4	100				
411	Hambleton:							
	Village - - -	N.	4	*70				
413	Ketton - - -	N.	10	*224				
411	Langham - - -	N.	4	117				
412	Liddington - -	N.	5	*154				
411	Manton - - -	N.	5	*59				
411	Market-Overton -	N.	4	86				
413	North Luffenham -	Ch.	4	136				
411	Oakham Dranshold-with-Barleythorpe:							
	Oakham - - -	N.	4	*543				
413	Pickworth - - -	Ch.	5	49				
412	Preston - - -	N.	4	83				
412	Ridlington - -	N.	5	*91				
413	Ryhall - - -	N.	5	*156				
413	Seaton - - - -	N.	4	*109				
412	South Luffenham -	N.	4	*105				
411	Stretton - - -	Ch.	4	83				
411	Thistleton - - -	N.	4	53				
413	Tinwell - - -	N.	3	40				
413	Uppingham - - -	N.	4	*363				
411	Whissendine - -	N.	4	*148				
412	Wing - - - -	N.	4	*215				

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SHROPSHIRE.			£ s. d.
BDON - - - - Ch. 7	61	46	×48 2 0
CTON BURNELL - - N. 3	*74	45	†‡55 19 6
CTON SCOTT: Mrs. S. Acten's - - 6	60	55	×‡67 11 0
DDERLEY - - - N. 5	81	67	‡78 13 6
LBERBURY-WITH-CARDESTON: Alberbury - - - N. 4	127	56	‡67 8 0
Wattlesborough - - Ch. 4	113	71	62 3 9
LBRIGHTON - - Ch. 7	167	97	76 6 6
LWELEY: Alveley - - - Ch. 10	191	106	90 1 10
Tuck Hill - - - N. 10	*70	50	‡44 17 0
sh. See WHITCHURCH.			
SHFORD CARBONELL - 6	100	49	†43 17 6
STLEY ABBOTS - - Ch. 10	104	60	59 19 6
STLEY St. Mary Ch. 3	74	47	†53 8 0
ston. See OSWESTRY, E.M., AND CHURCH ASTON.			
ston - in - Woore. See WOORE.			
TCHAM - - - N. 3	91	92	89 13 0
ARROW: Barrow-cum-Willey - N. 1	113	45	†47 2 6
wyston Hill. See SHREWSBURY, ST. JULIAN, E.M.			
ECKBURY - - - N. 7	*90	46	36 18 0
EDSTONE - - - Ch. 10	74	25	×‡44 19 6
ERRINGTON - - N. 3	*109	83	70 5 6
ETTWS-Y-CRWYN - Bd. 10	60	43	×48 9 0
ICTON: Bicton - - - - Ch. 3	84	73	56 18 0
Dxon - - - - Ch. 3	*106	63	48 17 0
SHOP'S CASTLE, U.D.: Bishop's Castle - - Bd. 5	413	253	237 19 6
Bishop's Castle - - N.	*		
TTERLEY: Bitterley, Grammar - 7	*115	59	40 4 0
Fleeton - - - Ch. 7	68	51	38 6 6
Knowbury - - - Ch. 7	169	138	118 5 0
OLAS MAGNA: Great Bolas - - - Ch. 11	54	32	†32 8 0
mere Heath. See PRESTON UBBAL'S.			
ONINGALE - - - Ch. 7	35	20	×‡41 3 0
rton. See MUCH WENLOCK.			

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	Shropshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
348	BRIDGNORTH (BOROUGH): §Blue Coat - - - 10	72	48	53 12 0
	Bridgnorth - - - R. 10	127	90	77 5 6
	Quatford - - - N. 10	58	25	22 15 6
	Quatt - - - - Ch. 10	58	36	28 15 0
	St. Leonard - - N. 10	*541	370	337 0 10
	St. Mary's, Low Town - - - N. 10	*308	226	192 7 6
	Brockton. See LONG STANTON.			
344	BROMFIELD - - - Ch. 6	126	67	59 7 0
	Bromlow. See WORTHEN.			
	Bronygarth. See ST. MARTIN.			
350	BROSELEY: Broseley - - - Ch. 1	*560	454	401 3 3
	Broseley Wood - - Ch. 1	130	73	52 18 6
	Jackfield - - - Ch. 2	*280	195	169 7 6
	Broughall. See WHITCHURCH.			
	BROUGHTON. See CLIVE.			
611	BUCKNELL - - - N. 11	*105	83	77 2 6
350	BUILDWAS - - - Ch. 1	58	34	††46 11 0
377	BURFORD. *See also* GREET: Burford - - - Ch. 6	95	44	‡48 10 0
348	BURWARTON - - - Ch. 10	123	82	†89 17 0
344	CAINHAM: Cainham - - - Ch. 7	*57	31	‡34 16 6
	Clee Hill - - - W. 7	193	156	128 6 0
	Calverhall. See PREES.			
346	CARDINGTON - - 6	130	57	‡45 7 6
	Chapel Lawn. See CLUN.			
348	CHELMARSH - - - N. 10	*78	62	‡64 2 0
356	CHESWARDINE: Cheswardine - - N. 5	*176	131	102 19 6
	Sambrook - - - N.	*		
348	CHETTON, U.D.: Deux Hill - - - Bd. 10	66	61	56 5 2
	Down - - - - Bd. 10	88	56	50 8 0
356	CHETWYND AND PICKSTOCK, U.D.: Chetwynd and Pickstock, Sambrook - Bd. 4	88	51	‡57 4 0
358	Chetwynd - - - N. 4	*114	86	79 18 0
356	CHILDS ERCALL - - N. 5	170	80	‡84 13 6
615	CHIRBURY: - - - Ch.	107	55	56 11 0
	Chirbury - - - Ch.	82	54	††54 10 0
	Marton - - - Ch.	*64	58	60 15 0
	Middleton - - -			
358	CHURCH ASTON: - - N.	*105	120	101 18 0
	Aston			

351	CHURCH PREEN - - Ch. 4	61	24	×£45 11 0		
351	CHURCH PULVERBATCH - - - Ch. 4	*81	49 13	£38 0 0 9 12 0		
346	CHURCH STRETTON - Ch. 6	*216	140	114 3 0		
348	CLAVERLEY - - - Ch. 10	335	194	170 1 0		
	Clee Hill. See CAINHAM.					
344	CLEE ST. MARGARET - Bd. 7	48	36	†37 15 0		
	Cleeton. See BITTERLEY.					
347	CLEOBURY MORTIMER, Endowed - - - 6	255	158	164 3 5		
354	CLIVE: Broughton, Clive, and Grinshill - - - Ch. 11	*226	129 7	112 14 0 5 4 0		
345	CLUN: Chapel Lawn - - Ch. 5 Clun - - - - N. 5 Newcastle - - - Ch. 5	64 284 113	38 151 50	†£48 6 0 111 0 6 £46 0 0		
345	CLUNBURY: Clunbury - - - Ch. 5 Clunton - - - Ch. 5	*112 63	100 35	103 10 0 £40 12 6		
345	CLUNGUNFORD - - N. 5	*125	67	67 12 10		
	Clunton. See CLUNBURY.					
	Coalbrookdale. See MADELEY.					
	Cockshutt. See ELLESMERE.					
351	CONDOVER: Condover - - - Ch. 4 Dorrington - - - Ch. 4 Hook-a-gate - - Ch. 3	167 74 120	79 67 90	63 4 0 49 13 6 72 16 0		
347	CORELEY - - - N. 6	*109	85	£35 1 8		
351	COUND - - - - Ch. 3	196	59	£65 10 0		
351	CRESSAGE - - - N. 3	72	38	†£60 8 0		
	Criftins. See ELLESMERE.					
	Cruckmeole. See PONTESBURY.					
344	CULMINGTON - - N. 6	92	62	61 9 0		
350	DAWLEY MAGNA: Dawley Bank - - N. 2 Dawley Magna, Langley Bd. 2 Dawley Magna, Pool Hill - - - - Bd. 2 Dawley - - - N. 2	314 467 290 *267	206 392 275 171	182 0 0 356 19 0 262 9 6 140 12 6		
344	DIDDLEBURY - - N. 6	*150	97	89 14 0		
348	DITTON PRIORS: Ditton Priors - - Ch. 10 Middleton Priors - R. 10	106 35	70 22	72 0 0 22 13 6		
349	DONINGTON - - - P. 7	93	77	73 3 6		
	Donnington. See LILLESHALL.					
	Dorrington. See CONDOVER.					
	Dudleston. See ELLESMERE.					
348	EARDINGTON - - N. 10	*99	6	4 11		
344	EAST HAMLET: Stanton Lacy, Gravel Hill - - - - N. 7	*333	22	21		
351	EATON CONSTANTINE N. 3	*56	4	2		
347	EATON-UNDER-HAYWOOD: St. Edith - - - P. 6	38	3	3		
	Eaton-upon-Tern. See STOKE-UPON-TERN.					
353	EDGMOND - - - N. 4	182	12	8		
345	EDGTON - - - - N. 5	*99	2	1		
	Edstaston. See WEM.					
353	ELLESMERE: Cockshutt - - - N. 11 Criftins-by-Ellesmere N. 11 Dudleston - - - N. 11 Ellesmere - - - N. 11 Lineal - - - - N. 11 Tetchill - - - N. 11	*114 135 79 330 115 54	8 17 6 28 14 9	6 11 6 2 3 6		
357	ERCALL MAGNA: Crudgington - - Bd. 11 Ellerdine - - - Bd. 11 High Ercall - - Bd. 11	98 78 *130	8 11 12	5 3 8		
357	*Eyton.* See WELLINGTON, U.D.					
347	FARLOW - - - - Ch. 6	113	7	4		
351	FITZ - - - - Ch. 3	38	3	2		
351	FORD - - - - N. 4	83	7	4		
	Frankton. See WHITTINGTON.					
	Great Bolas. See BOLAS MAGNA.					
351	GREAT HANWOOD: Hanwood - - - Ch. 3	99	14	9		
353	GREAT NESS: Nesscliff - - - Ch. 11	108	6	4		
351	GREAT WOLLASTON - Ch. 4	105	3	2		
377	GREET: Burford, Greet, and Hope Bagot - - Ch. 6	*79	3	2		
	Grindley Brook. See WHITCHURCH.					
353	HADNALL - - - Ch. 11	116	7	3		
344	HALFORD - - - Ch. 6	97	5	4		

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Shropshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Hanwood. See GREAT HANWOOD.			
HARLEY - - - - Ch. 4	*77	30	†32 10 0
Harmer Hill. See MIDDLE.			
HIGHLEY - - - Ch. 5	128	85	53 10 8
HINSTOCK - - - N. 5	*173	114	89 19 0
HODNET:			
Heber Percy - - 5	194	98	77 14 6
Hodnet - - - N. 5	*129	53	54 6 6
HOLDGATE:			
Holdgate and Long Staunton - - - N. 7	*51	32	×39 0 0
Homer. See MUCH WENLOCK.			
Hook-a-gate. See CONDOVER.			
HOPE BOWDLER - - N. 6	52	26	×‡45 18 0
Hope. See WORTHEN.			
HOPESAY:			
Hopesay and Sibdon - P. 5	130	95	87 17 0
HOPTON CASTLE - - Ch. 5	48	24	×‡43 12 0
HOPTON WAFERS - Ch. 6	97	62	‡70 16 6
HORDLEY - - - N. 11	*85	47	†‡59 15 6
Ifton Heath. See ST. MARTIN.			
IGHTFIELD - - - Ch. 4	63	46	40 9 0
Ironbridge. See MADELEY.			
Jackfield. See BROSELEY.			
KEMBERTON - - - N. 7	*108	41	†‡52 5 6
KENLEY - - - N. 4	*52	39	†42 19 6
Ketley. See WELLINGTON.			
KINLET:			
Button Oak - - Bd. 5	36	28	‡29 16 11
Kinlet - - - - N. 6	*114	58	×‡75 8 0
KINNERLEY:			
Kinnerley - - - Ch. 4	*151	84	69 18 0
Maesbrook - - - N. 4	56	34	†‡51 3 0
KINNERSLEY - - Ch. 11	75	41	†‡56 18 0
KNOCKIN - - - Ch. 4	75	32	†34 17 0
Knowbury. See BITTERLEY.			
Lea Cross. See PONTESBURY.			
Leaton. See SHREWSBURY, ST. MARY, E.M.			
LEE BROCKHURST - Ch. 11	77	42	×48 12 0

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	Shropshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
351	LEIGHTON - - - N. 3	*62	38	†‡50 8 0
358	LILLESHALL:			
	Donnington Wood, Industrial - - - N. 4	366	208	264 18 6
	Donnington, Workmen's Hall, Evening	—	8	5 12 0
	Lilleshall, Industrial - N. 4	285	228	209 17 0
	Lineal. See ELLESMERE.			
	Little Drayton. See MARKET DRAYTON.			
350	LITTLE WENLOCK - Ch. 1	90	47	‡54 10 6
611	LLANFAIR WATERDINE N. 11	*103	68	‡66 2 0
352	LLANYBLODWELL:			
	Llanyblodwell - - Ch. 4	113	27	19 15 0
	Porth-y-waen - - Ch. 4	*90	69	44 7 0
352	LLANYMYNECH - - Ch. 4	138	107	91 9 6
	Longden. See PONTESBURY.			
357	LONGDON-UPON-TERN - N. 11	56	36	×‡51 2 0
346	LONGNOR - - - Ch. 6	105	55	×‡66 7 6
345	LONG STANTON:			
	Brockton - - - Ch. 7	110	64	†‡80 16 0
354	LOPPINGTON - - - N. 11	*90	52	‡57 11 8
	Lower Heath. See PREES.			
347	LOUGHTON - - - Ch. 6	88	45	×‡62 2 0
344	LUDLOW (BOROUGH):			
	Ludlow - - - N. 7	*765	471	424 12 6
	Ludlow - - - W. 7	149	125	98 3 0
350	MADELEY:			
	Coalbrookdale Company's, Boys - - N. 1	262	92	84 12 0
			6	2 14 0
	Coalbrookdale, Girls and Infants - - Ch. 1	305	155	130 0 0
	Ironbridge - - - Ch. 1	*348	154	127 5 0
	Madeley - - - N. 2	*476	344	322 19 0
	Madeley - - - W. 2	238	179	151 10 0
	Madeley Wood, Lloyd's P. 1	108	103	80 7 6
	Madeley Wood - - W. 1	*334	220	190 1 6
	Maesbrook. See KINNERLEY.			
	Maesbury. See OSWESTRY, E.M.			
345	MAINSTONE - - - Bd. 5	48	30	†‡31 7 0
356	MARKET DRAYTON:			
	Little Drayton - - N. 5	*327	257	220 9 0
	Market Drayton - - N. 5	536	360	310 1 0
	Woodseaves - - - 5	84	17	35 6
	Marton. See CHIRBURY.			
351	MELVERLEY - - - Bd. 4	42	40	×‡56 2 0
351	MEOLE BRACE - - N. 3	*219	136	109 7 6
			9	6 2 0

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	Shropshire—*cont.*			
353	MIDDLE:			
	Harmer Hill - - Ch. 11	107	60	55 1 0
	Middle - - - Ch. 11	149	6	‡69 5 0
	Middleton. See CHIRBURY.			
	Middleton Priors. See DITTON PRIORS.			
351	MINSTERLEY - - N. 4	166	132	123 8 0
348	MONKHOPTON - - N. 10	48	29	×‡48 5 6
351	MONTFORD:			
	Montford-cum-Shrawardine - - - N. 3	154	111	89 14 0
	Morda. See OSWESTRY, E.M.			
345	MORE:			
	More and Lydham - 5	87	23	×‡44 9 6
	Moreton. See OSWESTRY, E.M.			
354	MORETON CORBET - Ch. 11	108	28	†‡41 5 0
356	MORETON SAY - - N. 5	173	74	72 6 0
348	MORVILLE - - - N. 10	*75	67	‡66 19 6
350	MUCH WENLOCK:			
	Bourton - - - Ch. 2	99	58	41 19 0
	Homer, Infants - - Ch. 2	32	12	5 16 0
	Much Wenlock - - N. 2	331	206	174 14 0
344	MUNSLOW - - - N. 6	143	81	57 1 6
	Nantmawr. See OSWESTRY, E.M.			
377	NASH - - - - N. 6	87	56	‡61 13 0
347	NEEN SAVAGE, Undenominational - - 6	*76	45	†‡61 7 0
347	NEEN SOLARS:			
	Neen Solars and Milson - - - - N. 6	*56	34	×‡55 13 0
348	NEENTON - - - Ch. 10	37	38	×†50 2 4
	Nesscliffe. See GREAT NESS.			
	Newcastle. See CLUN.			
358	NEWPORT:			
	Newport - - - N. 4	335	311	272 2 6
	Newport - - - R. 4	179	42	31 4 0
	Newtown. See WEM.			
345	NORBURY, District - 5	239	46	†‡54 14 4
345	NORTH LYDBURY:			
	North Lydbury - - Ch. 5	223	118	94 18 4
	Plowden - - - R. 5	53	51	39 7 0
356	NORTON-IN-HALES - Ch. 5	152	107	‡111 0 3
	Norton. See STOCKTON.			
344	ONIBURY - - - N. 6	*168	124	129 18 6

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	Shropshire—*cont.*			
352	OSWESTRY (BOROUGH):			
	Oswestry - - - Bd. 3	*414	304	[illegible]
	Oswestry - - - N. 3	*568	176	[illegible]
	Ragged - - - Ch. 3	162	121	[illegible]
	St. Oswald's - - R. 3	115	62	[illegible]
	Trinity, Mixed and Infants - - - N. 3	217	228	[illegible]
352	OSWESTRY, E.M.:			
	Aston, Lady F. Lloyd's 3	50	45	[illegible]
	Maesbury - - - B. 3	93	57	[illegible]
	Maesbury - - - N. 3	*226	45	[illegible]
	Morda - - - - N. 3	138	102	[illegible]
	Moreton - - - Ch. 3	163	91	[illegible]
	Nantmawr - - - B. 3	90	55	[illegible]
	Pant - - - - Ch. 3	71	60	[illegible]
	Rhyd-y-Croesau - - N. 4	*81	35	[illegible]
	Trefonen - - - Ch. 3	*244	130	[illegible]
	Oxon. See BICTON.			
	Pant. See OSWESTRY, E.M.			
	Pant Glas. See SELATTYN.			
351	PITCHFORD - - - Ch. 3	46	30	[illegible]
	Plowden. See NORTH LYDBURY.			
351	PONTESBURY:			
	Asterley - - - N. 4	*86	66	[illegible]
	Cruckmeole - - - N. 4	139	77	[illegible]
	Lea Cross - - - Ch. 3	140	90	[illegible]
	Longden District - Ch. 4	*86	73	[illegible]
	Pontesbury - - - Ch. 4	*315	192	[illegible]
	Porthywaen. See LLANYBLODWELL.			
354	PREES:			
	Calverhall - - - N. 11	110	46	[illegible]
	Lower Heath, Viscount Hill's - - - 11	233	114	[illegible]
	Prees - - - - N. 11	*209	113	[illegible]
	Whixall - - - N. 11	150	42	[illegible]
	Whixall, Undenominational - - - 11	115	100	[illegible]
	Preeshenlle. See WHITTINGTON.			
351	PRESTON, GUBBALS:			
	Bomere Heath - - N.	*		
	Preston, Gubbals - N. 3	76	57	[illegible]
	Preston-on-the-Wildmoors. See WELLINGTON, U.D.			
	Priors Lee. See SHIFFNAL.			
	Pulverbatch. See CHURCH PULVERBATCH.			
	Quatford. See BRIDGNORTH (BOROUGH).			
	Quatt. See BRIDGNORTH (BOROUGH).			
345	RATLINGHOPE District - - - - B. 5	58	42	[illegible]

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Shropshire—cont.			£ s. d.
ynd-y-Croesau. See Oswestry, E.M.			
CHARD'S CASTLE - Ch. 6	158	98	88 17 8
DDINGTON - - - N. 12	*102	64	54 5 0
SHBURY - - - Ch. 6	111	53	‡64 4 0
YTON-OF-THE-ELEVEN OWNS - - - - N. 4	225	128	106 11 0
TON - - - - N. 7	*66	37	×45 10 0
George's. See Shiffnal.			
MARTIN: ronygarth - - - B. 3	146	120	111 11 0
'ton Heath - - N. 3	115	114	99 19 0
.. Martin's - - - Ch. 3	141	67	58 14 0
he Lodge - - - N. 3	*130	96	78 8 0
ebrook. See Cheswardine.			
CAITYN: ant Glas, Lord Harlech's - - - 3	127	66	62 13 0
ilattyn - - - Ch. 3	159	67	54 18 0
AWBURY - - - N. 11	128	57	‡45 2 0
EINTON - - - N. 3	[illegible]	19	×29 17 0
ELVE - - - - N. 5	*91	77	×64 17 6
IFFNAL: ior's Lee - - - Ch. 7	*444	363	306 17 6
. George's - - - Ch. 7	*655	550	461 5 0
iffnal - - - N. 7	477	362	354 10 6
EWSBURY (Borough): latt's Charity - - 1	120	96	102 3 6
l Saints', Castle Fields - - - N. 2	457	306	282 12 9
owdler's - - - Ch. 2	146	101	101 14 6
erry Orchard, Infants - - - - Ch. 2	145	37	26 16 6
ton Hill, Infants - N. 2	*100	82	51 5 0
itherington, Old Heath - - - Bd. 1	115	88	83 6 0
. Alkmond's - - Ch. 2	*340	176	147 18 0
		19	11 2 0
. Chad's - - - N. 2	*524	325	264 12 0
. George - - - Bd. 1	474	321	310 1 0
. Giles' - - - 1	140	77	68 16 6
. Mary's - - - Bd. 1	*623	465	439 11 0
. Mary's - - - R. 2	546	196	170 2 0
rewsbury - - - B. 2	*884	241	247 17 0
rewsbury - - - N. 2	*307	247	219 19 6
inity, Boys and Girls - - - Bd. 1	*443	321	317 4 0
inity, Infants - - Bd. 1	213	124	103 6 0
yle Cop - - - Bd. 1	488	431	409 18 0
EWSBURY, St. Julian, E.M.: yston Hill - - Ch. 3	112	64	50 16 0
EWSBURY, St. Mary, E.M.: ston - - - - P. 3	68	39	38 8 0
THCOTT - - - N. 6	56	45	†46 1 6

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	Shropshire—cont.			£ s. d.
344	STANTON LACY. *See also* EAST HAMLEY: Stanton Lacy - - N. 6	118	64	46 18 0
334	STANTON-UPON-HINE-HEATH: Stanton - on - Hine-Heath - - - N. 11	*93	45	†‡56 14 0
	Stanton - on - Hine-Heath, High Hatton P. 11	96	58	†‡76 13 0
351	STAPLETON - - N. 4	58	47	†49 19 0
	Stiperstones (*Forden Union*). See WORTHIN.			
	Stiperstones (*Clun Union*). See WENTHOR.			
350	STIRCHLEY - - - Bd. 2	81	77	60 17 0
349	STOCKTON: Norton - - - - Ch. 7	140	79	60 8 0
344	STOKE ST. MILBOROUGH N. 7	104	61	47 5 0
344	STOKESAY - - - Bd. 6	162	138	120 15 0
			13	3 4 0
356	STOKE-UPON-TERN: Eaton - upon - Tern, Primitive Methodist 5	53	26	18 14 0
	Stoke-upon-Tern - Bd. 5	178	83	78 9 0
347	STOTTESDEN - - - N. 6	*168	55	‡66 5 0
	Sundorne. See UFFINGTON.			
349	SUTTON MADDOCK - N. 7	81	36	‡37 4 0
	Tetchill. See ELLESMERE.			
359	TIBBERTON - - - Ch. 4	161	106	94 6 5
	Tilstock. See WHITCHURCH.			
[illegible]	TONG - - - - P. 7	105	64	‡64 2 0
	Trefonen. See OSWESTRY, E.M.			
	Tuck Hill. See ALVELEY.			
351	UFFINGTON: Sundorne - - - Ch. 3	105	63	‡61 14 0
351	UPTON MAGNA - - N. 3	118	67	‡75 1 0
357	WATERS UPTON - - Ch. 11	75	47	†41 5 6
	Wattlesborough. See ALBERBURY - WITH - CARDESTON.			
357	[illegible] Ch. 11	35	28	20 5 0
	[illegible] Bd. 9	653	440	401 6 6
	[illegible] - N. 9	196	190	161 2 0
	[illegible] - Bd. 9	257	147	135 17 0
	A [illegible] - N. 11	*34	33	×28 7 0
	[illegible] - Bd. 9	*653	413	413 10 0
	[illegible] - Bd. 9	*194	54	40 11 0
	[illegible] - Bd. 9	*199	199	155 6 6
	[illegible] - Bd.	*[illegible]	[illegible]	220 12 6

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	Shropshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
353	WELSH HAMPTON - N. 11	*90	89	71 18 0
354	WEM:			
	Edstaston - - - Ch. 11	*122	62	49 19 0
	Newtown - - - Ch. 11	*97	60	51 5 0
	Wem - - - - B. 11	*373	155	126 13 6
			16	11 4 0
	Wem - - - - N. 11	*299	189	160 13 0
345	WENTNOR:			
	Stiperstones - - Ch. 5	97	55	41 2 6
	Wentnor - - - Ch. 5	58	32	24 1 0
351	WESTBURY:			
	Westbury Forest - N. 4	62	34	††45 10 0
	Westbury - - - N. 4	*162	88	90 3 0
	Yockleton - - - Ch. 4	72	49	41 9 6
352	WEST FELTON - - N. 4	196	175	153 2 6
354	WESTON AND WEXHILL-UNDER-REDCASTLE:			
	Weston - - - Ch. 11	72	31	††44 17 6
355	WHITCHURCH:			
	Ash - - - - N. 4	*91	75	63 6 6
	Broughall - - - Ch. 4	72	39	33 4 6
	Grindley Brook - - 4	86	50	45 0 0
	Tilstock - - - N. 4	*166	123	100 19 0
	Whitchurch, Boys - N. 4	*272	122	109 16 0
	Whitchurch, Endowed, Girls - - - - Ch. 4	149	122	106 15 0
	Whitchurch, Infants - N. 4	163	130	94 5 0
	Whitchurch - - W. 4	*278	230	190 4 6
352	WHITTINGTON:			
	Frankton - - - Ch. 3	*82	45	33 14 6
	Preeshenlle - - - B. 3	132	89	75 8 6
	Whittington - - N. 3	*249	141	135 12 6
	Whixall. See PREES.			
346	WISTANSTOW - N. 6	*174	91	88 8 6
357	WOMBRIDGE:			
	Ketley Bank - - Bd. 12	447	398	349 2 6
	Wombridge - - - N. 12	*291	270	210 10 6
358	WOODCOTE, Estate - N. 4	77	44	†43 1 0
356	WOORE:			
	Aston-in-Woore - - N.	*		
	St. Leonard's - - Bd. 5	115	68	54 11 0
348	WORFIELD, Endowed - N. 10	370	185	165 9 0
615	WORTHIN:			
	Bromlow - - - N. 2	*127	45	†44 19 0
	Hope (in Worthen) - N. 2	*87	78	68 5 0
	Stiperstones (Hope) - N. 2	233	80	67 0 6
	Worthin - - - N. 2	97	74	64 15 0
356	WROCKWARDINE:			
	Wrockwardine - - Ch. 12	249	151	126 11 6
	Wrockwardine Wood Bd. 12	521	430	376 5 0
	Wrockwardine Wood N. 12	399	356	311 10 0
351	WROXETER:			
	Wroxeter and Uppington - - - - N. 3	131	61	50 2 0
	Wroxeter - - - N.	*		
	Yockleton. See WESTBURY.			

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	SOMERSETSHIRE.			
311	ABBASCOMBE AND TEMPLECOMBE:			
	Templecombe - - N. 2	*124	90	71
319	ABBOTS-LEIGH - - P. 3	90	62	51
307	AISHOLT:			
	Aisholt and Spaxton District - - - 3	88	59	51
308	ALLER - - - - N. 2	*92	69	52
	Allerford. See SELWORTHY.			
	Allerton. See CHAPEL ALLERTON.			
315	ANSFORD - - - N. 7	81	61	53
	Ash. See MARTOCK.			
305	ASHBRITTLE, U.D.:			
	Ashbrittle - - - Bd. 7	110	85	72
307	ASHCOTT - - - Bd. 10	126	91	81
309	ASHILL, U.D.:			
	Ashill - - - - Bd. 6	120	72	63
306	ASH PRIORS - - - Ch. 7	42	35	30
315	AXBRIDGE - - - N. 4	162	122	101
308	BABCARY - - - Bd. 1	105	56	53
319	BACKWELL - - - N. 3	*151	125	108
315	BADGWORTH - - Ch. 3	67	39	30
	Bailbrook. See BATHEASTON.			
314	BALTONSBOROUGH:			
	Baltonsburgh - - B. 1	89	52	
	Baltonsburgh - - N. 12	128	58	
315	BANWELL - - - P. 3	*236	158	136
308	BARRINGTON - - N. 7	121	71	62
319	BARROW GURNEY - Ch. 6	94	53	
	Barrow. See NORTH BARROW.			
308	BARTON ST. DAVID:			
	Barton - - - Ch. 1	82	64	
310	BARWICK - - - Bd. 2	117	82	
313	BATCOMBE - - - N. 6	149	82	
317	BATH (BOROUGH):			
	Bath and Bath Forum B. 3	*393	326	
	Bath - - - - R. 3	493	353	
	Bathwick - - - Ch. 11	261	193	
	Bathwick, Victoria, Infants - - - 11	180	70	
	Beacon Hill, St. Stephen's - - N. 11	226	190	

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Somerset—*cont.*			£ s. d.
ath (Borough)—*cont.*			
Christ Church, Infants Ch. 11	80	56	40 12 0
East Walcot, St. Swithin's, Girls and Infants 11	*317	263	219 8 0
Kensington Episcopal Chapel - - 11	149	50	42 2 6
Kingsmead - - - Bd. 3	479	330	319 2 6
		112	41 10 0
Lyncombe, Infants - Bd. 10	256	199	169 3 6
Lyncombe, Rush Hill Ch. 11	*232	123	87 17 6
Lyncombe, St. Mark's N. 10	*439	412	360 4 0
Oak Street - - - Bd. 3	205	83	48 6 9
Octagon Chapel - - N. 12	72	47	43 7 10
St. Mary's - - R. 10	132	60	48 7 0
St. Michael - - N. 11	434	182	170 12 0
St. Paul's - - - 11	315	183	140 15 6
St. Saviour - - N. 10	*413	360	315 4 2
Trinity - - - N. 11	*157	89	75 13 0
Walcot, Boys - - Bd. 3	150	134	129 6 0
Walcot, Guinea Lane N. 11	*655	416	421 5 0
Walcot, Harley Street - - - P. 11	257	175	155 16 6
Weymouth House Abbey and St. James', Infants - N. 12	*608	449	413 12 6
Widcombe - - - Ch. 10	*597	476	416 10 0
Widcombe, Infant - P. 10	220	115	98 15 0
ATHAMPTON - - N. 11	74	52	‡49 12 6
ATHEALTON:			
Bathealton, Kittisford, and West of Milverton - - - N. 10	85	32	†‡48 1 0
Bathealton, Kittisford, and West of Milverton - - - N. 5	—	31	†‡26 12 0
ATHEASTON:			
Bailbrook - - - 11	84	50	40 3 0
Batheaston - - - N. 11	*406	197	166 17 0
ATHFORD - - - N. 10	166	149	127 16 0
Bathwick. See Bath (Borough).			
AWDRIP - - - P. 3	70	57	‡57 0 6
BCKINGTON - - P. 6	155	98	89 6 0
BDMINSTER, E.M. *See also* Bristol (Gloucestershire):			
Bishopsworth - - N. 2	*142	124	104 6 0
Down - - - - Bd. 1	292	286	251 3 6
Knowle - - - Bd. 1	840	882	724 13 6
BER-CROCOMBE - - N. 6	47	25	×‡25 18 7
BRKELEY (Frome) - Ch. 6	109	52	†‡58 1 0
BRROW - - - N. 6	*101	62	‡61 8 0
BCKNOLLER - - N. 6	59	31	†‡44 17 6
BDDISHAM - - - N. 6	*50	26	†‡37 4 0
BNEGAR - - - N. 3	*90	50	‡44 3 6
BSHOP'S HULL - - Bd. 11	*151	97	89 13 0
BSHOP'S LYDEARD - N. 11	*248	129	118 18 0
Bishopswood. See Otterford.			
Bishopsworth. See Bedminster.			
315 BLAGDON, U.D. *See also* Pitminster:			
Blagdon - - - Bd. 4	134	106	81 6 0
Charterhouse - - Bd. 4	23	13	×‡34 8 0
Charterhouse - - Ch.	*		
315 BLEADON - - - N. 3	*114	89	63 10 0
Bower Hinton. See Martock.			
Bowlish. See Shepton Mallet.			
305 BRADFORD - - - Bd. 5	*87	64	‡63 2 0
315 BREAN - - - - N. 6	33	33	×‡50 8 0
315 BRENT KNOLL - - N. 6	*170	87	66 8 6
Brewham. See South Brewham.			
307 BRIDGWATER, U.D.:			
Albert Street - - Bd. 12	662	442	405 16 0
Bridgwater, Girls and Infants - - - N. 12	*331	233	201 14 0
Bridgwater, St. Joseph's - - - R. 12	115	25	20 2 6
Eastover - - - Bd. 12	874	781	683 7 6
Eastover - - - P. 12	*375	337	294 17 6
Morgan's - - - N.	*		
West Street - - N. 12	*333	221	208 10 0
318 BRISLINGTON - - N. 2	*324	224	183 13 0
BRISTOL (*Borough*). See Gloucestershire.			
303 BROMPTON RALPH, U.D.:			
Brompton Ralph - Bd. 7	92	49	‡56 11 6
304 BROMPTON REGIS:			
Bury - - - - Ch. 4	80	45	×‡55 6 10
King's Brompton - Ch. 4	96	59	†‡81 19 6
		5	2 12 0
307 BROOMFIELD - - N. 3	116	32	×‡52 14 0
304 BRUSHFORD - - N. 4	*59	55	†‡62 0 0
311 BRUTON - - - N. 7	*316	237	206 19 0
312 BUCKLAND DENHAM - N. 6	*118	79	‡69 12 6
309 BUCKLAND, ST MARY N. 7	156	106	98 4 6
		8	7 2 0
318 BURNETT - - Ch. 2	45	13	×‡35 6 6
315 BURNHAM:			
Burnham - - - N. 6	*320	309	270 7 6
Highbridge - - N. 6	*367	352	299 13 0
315 BURRINGTON - - N. 4	118	77	80 10 6
Burrowbridge. See Stoke, St. Gregory.			

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	Somerset—*cont.*			
	Bury. See BROMPTON REGIS.			
315	BUTCOMBE - - - N. 4	92	30	‡†43 16 0
314	BUTLEIGH - - - N. 12	*284	110	82 14 6
316	CAMELEY - - - P. 7	*123	97	76 12 6
316	CAMERTON: Camerton, Mixed - 4	282	155	137 1 0
317	Peasdown, St. John's Ch. 3	288	256	231 5 0
			15	9 6 0
307	CANNINGTON: Cannington - - N. 3	*279	127	113 4 0
			25	14 10 0
	Cannington - - R. 3	114	45	40 16 0
303	CARHAMPTON - - Ch. 10	89	46	‡57 6 0
311	CASTLE CARY - - Bd. 7	*459	333	313 7 0
307	CATCOTT: Burtle - - - Ch. 1	63	34	×‡51 6 0
	Catcott - - - N. 1	*124	69	55 2 6
309	CHAFFCOMBE - - Bd. 4	50	39	×‡55 4 0
	Chantry. See WHATLEY.			
315	CHAPEL ALLERTON: Allerton - - - N. 4	86	33	†‡47 6 0
309	CHARD (BOROUGH): Chard, High Street - Bd. 7	663	438	394 1 6
	Southend - - - Bd. 5	*501	404	377 4 0
	Southend, Evening -	—	39	20 2 0
	Tatworth - - - Bd. 10	180	166	159 3 0
	Tatworth, Evening -	—	8	5 8 0
307	CHARLINCH - - - Ch. 3	66	26	†‡49 15 0
311	CHARLTON HORETHORNE - - - Ch. 6	115	71	‡63 0 6
308	CHARLTON MACKRELL: West Charlton - - N. 1	112	70	†‡85 19 6
311	CHARLTON MUSGROVE Bd. 6	70	36	‡40 13 0
317	CHARTERHOUSE. HINTON - - - - N. 10	90	76	55 4 6
315	CHEDDAR: Cheddar - - - B. 4	*230	151	131 12 9
	Cheddar - - - N. 4	255	112	95 19 0
306	CHEDDON-FITZPAINE - N. 2	*74	34	†‡49 19 2
307	CHEDZOY - - - Bd. 7	77	62	‡65 3 0
316	CHELWOOD - - - N. 10	49	26	×‡48 10 0
316	CHEW MAGNA: Bishop's Sutton - - Bd. 7	*116	84	64 7 0
	Chew Magna - - Bd. 7	*301	113	89 11 6
316	CHEWSTOKE - - - N. 5	117	99	89 13 0
314	CHEWTON MENDIP - P. 5	*162	80	68 0 0
316	CHILCOMPTON - - N. 10	83	74	64 15 0
309	CHILLINGTON - - Ch. 4	53	35	×‡51 5 0

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	Somerset—*cont.*			
310	CHILTHORNE DOMER: Chilthorne District - N. 2	*100	3	
310	CHILTON CANTELO - Ch. 2	60	5	
	CHILTON-UPON-POLDEN. *See* MOORLINCH.			
305	CHIPSTABLE - - - Bd. 2	60	5	
310	CHISELBOROUGH - - N. 2	94	4	
315	CHURCHILL - - - P. 2	*137	13	
	Clandown. See MIDSOMER NORTON.			
319	CLAPTON: Clapton-in-Gordano - Ch. 6	63	3	
303	CLATWORTHY - - N. 10	94	3	
317	CLAVERTON Village - N. 11	51	2	
	Cleeve. See OLD CLEEVE AND YATTON.			
319	CLEVEDON: Clevedon - - - B. 6	251	13	
	Clevedon, Infants - N. 6	151	7	
	Clevedon - - - N. 6	*205	10	
	East Clevedon - - P. 6	211	6	
	South Clevedon, St. John's - - - Ch. 6	243	17	
312	CLOFORD - - - Ch. 7	86	6	
316	CLUTTON - - - N. 7	*111	13	
	Coleford. See KILMERSDON.			
	Combe Down. See MONCKTON COMBE.			
306	COMBE FLOREY - - N. 5	*70	3	
317	COMBE HAY - - - N. 10	57	2	
309	COMBE ST. NICHOLAS - N. 7	222	15	
315	COMPTON BISHOP - N. 4	*81	3	
318	COMPTON DANDO - - N. 2	*94	6	
308	COMPTON DUNDON - N. 1	*114	2	
316	COMPTON MARTIN - N. 4	*83	4	
311	COMPTON PAUNCEFOOT N. 7	80	6	
312	CONGRESBURY: Congresbury - - N. 3	*162	15	
315	Hewish, St. Anne's - Ch. 3	103	7	
306	CORFE - - - - P. 5	86	6	
318	CORSTON - - - N. 2	*90	6	
311	CORTON DENHAM - P. 7	96	2	
307	COSSINGTON - - - Ch. 3	75	5	
	Coxley. See OUT ST. CUTHBERT-IN-WELLS, U.D.			

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Somerset—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Cranmore. See WEST CRANMORE.			
CREECH ST. MICHAEL - P. 7	*196	118	103 5 0
CREWKERNE AND WAYFORD, U.D.:			
Clapton - - - Bd. 10	182	106	89 13 6
Crewkerne, Infants - Ch.	*		
Crewkerne - - - N. 10	*674	501	438 7 6
North Street - - Bd. 10	144	116	102 8 0
Crewkerne - - - W. 10	148	93	80 7 6
CROSCOMBE - - - Ch. 5	205	91	64 1 6
CROWCOMBE - - - N. 10	133	45	‡52 11 6
CUCKLINGTON - - Ch. 6	88	53	†‡60 16 0
CUDWORTH - - - Bd. 7	30	30	×‡46 17 0
CURRY MALLET - - Ch. 10	90	55	‡52 14 0
CURRY RIVELL:			
Curry Rivell - - P. 5	*213	109	83 17 0
Hambridge - - - N. 1	*123	93	‡80 5 6
CUTCOMBE - - - P. 4	193	58	44 6 0
DINDER - - - - Ch. 5	42	31	†‡44 2 0
DITCHEAT - - - Bd. 5	163	70	53 13 0
DONYATT - - - N. 6	96	61	‡53 12 0
DOULTING - - - N. 3	115	77	55 4 6
DOWLISH WAKE - - Ch. 4	97	57	‡57 19 6
DOWNHEAD - - - Ch. 8	51	30	×‡45 17 0
Downside. See MIDSOMER NORTON.			
Draycot. See RODNEY STOKE.			
DRAYTON - - - N. 5	82	46	‡42 12 6
Dulcote. See OUT ST. CUTHBERT-IN-WELLS AND PRIDDY, U.D.			
DULVERTON - - - N. 4	*257	142	139 7 10
DUNDRY:			
Dundry, Baptist - 3	107	29	22 8 0
Dundry - - - N. 3	*107	71	56 17 9
DUNKERTON - - - N. 5	*98	60	‡58 9 0
DUNSTER:			
Dunster - - - Ch. 4	217	118	104 8 0
Dunster - - - W.	*		
DURSTON - - - P. 7	56	46	†‡58 0 0
Dytche. See STRINGSTON.			
EAST BRENT:			
East Brent - - - B. 6	129	54	46 18 0
East Brent - - - N.	*		
EAST CHINNOCK - - P. 2	110	102	90 4 6
		27	18 18 0
EAST COKER - - - B. 2	190	143	127 0 6
EAST HARPTREE - - P. 5	121	95	76 18 6

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	Somerset—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	East Horrington, See WELLS.			
313	EAST LYDFORD - - Ch. 10	*48	40	×‡57 1 0
319	EASTON-IN-GORDANO, OR ST. GEORGE:			
	Easton-in-Gordano - N. 2	*81	80	69 16 0
	Pill, Benevolent - - Ch. 3	*551	428	374 10 0
	Easton. See OUT ST. CUTHBERT-IN-WELLS, U.D.			
	Eastover. See BRIDGWATER (BOROUGH).			
318	EAST PENNARD - - Bd. 6	*73	54	38 18 0
303	EAST QUANTOXHEAD:			
	Kilve and Quantoxhead - - - - P. 3	104	65	‡71 2 6
	Edington. See MOORLINCH.			
307	EDINGTON, Burtle - Ch. 1	102	47	†‡64 9 6
			19	15 2 0
312	ELM - - - - N. 6	93	51	†47 5 0
303	ELWORTHY - - - N. 4	*50	25	×‡18 14 6
317	ENGLISHCOMBE - - Bd. 2	89	76	‡58 18 6
307	ENMORE - - - N. 3	106	49	†‡60 2 0
313	EVERCREECH, Christ Church - - - N. 6	*344	189	170 18 6
304	EXFORD - - - N. 4	*113	73	58 2 6
284	EXMOOR - - - - N. 7	64	16	×‡37 1 0
304	EXTON - - - - Ch. 4	69	48	†‡63 15 8
	Failand. See WRAXALL.			
312	FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD - - - - N. 2	51	26	×‡44 8 0
316	FARMBOROUGH - - P. 7	*181	162	141 15 0
316	FARRINGTON GURNEY N. 7	95	105	68 13 6
	Felton. See WINFORD.			
307	FIDDINGTON - - - Ch. 10	83	36	†‡54 1 0
305	FITZHEAD - - - Ch. 11	65	38	†‡51 9 0
308	FIVEHEAD:			
	Fivehead and Swell - N. 6	*116	72	53 9 0
319	FLAX BOURTON - - N. 2	59	51	†49 13 0
249	FRESHFORD - - - Ch. 11	*101	94	74 18 6
312	FROME OR FROME SELWOOD:			
	Christ Church - - N. 7	*381	260	240 11 4
	Frome, Boys - - N. 7	*252	240	228 0 0
	Frome - - - - W. 7	323	189	153 4 8
	Milk Street - - B. 7	*738	634	555 12 6
	St. John Baptist, Girls Ch. 7	141	102	97 17 0
	St. John Baptist, Infants - - - N. 7	190	92	69 0
	Trinity - - - N. 7	*386	184	158 18

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	Somerset—*cont.*			£ s. d.
312	Frome or Frome Selwood—*cont.* Woodlands, St. Catherine's - - - 7	83	44	35 12 0
	Gare Hill. See MARSTON BIGGOTT.			
314	GLASTONBURY (BOROUGH): Glastonbury - - N. 1	*501	297	233 0 0
	St. Benedict - - N. 1	288	191	160 4 0
307	GOATHURST - - - - N. 3	*61	38	†‡51 9 0
307	GREINTON - - - - N. 6	47	26	×‡47 5 0
306	HALSE - - - - - N. 10	94	53	‡53 16 0
	Hambridge. See CURRY RIVELL.			
310	HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE - - - - Ch. 2	119	77	‡75 13 0
310	HASELBURY PLUCKNETT - - - - - N. 2	127	78	65 17 6
306	HATCH BEAUCHAMP - N. 10	83	63	‡64 12 6
304	HAWKRIDGE - - - Ch. 4	47	19	×‡39 14 0
312	HEMINGTON - - Bd. 7	123	100	71 11 0
311	HENSTRIDGE - - N. 6	*216	175	153 2 6
	Heuish. See CONGRESBURY.			
	Highbridge. See BURNHAM.			
308	HIGH HAM - - - - Ch. 2	*186	94	82 10 0
316	HIGH LITTLETON - N. 7	*184	163	121 1 0
305	HILLFARRANCE, OAKE, AND HEATHFIELD, U.D.: Hillfarrance, Oake, and Heathfield - Bd. 5	110	77 30	67 7 6 21 10 0
316	HINTON BLEWETT - Ch. 10	52	26	×‡48 10 0
	Hinton Charterhouse. See CHARTERHOUSE HINTON.			
309	HINTON, ST. GEORGE - N. 6	*228	102 21	90 8 0 11 18 0
313	HOLCOMBE: Holcombe - - - N. 5	102	55	42 14 0
	Holcombe - - - W. 5	118	63	32 6 2
311	HORSINGTON - - N. 6	*159	105	88 9 6
304	HUISH-CHAMPFLOWER N. 10	54	35	×‡52 18 0
307	HUNTSPILL: East Huntspill - - Bd. 3	143	93	83 9 0
	Westernside - - Bd. 3	190	118	109 19 0
315	HUTTON - - - Ch. 4	96	32	‡43 15 0
310	ILCHESTER: Ilchester - - - Bd. 6	87	50	49 0 0
	Ilchester - - - N. 6	*105	32	24 0 0
309	ILMINSTER: Ditton Street - - Bd. 7	183	148	154 15 6
	Horton - - - Bd. 7	73	71	64 11 6

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	Somerset—*cont.*		
309	Ilminster—*cont.* Ilminster - - - N. 7	*434	[illegible]
309	ILTON - - - - N. 7	*91	[illegible]
308	ISLE ABBOTS - - - Bd. 6	48	[illegible]
308	ISLE BREWERS - - P. 6	70	[illegible]
308	KEINTON - MANDEVILLE - - - - Bd. 1	*102	[illegible]
318	KELSTON - - - P. 10	80	[illegible]
319	KENN - - - - N. 6	*56	[illegible]
315	KEWSTOKE - - - N. 4	148	[illegible]
318	KEYNSHAM: Keynsham - - - B. 2	178	[illegible]
	Keynsham - - - P. 2	*353	[illegible]
312	KILMERSDON: Coleford - - - Ch. 6	*228	[illegible]
	Coleford - - - W. 6	144	[illegible]
	Kilmersdon - - - Ch. 6	*166	[illegible]
	Kilmersdon, Endowed 6	75	[illegible]
257	KILMINGTON - - N. 5	*126	[illegible]
303	KILTON - CUM - LILSTOCK - - - - Ch. 10	27	[illegible]
	KILVE. See EAST QUANTOXHEAD.		
	King's Brompton. See BROMPTON REGIS.		
308	KINGSBURY EPISCOPI Bd. 3	207	[illegible]
308	KINGSDON - - - N. 1	*90	[illegible]
306	KINGSTON, St. Mary's P. 3	172	[illegible]
319	KINGSTON SEYMOUR - P. 6	*89	[illegible]
307	KNOWLE, ST. GILES' - Ch. 7	36	[illegible]
313	LAMYATT - - - N. 6	48	[illegible]
305	LANGFORD BUDVILLE - N. 2	114	[illegible]
308	LANGPORT EASTOVER AND HUISH EPISCOPI, U.D.: Langport Eastover and Huish Episcopi Bd. 1	305	[illegible]
	Langport Eastover and Huish Episcopi, Evening - - -	—	[illegible]
312	LAVERTON - - - P. 10	71	[illegible]
	Leighland. See OLD CLEEVE.		
312	LEIGH-UPON-MENDIP - N. 3	139	[illegible]
310	LIMINGTON - - - N. 6	*93	[illegible]
316	LITTON - - - - Ch. 7	85	[illegible]
315	LOCKING - - - N. 4	*51	[illegible]

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Somerset—*cont.*			£ s. d.
ONG ASHTON - - P. 6	*294	187	166 17 0
ngford. See OLD CLEEVE.			
ng Load. See MARTOCK.			
NG SUTTON - - N. 1	*195	110	102 18 6
		27	16 6 0
PEN - - - - Bd. 6	71	48	†‡59 16 6
VINGTON - - - N. 7	110	53	×56 1 0
noton. See PITMINSTER.			
XTON AND CHRISTON, U.D.:			
oxton and Christon - Bd. 3	48	34	†‡45 12 0
CCOMBE - - - Ch. 4	40	19	×‡50 4 6
LLINGTON - - - Ch. 6	113	44	×‡63 10 0
XBOROUGH - - N. 4	122	69	55 1 6
DEARD, ST. LAWRENCE - - - - Bd. 11	100	94	88 18 0
MPSHAM - - - Ch. 3	66	67	55 1 0
ncombe. See BATH (BOROUGH).			
NG - - - - Bd. 7	67	39	†‡59 16 9
APERTON - - - Ch. 6	44	38	×‡52 14 0
ARK:			
Mark - - - - N. 6	*133	105	87 13 6
West Mark, Infants - N. 6	97	53	42 18 6
ARKSBURY:			
Marksbury and Stanton Prior - - - N. 7	*79	38	†‡50 10 0
ARSTON BIGGOTT:			
Baer Hill - - - Ch. 12	37	29	×‡47 17 6
Marston Biggott - Ch. 7	82	39	×‡56 4 6
ARSTON MAGNA - 1	63	51	†‡67 2 0
ARTOCK:			
Ash - - - - N. 2	*112	90	‡81 6 6
Lower Hinton - - N. 2	*200	128	111 2 0
Long Load - - - N. 2	81	28	†‡45 16 0
Martock - - - N. 2	*236	183	164 5 0
BARE:			
Rodney - - - Bd. 6	65	40	‡39 17 0
Meare - - - - Bd. 6	225	133	108 10 6
Westhay - - - N. 6	65	55	36 13 9
LLS:			
Wells - - - - Ch. 6	313	161	167 1 6
Lobster, Infants - - 6	33	26	18 17 0
ERRIOTT - - - Bd. 5	*265	242	212 12 6
DDLEZOY - - - Bd. 1	*127	116	101 10 0
		33	21 6 0
DSOMER NORTON:			
Mandown - - - N. 2	174	151	114 7 6
Downside - - - N. 2	*91	71	58 15 0
Downside, St. Benedict's - - - R. 2	75	48	45 9 0
Midsomer Norton - N. 2	*334	256	241 6 6

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	Somerset—*cont.*			£ s. d.
316	Midsomer Norton—*cont.*			
	Midsomer Norton - W. 2	383	358	307 15 6
	Welton, Infants - - N. 2	89	50	24 7 6
311	MILBORNE PORT:			
	Milborne Port - - B. 6	150	68	61 14 0
	Milborne Port - - N. 6	252	171	147 9 6
313	MILTON CLEVEDON - N. 6	53	19	×‡39 8 6
305	MILVERTON - - - Bd. 2	376	208	173 6 6
303	MINEHEAD - - - P. 3	310	222	217 9 6
267	MISTERTON - - - N. 8	*131	103	94 10 0
317	MONCTON COMBE:			
	Combe Down - - Ch. 2	*304	259	205 0 0
	Moncton Combe - - Ch. 2	68	63	43 3 6
303	MONKSILVER - - N. 6	*72	30	×‡46 14 0
310	MONTACUTE - - - N. 2	*151	133	107 13 6
			25	17 4 0
307	MOORLINCH:			
	Chilton-upon-Polden, Sunday - - -	*		
	Edington and Chilton-upon-Polden - - N. 1	*114	47	44 12 6
	Moorlinch - - - Bd. 6	71	47	†‡52 19 0
308	MUCHELNEY - - N. 3	94	53	†‡64 14 6
310	MUDFORD - - - N. 2	*81	57	‡58 12 6
319	NAILSEA:			
	Christ Church - - N. 2	*191	153	116 14 6
	Nailsea - - - P. 2	213	123	90 7 6
307	NETHER STOWEY - - Ch. 3	*170	78	73 1 6
303	NETTLECOMBE:			
	Nettlecombe Yard - 7	156	27	†‡42 15 6
318	NEWTON ST. LOE:			
	Newton St. Loe, Endowed - - - N. 1	61	31	23 5 0
	Newton St. Loe, Infants - - - - N. 1	59	43	35 9 6
311	NORTH BARROW:			
	North and South Barrow - - - - Ch. 7	44	39	×‡55 11 0
311	NORTH CADBURY - Ch. 7	*177	92	84 13 0
311	NORTH CHERITON:			
	North Cheriton and Holton - - - Ch. 6	100	43	×‡65 17 6
306	NORTH CURRY:			
	North Curry - - N. 2	*192	145	114 11 6
	Wrantage - - - N. 2	65	53	49 0 0
310	NORTH PERROTT - - N. 2	113	45	†37 0 6
307	NORTH PETHERTON AND ST. MICHAELCHURCH, U.D.:			
	Northmoor Green - Bd. 2	*124	77	‡73 14 6
			18	9 6 0
	North Newton - - Bd. 2	126	120	105 0 0
	North Petherton - Bd. 2	396	324	283 10 0
	North Petherton - N.	*		
318	NORTH STOKE - - 2	35	15	×‡36 19 6

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	Somerset—*cont.*			£ s. d.
314	NORTH WOOTTON - N. 5	47	43	†‡54 9 6
306	NORTON FITZWARREN N. 11	*113	72	71 0 0
316	NORTON MALREWARD - Ch. 10	50	26	×‡46 7 0
312	NORTON ST. PHILIP: Neilds - - - - N. 6	*205	87	65 0 5
310	NORTON-UNDER-HAMDON: Norton - - - - Ch. 6	187	99	78 3 0
312	NUNNEY - - - Bd. 6	240	117	97 8 0
305	NYNEHEAD - - - P. 2	145	51	†‡72 5 6
	Oakhill. See SHEPTON MALLET.			
310	ODCOMBE - - - P. 2	*157	95	76 9 10
303	OLD CLEEVE: Leighland - - - Ch. 6	105	80	77 10 0
			10	3 16 0
	Longford - - - N.	*		
	Old Cleeve - - - N. 4	212	145	129 0 0
			30	20 16 0
307	OTHERY - - - Bd. 1	106	82	75 5 0
			18	12 14 0
306	OTTERFORD: Bishopswood - - B. 7	102	34	‡36 10 0
	Otterford - - - Bd. 7	45	45	×‡59 16 0
307	OTTERHAMPTON - - Bd. 10	*100	68	‡75 14 0
			14	8 16 0
314	OUT ST. CUTHBERT-IN-WELLS AND PRIDDY, U.D.: Coxley - - - - Bd. 5	122	82	60 2 6
	Coxley - - - - N.	*		
	Dulcote - - - N. 5	86	47	31 5 0
	Easton (Wells) - - P. 5	76	44	36 9 0
	Priddy - - - Bd. 6	80	65	†61 14 6
			11	4 4 0
307	OVER STOWEY - - Ch. 3	106	59	‡70 11 0
316	PAULTON: Paulton - - - N. 7	*363	220	180 7 6
	Paulton - - W. 7	204	200	168 7 0
307	PAWLETT - - - Bd. 2	157	87	82 13 0
	Peasdown. See CAMERTON.			
311	PENSELWOOD - - N. 6	*80	33	‡37 0 0
	Pill. See EASTON-IN-GORDANO.			
313	PILTON - - - - N. 5	*172	113	77 16 6
311	PITCOMBE - - - Ch. 7	110	55	‡53 0 0
306	PITMINSTER:			
315	Blagdon Original, Day 2	85	27	21 12 0
300	Lowton Hamlet - N. 2	109	14	×‡39 12 0
306	Pitminster - - - N. 2	139	53	44 16 6
308	PITNEY - - - - N. 2	87	59	†‡70 7 4

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	Somerset—*cont.*			£ s. d.
266	POINTINGTON OR POYNTINGTON: Poyntington - - Ch. 12	82	52	[illegible]
303	PORLOCK - - - Ch. 4	147	[illegible]	
319	PORTBURY - - - Ch. 12	93	[illegible]	
319	PORTISHEAD: Portishead - - - B. 5	259	[illegible]	
	Portishead - - - N. 5	*196	[illegible]	
	St. Barnabas - - Ch.	60	[illegible]	
310	PRESTON: Preston and Brympton - - - - N. 2	*73	[illegible]	
318	PRISTON - - - Ch. 6	60	[illegible]	
316	PUBLOW - - - N. 7	130	[illegible]	
308	PUCKINGTON - - Ch. 7	66	[illegible]	
307	PURITON - - - Bd. 8	*189	[illegible]	
313	PYLLE, Free - - - P. 10	82	[illegible]	
311	QUEEN-CAMEL - - N. 7	198	[illegible]	
318	QUEEN-CHARLTON - N. 12	*73	[illegible]	
316	RADSTOCK: Radstock - - - Bd. 7	*363	[illegible]	
	Radstock - - - N. 7	*363	[illegible]	
	Redhill. See WRINGTON.			
266	RIMPTON - - - N. 12	*38	[illegible]	
312	ROAD - - - - W. 6	129	[illegible]	
	Rockwell Green. See WELLINGTON.			
	ROLNEY STOKE:			
315	Draycot - - - P. 4	155	[illegible]	
314	Rodney Stoke - - Ch. 5	33	[illegible]	
	Rowbarton. See TAUNTON (BOROUGH).			
306	RUISHTON - - - N. 5	*96	[illegible]	
303	SAINT DECUMAN'S: Watchet - - - N. 6	293	[illegible]	
	Watchet, Unsectarian 6	267	[illegible]	
	Williton - - - N. 4	*204	[illegible]	
318	SALTFORD - - - Ch. 10	91	[illegible]	
305	SAMPFORD ARUNDELL Bd. 6	51	[illegible]	
303	SAMPFORD BRETT: St. George's - - N. 4	98	[illegible]	
266	SANDFORD ORCAS - N. 12	56	[illegible]	
309	SEAVINGTON, ST. MICHAEL: Seavington - - - Ch. 6	*100	[illegible]	
303	SELWORTHY: Allerford - - - N. 4	153	[illegible]	

	Somerset—*cont.*				Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	SHAPWICK - - - P.	10	116	58	‡67 5 0
	SHEPTON BEAUCHAMP	N. 7	*205	117	90 8 6
	SHEPTON MALLET:				
	Bowlish - - -	Ch. 5	100	103	92 13 0
	Kilver Street - -	Ch. 5	196	186	145 8 6
	Oakhill - - -	B. 3	151	58	43 14 0
	Oakhill - - -	Ch. 3	106	78	60 4 0
	Shepton Mallet - -	N. 5	*515	372	338 1 0
	SHEPTON MONTAGUE -	N. 6	72	34	†‡44 9 0
	SHIPHAM - - -	N. 3	*123	76	‡39 15 0
	Shoscombe. See WELLOW.				
	SILGATE - - - P.	10	70	33	×‡55 8 0
	SOMERTON:				
	Monteclefe - - -	N. 1	226	124	106 0 6
	Somerton, Free - -	Ch. 1	106	82	71 15 0
	West Street, Infants -	Bd. 1	63	58	49 6 0
	SOUTH BREWHAM:				
	Brewham - - -	Ch. 6	*149	66	46 15 0
	SOUTH CADBURY - -	Ch. 7	56	31	×‡33 11 0
	SOUTH PETHERTON:				
	South Petherton, Endowed - - -	6	174	85	77 17 6
	South Petherton -	N. 6	241	182	148 5 0
	Stratton, Infants -	N. 6	66	36	27 0 0
	SOUTH STOKE - -	Ch. 2	90	67	‡56 15 0
	SPARKFORD - - -	Ch. 7	87	51	†‡58 4 6
	SPAXTON - - -	N. 3	163	106	90 3 0
	STANTON DREW:				
	Pensford - -	Bd. 10	63	39	28 3 0
	Stanton Drew - -	Bd. 10	94	54	36 15 0
	STAPLE FITZPAINE -	Ch. 10	107	57	‡38 7 0
	STAPLEGROVE - -	N. 11	117	76	69 7 6
	STAWELL:				
	Stawell and Sutton Mallett - - -	N. 10	63	48	†‡38 17 0
	STOCKLAND BRISTOL:				
	Stockland - - -	Ch. 10	94	45	×‡29 7 6
	STOCKLINCH:				
	Ditteray - - -	Ch. 6	69	30	×‡46 17 0
	STOGUMBER - - -	Ch. 4	*167	90	77 11 6
	STOGURSEY - - -	N. 6	270	175	163 2 6
	STOKE, ST. GREGORY:				
	Burrowbridge - -	N. 1	94	71	50 19 6
	Stoke, St. Gregory -	P. 2	*159	107	97 3 0
	STOKE ST. MICHAEL -	Bd. 3	145	113	81 2 6
	STOKE-UNDER-HAMDON:				
	Undenominational -	2	*233	203	212 16 0
	STOKE TRISTER - -	N. 6	*95	53	‡36 8 0
316	STONE EASTON - -	Ch. 7	146	97	75 18 6
316	STOWEY - - -	Ch. 7	72	29	×‡40 18 6
	Stratton. See SOUTH PETHERTON.				
313	STRATTON-ON-THE-FOSS:				
	Stratton - - -	N. 5	*113	67	†‡32 13 6
314	STREET:				
	Street - - -	Bd. 1	*681	589	497 17 6
				75	33 12 0
	Street Overleigh -	Bd. 1	60	32	24 0 0
303	STRINGSTON:				
	Stringston Dytche -	N. 3	93	62	‡34 12 0
311	SUTTON MONTIS - -	Ch. 7	41	26	×‡47 3 0
317	SWAINSWICK - -	P. 10	115	59	39 10 6
306	TAUNTON (BOROUGH):				
	Albemarle - - -	B. 11	245	194	169 15 0
	Central - - -	N. 11	*618	426	417 13 7
	Mary Street, Memorial	11	363	147	143 9 0
	Original, Infants -	B. 11	*129	77	66 10 6
	Rowberton, St. Andrew's - - -	Ch. 11	429	256	250 5 0
	St. George - - -	R. 11	244	69	61 5 0
	St. James' - - -	N. 11	*330	280	228 7 6
				26	17 0 0
	St. John's - - -	Ch. 11	160	104	93 9 0
	Taunton - - -	B. 11	*378	255	233 2 6
	Taunton - - -	W. 11	363	169	163 19 0
	Trinity - - -	N. 11	518	312	297 9 0
	Wilton - - -	Ch. 11	125	33	75 11 6
	Temple Combe. See ABBAS.				
	Theale. See WEDMORE.				
305	THORN FALCON - -	Ch. 7	53	33	×‡30 11 0
306	THURLBEAR:				
	Thurlbear and Stoke St. Mary - - -	Ch. 10	101	51	44 13 6
307	THURLOXTON - -	Ch. 6	66	64	×‡71 6 0
319	TICKENHAM - - -	N. 6	*113	80	†‡41 17 0
303	TIMBERSCOMBE, Endowed - - - -	N. 4	139	74	68 17 6
316	TIMSBURY - - -	N. 7	*274	225	196 7 0
310	TINTINHULL - -	Ch. 2	83	57	‡54 3 6
				16	8 6 0
	Tonedale. See WELLINGTON.				
305	TREBOROUGH - -	Ch. 6	53	26	×‡45 1 0
306	TRENT - - - -	N. 1	148	61	49 15 6
305	TRULL - - - -	Ch. 11	195	132	121 18 8
317	TWERTON:				
	Twerton - -	Bd. 11	698	517	714 17 6
	East Twerton - -	Ch. 11	449	427	339 15 0
	Twerton - - -	P. 4	84	28	†‡42 3 0
316	URLEY -				

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	Somerset—*cont.*			£ s. d.
315	UPHILL - - - - Ch. 4	196	96	80 11 0
304	UPTON - - - - Ch. 10	74	36	×‡59 8 0
313	UPTON NOBLE - - Bd. 6	63	38	†‡50 12 0
	Vobster. See MELLS.			
314	WALTON - - - Ch. 10	102	78	51 12 0
319	WALTON-IN-GORDANO Ch.	83	25	17 10 0
312	WANSTROW - - - N. 3	*77	39	‡40 0 0
	Watchet. See ST. DECUMAN'S.			
315	WEARE:			
	Stone Allerton - - N. 3	57	30	12 7 0
	Weare - - - - N.	76	—	—
315	WEDMORE:			
	Blackford - - - Bd. 4	140	106	103 4 6
	Theale - - - Bd. 4	115	106	94 0 0
	Theale - - - N.	*		
	Wedmore - - - Bd. 4	270	183	149 12 0
305	WELLINGTON:			
	Courtland Road - - Bd. 5	387	351	325 15 0
	Courtland Road, Evening - - -	—	41	16 0 0
	Holywell Lake, and Thorne - - - Bd. 5	82	51	41 19 0
	Rockwell Green - - N. 5	*249	181	177 7 0
			35	24 10 0
	Tonedale, Girls and Infants - - - 5	162	92	93 0 6
	Wellington - - B. 5	236	193	195 0 0
	Wellington, Girls and Infants - - - N. 5	279	193	154 16 6
317	WELLOW:			
	Shoscombe, St. Julian's - - - N. 3	167	74	53 5 0
	Wellow - - - N. 3	217	115	88 3 0
314	WELLS (BOROUGH):			
	East Horrington - 5	102	48	41 18 0
	St. Thomas - - - N. 5	300	190	151 1 0
	Wells, Central - - N. 5	*559	456	399 0 0
	Wells - - - - R. 5	118	59	43 3 10
	Welton. See MIDSOMER NORTON.			
307	WEMBDON, E.M. - - N. 12	201	125	118 7 6
306	WEST BAGBOROUGH - P. 7	75	68	‡70 6 0
313	WEST BRADLEY AND LOTTISHAM GREEN, U.D.:			
	West Bradley - - Bd. 5	75	54	‡47 15 0
305	WEST BUCKLAND - Bd. 6	121	60	50 9 0
314	WESTBURY - - - N. 5	122	102	72 4 0
310	WEST CAMEL - - N. 6	*67	31	†‡44 1 0
	West Charlton. See CHARLTON MACKRELL.			
310	WEST CHINNOCK - Ch. 2	181	68	‡60 19 6
310	WEST COKER - - N. 2	159	104	91 2 6
313	WEST CRANMORE: East and West Cranmore - - - N. 3	*106	54	‡46 1 6
316	WEST HARPTREE - - P. 5	105	53	‡39 7 6
306	WEST HATCH - - N. 10	75	56	‡46 17 6
313	WEST LYDFORD - - N. 10	64	24	‡29 1 6
	West Mark. See MARK.			
306	WEST MONKTON - - N. 7	164	110	51 12 6
317	WESTON:			
	St. John's - - - Ch. 11	288	141	114 1 6
	Weston (Bath) - - N. 11	*463	303	226 17 6
319	WESTON-IN-GORDANO - N. 6	62	46	×‡35 16 6
315	WESTON-SUPER-MARE:			
	Christ Church - - N. 4	*540	331	402 1 6
	Weston-super-Mare - B. 4	333	324	339 18 6
	Weston-super-Mare - N. 4	649	383	351 15 6
307	WESTON ZOYLAND:			
	Weston Zoland - - Bd. 7	151	55	77 1 6
	Weston Zoyland - - N.	*		
314	WEST PENNARD:			
	West Pennard - - Ch. 5	153	120	119 1 6
	West Pennard - - W. 1	84	26	26 1 6
303	WEST QUANTOXHEAD:			
	St. Audries - - Ch. 6	86	47	†‡34 9 6
312	WHATLEY:			
	Chantry - - - N. 6	*54	42	43 1 6
	Whatley - - - P. 6	57	30	25 3 6
318	WHITCHURCH - - N. 3	132	113	90 3 6
309	WHITE LACKINGTON - Ch. 7	80	47	×‡39 1 6
309	WHITESTAUNTON - Ch. 5	57	35	†‡25 1 6
315	WICK ST. LAWRENCE - N. 4	53	28	×‡25 1 6
	Widcombe. See BATH (BOROUGH).			
	Williton. See ST. DECUMAN'S.			
	Wilton. See TAUNTON (BOROUGH).			
311	WINCANTON - - - Bd. 6	*421	252	225 10 6
	WINFORD:			
315	Felton, St. Katherine - N. 2	143	93	82 15 6
319	Ridge Hill, St. James 7	41	21	‡23 15 6
	Winford - - - N. 7	*103	77	59 6 6
			14	6 15 6
315	WINSCOMBE:			
	Sandford - - - Bd. 2	89	48	41 17 6
	Winscombe - - - B.	*		
	Woodborough - - Bd. 2	148	90	73 17 6
304	WINSFORD - - - N. 4	119	65	†‡37 1 6

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Somerset—*cont.*			£ s. d.
INGHAM - - - N. 5	177	146	127 15 0
ITHAM FRIARY - - Ch. 3	101	67	†£65 12 10
ITHIEL FLOREY:			
Hapworthy - - - Bd. 10	56	38	×†£53 10 0
ITHYCOMBE - - Ch. 6	96	52	†£54 5 6
ITHYPOOL - - - Bd. 4	66	27	×†£47 16 6
IVELISCOMBE - - Bd. 6	*500	363	366 9 6
OOKEY:			
Henton - - - Bd. 5	79	25	18 15 0
Wookey - - - Bd. 5	*171	125	117 16 6
Wookey Hole - - 5	237	118	106 12 0
OOLAVINGTON - - Bd. 3	79	46	†£39 3 0
OOTTON COURTNEY - Ch. 4	88	57	†£65 14 6
ORLE - - - - N. 3	*183	192	157 0 6
Frantage. See NORTH CURRY.			
RAXALL:			
Failand - - - - Ch. 5	*64	41	†£58 1 0
Trinity - - - - N. 5	185	114	92 1 6
RINGTON - WITH - BROADFIELD:			
Redhill (Wrington) - N. 4	*98	70	64 4 6
Wrington - - - N. 4	*310	185	142 4 6
RITHLINGTON - - N. 7	*76	69	49 6 0
ARLINGTON - - - Ch. 7	38	35	×†£34 1 0
ATTON:			
Cleeve - - - - N. 6	*121	64	51 5 6
Yatton - - - N. 7	207	123	101 4 0
EOVIL (BOROUGH):			
Church Street - - Bd. 10	*350	250	224 10 0
Hendford - - - Bd. 10	*414	312	300 9 6
Hush - - - - Bd. 10	855	184	186 0 0
Reckleford Street - Bd. 10	526	466	443 10 0
EOVILTON - - - N. 6	57	40	×†£39 2 0

STAFFORDSHIRE.

BBOTS BROMLEY - Bd. 12	*270	166	151 9 6
CTON TRUSSELL AND BEDNALL - - - - - N. 5	*146	88	70 3 0
DBASTON - - - N. 4	*113	64	166 0 0
LDRIDGE:			
Aldridge, Endowed - 5	167	120	108 0 0
Aldridge - - - N. 5	207	197	139 18 0
Stubber's Green - N. 5	103	79	47 15 10
LREWAS:			
Alrewas (Fradley), Infants - - - N. 11	*114	36	30 12 0
Alrewas - - - N. 11	*231	166	142 9 0

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	Stafford—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Alsager's Bank. See AUDLEY.			
438	ALSTONEFIELD - - Ch. 4	79	60 11	47 16 0 4 6 0
365	ALTON:			
	Alton - - - - N. 5	*166	135	90 12 0
	Alton, St. John's - - R. 5	163	54	42 18 0
375	AMBLECOTE:			
	Amblecote (Dennis' Park) - - - N.	*		
	Amblecote - - - N. 4	*500	361	406 4 2
367	ANSLOW - - - P. 10	120	88	65 6 6
	Arley. See UPPER ARLEY.			
369	ARMITAGE - WITH - HANDSACRE:			
	Armitage - - - Ch. 11	213	193	181 3 6
356	ASHLEY - - - - N. 6	*173	145	133 18 6
	Aston. See STONE.			
361	AUDLEY:			
	Alsager's Bank - - N. 10	*257	225	196 9 0
	Audley, Mixed - - N.	*		
	Audley - - - - N. 10	*589	384	335 4 6
	Audley - - - - W. 10	466	259	221 4 0
	Halmer End - - N. 9	*305	264	251 0 0
	Talke Pits, St. Martin's, Infants - - - Ch. 9	177	98	75 10 0
	Talk-o'-the-Hill, Butt Lane - - - - N. 9	*217	204	171 7 0
	Talk-o'-the-Hill, Butt Lane, Primitive Methodsit - - 9	398	245	206 19 0
	Talk-o'-the-Hill - - N. 9	*220	218	190 5 0
	Talk-o'-the-Hill, New Road - - - - W. 9	225	199	174 2 6
	Wood Lane - - - Ch. 9	198	178	155 11 0
	Ball Haye Green. See LEEK AND LOWE.			
360	BARLASTON - - - N. 6	128	77	65 14 0
367	BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD - - - - Bd. 10	348	201	214 8 6
359	BERKSWICH - - - N. 3	*108	105	85 0 0
361	BETLEY - - - - N. 10	*271	172	151 16 8
448	BIDDULPH:			
	Biddulph - - - Ch. 3	183	100	97 0 0
	Biddulph Moor - - N. 6	*289	191	163 3 0
	Bradley Green, Primitive Methodist - - 3	274	246	192 0 0
	Gillowshaw Brook - W. 3	252	116	102 3 1
	Knypersley - - - Ch. 3	383	131	117 9 0
371	BILSTON:			
	Bilston - - - - B.	*		
	Bilston, Primitive Methodist - - 4	414	309	341 5 0
	Bilston - - - W. 4	564	435	415 9 6
	Bradley, St. Martin - N. 4	*650	635	580 17 6
	Ettingshall, St. Saviour's - - - N. 11	378	302	139 16 6
	Ettingshall - - - W. 11	*418	356	174 17 3
	St. Edward's - - N. 4	271	290	235 13 2
	St. Leonard - - - N. 4	*555	510	433 3 9
	St. Luke's - - - N. 4	*308	291	268 2 6

ame and Denomination of School, Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
Stafford—*cont.*			£ s. d.
ock—*cont.*			
Mary's - - - R. 5	148	122	95 0 0
ıall Road - - Bd. 5	670	546	509 6 0
nblebury, Infants Ch. 5	155	91	69 5 0
LE CHURCH, E.M.:			
le Lea - - - Ch. 3	*64	53	42 14 6
kerscote, Mixed - N. 3	71	49	†49 1 6
LDON. *See also* COTTON:			
ldon - - - Ch. 5	*117	68	††68 0 0
RSWALL, E.M. *See also* ONGTON (BOROUGH):			
lerley Green - - Bd. 1	261	265	226 0 6
erswall - - - N. 5	*153	130	105 9 0
erswall - - - R. 5	89	36	26 1 0
me and Werring-			
n - - - - Bd. 5	182	142	124 5 0
Meir - - - Bd. 5	280	259	227 0 0
emoor. See CANNOCK.			
el Chorlton. See CHORL-			
etown. See BURNT-			
ADLE:			
adle - - - N. 5	*717	368	316 10 0
adle - - - W. 5	236	189	133 12 2
ehay, St. Chad's - N. 5	*120	55	23 7 10
amoor Mills - - 5	407	164	132 8 0
amoor - - - N.	*		
Giles' - - - R. 5	176	109	79 15 6
SEY - - - N. 6	*123	78	75 18 0
KLEY:			
ckley - - - N. 5	158	58	60 18 0
lington - - - N. 12	130	86	62 6 0
n - - - - B. 5	707	277	246 18 6
DDLETON:			
ddleton - - - N. 6	*278	119	100 19 6
ley Rocks - - N. 6	*120	114	100 8 0
LYN HAY AND GREAT YRLEY, U.D.:			
slyn Hay - - Bd. 5	452	389	321 11 6
slyn Hay - - B.	*		
at Wyrley - - Bd. 5	270	233	215 17 6
at Wyrley - - N.	*		
terton. See WOLSTAN-			
LTON:			
pel Chorlton - - N. 6	68	3	‡47 4 6
rlton - - - N.	*		
RCH EATON:			
rch Eaton, En-			
owed - - - 5	76	41	42 0 6
rch Eaton, Girls - Ch. 5	*119	77	69 17 0
TON CAMPVILLE - N. 1	101	74	62 19 0
idge. See BURSLEM,			
ALL AND OAKEN:			
sall - - - N. 7	*297	178	182 9 10

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	Stafford—*cont.*			£ s. d.
369	COLTON - - - - Ch. 11	185	127	93 2 0
359	COLWICH:			
	Colwich - - - Ch. 3	261	106	82 5 0
	Great Haywood - - Ch. 3	158	86	69 16 0
			12	5 2 0
	Coseley. See SEDGLEY.			
	Cotes Heath. See ECCLESHALL.			
365	COTTON:			
	Cauldon Low - - N. 5	*107	93	99 11 6
	Coven. See BREWOOD.			
	Cranberry Alley. See ECCLESHALL.			
	Creswell. See DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-MOORS.			
	Cross Heath. See WOOLSTANTON.			
366	CROXDEN:			
	Great Gate - - - Ch. 5	60	51	×‡65 16 6
	Croxton. See ECCLESHALL.			
369	CURBOROUGH AND ELMHURST, - - Bd. 11	45	43	†43 7 0
372	DARLASTON:			
	All Saints - - - Ch. 4	296	262	228 8 0
	Central - - - Bd. 10	682	531	464 12 6
	Darlaston - - - B.	*		
	Darlaston - - - W. 4	516	487	420 8 0
	Fallings Heath - - Ch. 4	120	85	70 2 6
	Old Church - - - N. 4	*618	610	533 15 0
	St. George's Street - Bd. 4	*252	257	222 19 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 4	167	112	83 18 0
365	DENSTONE - - - Ch. 12	83	61	48 12 6
365	DILHORNE:			
	Blythe Marsh, Endowed - - - 5	125	81	73 13 0
	Dilhorne, Endowed - 5	192	107	90 14 0
	Forsbrook - - - N. 5	*124	102	87 0 0
366	DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-CLAY:			
	Draycott-in-Hanbury - N. 12	*112	59	47 3 6
365	DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-MOORS:			
	Creswell, St. Mary's - R. 5	100	20	16 2 0
	Draycott-le-Moors - N. 5	*108	29	23 16 0
368	DRAYTON BASSETT - Ch. 1	68	58	52 11 2
	Dresden. See LONGTON (BOROUGH).			
370	DUNSTON - - - Ch. 6	56	39	†47 3 6
360	ECCLESHALL:			
	Cotes Heath - - N. 6	*120	83	73 1 0
	Cranberry Alley - - N.	*		
	Croxton, Boys - - - N. 6	*159	97	90 7 6
			10	4 4 0
	Croxton - - - N. 6	*346	211	201 7 0
	Eccleshall - - - N. 6	*115	56	47 9 0
	Offley Hay			

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	Stafford—*cont.*			
360	Eccleshall—*cont.* Slindon - - - N. 6	63	45	30 8 6
	Edensor. See LONGTON (BOROUGH).			
369	ELFORD - - - - 11	153	57	‡64 2 6
438	ELLASTONE - - - N. 10	*178	109	100 6 6
359	ELLENHALL - - - N. 3	64	46	†‡62 8 0
364	ENDON, LONGSDEN, AND STANLEY:			
	Endon - - - - P. 6	138	96	84 15 0
	Longsdon - - - N. 6	133	74	61 10 0
371	ENVILLE - - - P. 6	223	112	103 17 4
370	ESSINGTON - - - N. 5	*240	186	159 17 0
	Etruria. See HANLEY (BOROUGH).			
	Ettingshall (*Dudley Union*). See SEDGLEY.			
	Ettingshall (*Wolverhampton Union*). See BILSTON.			
	Fallings Heath. See DARLASTON.			
369	FAREWELL AND CHORLEY - - - - Bd. 11	57	52	†‡61 14 0
364	FAWFIELDHEAD: Newtown, Ratepayers' 7	146	27	†29 9 0
368	FAZELEY - - - Ch. 1	*311	308	205 5 0
	Fenton. See STOKE-ON-TRENT (BOROUGH).			
	Finchfield. See TETTENHALL REGIS-WITH-TETTENHALL CLERICORUM.			
	Forebridge. See STAFFORD (BOROUGH).			
	Forsbrook. See DILHORNE.			
	Foxt. See IPSTONES.			
359	FRADSWELL - - - P. 3	61	41	×‡66 0 0
	Freehay. See CHEADLE.			
	Fulford. See STONE.			
	Gailey. See PENKRIDGE.			
359	GAYTON: Earl of Harrowby's - P. 3	67	36	†‡57 2 0
	Gentleshaw. See LONGDON.			
	Gillowshaw Brook. See BIDDULPH.			
	Glynne. See KINGSWINFORD.			
358	GNOSALL: Gnosall - - P. 4	*258	148	143 13 0

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	Stafford—*cont.*		
358	Gnosall—*cont.* Knightley - - - N. 4	*88	[illegible]
	Moreton - - - N. 4	*100	[illegible]
	Goldenhill. See WOLSTANTON.		
	Gornal. See SEDGLEY.		
372	GREAT BARR - - N. 5	*220	[illegible]
	Great Gate. See CROXDEN.		
	Great Haywood. See COLWICH AND STOWE.		
364	GRINDON, Free - - Ch. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hales. See TYRLEY.		
	Halmer End. See AUDLEY.		
	Hammerwich. See NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK, U.D.		
369	HAMSTALL RIDWARE - N. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hamstead. See HANDSWORTH.		
367	HANBURY - - - N. 12	*[illegible]	[illegible]
373	HANDSWORTH:		
	Birchfield - - - Ch. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Boulton Road - - Bd. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hamstead - - - Ch. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Maryvale - - - R. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Old Handsworth - N. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oscott - - - - Ch. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Perry Bar, Boys and Infants - - - Ch. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Perry Bar, Girls - - Ch. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. James' - - - N. 6	*[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Michael's - - N. 6	*[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hanford. See TRENTHAM, E.M.		
363	HANLEY (BOROUGH):		
	Broom Street - - Bd. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Cannon Street - - Bd. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Cauldon Road - - Bd. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Eastwood Vale - - Bd. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Etruria - - - Bd. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Etruria - - - N.	*	
	Great York Street - Bd. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Grove - - - - Bd. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hanley - - - N. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hanley - - - R. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hanley, Temporary - Bd. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Northwood - - - N. 10	*[illegible]	[illegible]
	Shelton - - - N. 10	*[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wellington - - - Bd. 4	*[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wharf Lane, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
385	HARBORNE, E.M. *See also* BIRMINGHAM (BOROUGH), WARWICKSHIRE:		
	methwick, Bearwood Road - - - Bd. *d*	[illegible]	
	Smethwick, Brass House Lane - - Bd. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]

d Inspection deferred.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
Stafford—*cont.*				
borne, E.M.—*cont.*				
ethwick, Central	Bd. 9	686	929 / 18	725 5 1 / 10 12 0
ethwick, Chance's	Bd. *d*	761	—	—
ethwick, Corbett Street	Bd. 9	1100	1,045 / 12	850 19 7 / 7 0 0
ethwick, Crockett's ane, Infants	Bd. 9	736	373	299 3 7
ethwick, Holy Trinity	N. 10	*556	490	219 9 7
ethwick, Old Church	Ch. 10	202	172	82 8 10
ethwick, St. Philip's	R. 10	*240	195	112 10 6
ethwick, St. Matthew's	N. 10	*553	497	253 13 7
ethwick, Slough ane	Bd. 9	541	317	285 10 11
ethwick, The Cape	Bd. 9	689	944	619 10 0
ethwick	W. 10	[illegible]	410	209 5 6
at Smethwick	Bd. 9	745	648 / 24	470 10 4 / 14 13 0
LASTON	Ch. 1	68	46	†43 16 6
tehill. See STOKE-UPON-NT, U.D.				
GHTON	Ch. 3	100	68	52 7 0
THYLEE: unshaw	Bd. 7	90	34	×†54 15 0
westford. See CANNOCK.				
H OFFLEY	N. 4	*143	88	35 13 0
lerstone. See STONE.				
TS, Mixed	N. 1	92	54	†161 8 0
on. See STOWE.				
r Cross. See YOXALL.				
lington. See CHECKLEY.				
LINSCLOUGH	Ch. 6	68	18	†25 13 0
wes. See WIGGINTON.				
winglow. See BURTON-TRENT, U.D.				
ION: rton Lee	N. 6	*121	64	52 17 0
le Lea. See CASTLE URCH, E.M.				
M	Ch. 4	102	51	52 5 6
ONES: rkham Sitch Branch	6	90	56	40 13 0
xt Branch	6	61	58	40 5 0
stones	P. 6	*268	157	138 2 0
LE	Ch. 6	120	85	66 3 0
sgrove. See WOLSTAN-N.				
GE BROMLEY: ngs Bromley, Infants	11	46	41	23 11 6

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	Stafford—*cont.*				
369	Kings Bromley—*cont.* Kings Bromley	P. 11	*81	47	43 11 0
365	KINGSLEY: Kingsley, Endowed	5	286	244	226 2 0
	Whiston	Ch. 5	*136	93	69 15 0
366	KINGSTON	Ch. 12	88	73	†183 12 0
375	KINGSWINFORD: Brierley Hill, Bent Street	Bd. 5	591	535	585 3 2
	Brierley Hill, Moor Street	Bd. 5	968 / 60	894 / 47	977 16 3 / 3 0
	Brierley Hill	N. 5	*606	523	572 0 3
	Brierley Hill	R. 5	195	173	179 1 3
	Brockmoor	Bd. 5	382	343	400 3 4
	Brockmoor	N. 10	*225	165	147 7 1
	Glynne	N. 5	*184	165	180 9 5
	Mount Pleasant, Quarry Bank	Bd. 5	545 / *	486 / 43	531 11 3 / 22 3 0
	Oak Farm Ironworks	N.			
	Pensett	Bd. 5	400	450	479 12 4
	Pensett	N. 5	*538	407	507 7 1
	Quarry Bank	Bd. 5	961 / *	867 / 180	943 5 3 / 57 10 9
	Quarry Bank	N.			
	St. Mary's	N. 4	*432	314	365 15 2
	Wallheath	N. 5	265	175	191 8 2
	Wordsley	Bd. 5	445	445	486 14 5
	Wordsley	N. 5	*827	510	557 16 3
371	KINVER	Bd. 6	*590	260	297 2 6
	Knightley. See GNOSALL.				
	Knutton. See WOLSTANTON.				
	Knypersley. See BIDDULPH.				
370	LAPLEY: Lapley and Wheaton Aston	N. 5	*134 / *	87 / 7	83 6 4 / 3 16 0
364	LEEK AND LOWE: Ball Haye Green	Ch. 7	176	122	101 3 6
	Brunswick	W. 7	401	342	293 12 0
	Compton, Mixed	7	426	264	243 16 0
	Leek	R. 7	344	80	75 0 0
	Leek, Girls and Infants, Congregational	7	250	141	150 7 9
	Leek	R. 7	323	139	115 8 0
	Mill Street	W. 7	165	54	40 10 0
	Parish Church, Mill Street Branch	7	385	119	104 8 0
	Parish Church	N. 7	*768	241	200 8 6
	St. Luke's	N. 7	*547	324	318 1 3
	Thorncliffe	Ch. 7	89	27	†30 2 6
	West Street	W. 7	525 / *	352 / 35	344 9 0 / 20 8 0
364	LEEK FRITH: Meerbrook	N. 6	93	65	†61 10 6
366	LEIGH	N. 5	*287 / *	141 / 6	114 16 0 / 3 6 0
	Leycett. See MADELEY.				
369	[illegible]GH): Girls	11	184	71	62 15 0
		11	197	182	157 9 6
		N. 11	277	188	155 12 0
		R. 11	79	74	65 2 0
		N. 11	*513	365	315 3 6

d Inspection defe

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	Stafford—*cont.*			
369	Lichfield (Borough)—*cont.*			
	St. Michael - - - Ch. 11	*478	284	243 3 0
	Stowe, Endowed - 11	*237	101	79 4 0
	Little Aston. See SHENSTONE.			
	Little Bloxwich. See WALSALL (BOROUGH).			
	Longbridge Hays. See WOLSTANTON.			
369	LONGDON:			
	Gentleshaw - - - Ch. 11	184	147	120 12 0
	Longdon - - - N. 11	*173	137	99 4 6
364	LONGNOR - - - Ch. 6	162	74	59 4 0
	Longsdon. See ENDON, LONGSDEN, AND STANLEY.			
363	LONGTON (BOROUGH):			
364	Caverswall East Vale - Ch. 5	*223	226	188 4 0
360	Dresden - - - Ch. 12	679	552	494 7 6
363	Edensor - - - Ch. 3	*354	326	249 18 0
	Florence - - - Bd. 1	720	590	558 6 0
	High Street - - - Bd. 3	676	630	565 1 0
	Longton - - - N. 3	*863	606	587 9 0
	Longton, Wesleyan - Bd. 3	511	469	377 14 6
360	Normacott - - - N. 12	518	469	413 17 6
363	Normacott - - - Bd. 1	712	580	545 0 0
	St. Gregory's - R. 3	595	494	422 19 6
	St. John's - - Bd. 3	440	482	410 10 6
	Woodhouse - Bd. 3	554	573	513 14 6
361	MADELEY:			
	Leycett - - - Ch. 11	237	169	115 14 6
	Madeley, Endowed - 3	240	164	137 2 6
	Madeley Heath - - Ch. 3	117	121	102 10 6
	Onneley - - - N. 3	*89	56	46 6 0
361	MAER - - - - P. 6	118	51	‡49 11 6
366	MARCHINGTON - - N. 12	110	65	46 4 6
366	MARCHINGTON WOODLANDS - - - - Ch. 12	67	41	†39 9 0
	Maryvale. See HANDSWORTH.			
369	MAVESYN RIDWARE - Ch. 11	68	52	42 18 0
438	MAYFIELD - - - N. 10	*234	192	166 5 0
	Meaford. See STONE.			
	Meerbrook. See LEEK FRITH.			
360	MILWICH - - - N. 6	101	59	50 6 6
	Moddershall. See STONE.			
	Moreton. See GNOSALL.			
	Moxley. See WEDNESBURY.			

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	Stafford—*cont.*		
356	MUCKLESTONE:		
	Aston - - - Bd. 5	72	51
	Knighton - - - Bd. 5	78	55
	Mucklestone - - Ch. 5	77	55
366	NEWBOROUGH - - N. 12	135	73
361	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (BOROUGH):		
	Friar's Wood - - Bd. 11	*614	429
	Hassells Street - - Bd. 11	1,008	728
	Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - N. 11	*494	452
	Ryecroft - - - Bd. 11	927	809
	St. George's - - N.	•	
	St. Patrick - - - R. 11	473	377
	Newchapel. See WOLSTANTON.		
358	NORBURY - - - N. 4	*63	57
	Normacott. See LONGTON (BOROUGH).		
	Northwood. See HANLEY (BOROUGH).		
	Norton Canes. See NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK, U.D.		
364	NORTON-IN-THE-MOORS:		
	Brown Edge - - N. 6	*331	282
	Milton, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 10	*333	266
	Norton Green - - Bd. 10	196	139
	Norton-in-the-Moors - N. 6	*369	324
	Smallthorne - - Bd. 10	713	529
	Smallthorne - - N. 10	*196	156
	Smallthorne, St. Mary's - - - R. 10	111	79
370	NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK, U.D.:		
	Brownhills, Infants - Bd. 11	250	207
	Coppice Lane - - Bd. 11	122	106
369	Hammerwich - - Ch. 11	161	133 29
370	Norton Canes - - N. 5	*447	410
	Ogley Hay - - - Bd. 11	*454	427
369	Ogley (Brownhills), St. Thomas - - Ch.	•	
370	Shelfield - - - Bd. 11	336	312
372	Walsall Wood, Clayhanger Branch - N. 5	56	34
	Walsall Wood, High Heath Branch - - N. 5	81	45
	Walsall Wood - - N. 5	*462	429
	Watling Street - - Bd. 11	470	364
	Oakamoor. See CHEADLE.		
	Ocker Hill. See TIPTON.		
	Offley Hay. See ECCLESHALL.		
	Ogley Hay. See NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK, U.D.		

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Stafford—*cont.*			
ONECOTE - - - Bd. 6	96	40	†41 0 0
Onneley. See MADELEY.			
Orcott. See HANDSWORTH.			
Oulton. See STONE.			
PATTINGHAM - - N. 7	318	181	202 7 2
PELSALL:			
Pelsall - - - - B.	*		
Pelsall - - - - N. 5	*389	274	189 17 0
Pelsall - - - - W. 5	323	304	253 12 0
PENKRIDGE:			
Gailey - - - Ch. 5	95	88	70 4
Penkridge - - - N. 5	433	287	257 12
Penn. See UPPER PENN.			
Pennett. See KINGSWINFORD.			
Perry Bar. See HANDSWORTH.			
Pleck and Bescott. See WALSALL (BOROUGH).			
QUARNFORD - - - Ch. 6	93	41	†39 15
Quarry Bank. See KINGSWINFORD.			
Rangemore. See TATENHILL.			
RANTON - - - N. 3	*98	37	†139 14
Reddal Hill. See ROWLEY REGIS.			
Redstreet. See WOLSTANTON.			
Rickerscote. See CASTLE CHURCH, R.M.			
ROCESTER, National - Bd. 12	*292	176	156 9 6
ROLLESTON:			
Free Grammar - - 10	71	39	31 4 9
Rolleston - - - Ch. 10	156	81	63 6 8
ROWLEY REGIS:			
Blackheath - - - Bd. 7	936	969	880 15 0
Corngreaves - - Bd. 7	1,[illegible]	716	630 0 0
Cradley Heath - - Bd. 7	864	679	594 2 6
Gorsty Hill - - Bd. 7	122	123	105 11 0
Old Hill - - - Bd. 7	1,455	795	684 7 6
Old Hill, Macefield - Bd. 7	480	466	449 10 0
Reddall Hill, Endowed - - - Ch. 7	650	596	518 17 6
Rowley Regis, Endowed - - - Ch. 7	389	345	327 0 8
Rowley Regis - - N. 7	*373	263	249 6 1
The Knowle - - Bd. 7	436	409	357 17 6
Tividale - - - Bd. 7	530	412	380 10 0
RUGELEY:			
Brereton, Boys and Infants - - - N. 10	*193	151	129 3 0
Brereton, Girls - - N. 10	153	120	113 0 0
Hazlesladc, Infants - Ch. 5	254	126	99 0 0
Rugeley - - - N. 10	*707	613	541 16 0
369 Rugeley—*cont.* Rugeley - - - R. 10	131	75	58 4 0
372 RUSHALL, E.M.:			
Rushall, No. 1 - - Bd. 5	*157	109	111 14 6
Rushall, No. 2 - - Bd. 5	296	240	210 0 0
364 RUSHTON SPENCER - Ch. 6	138	101	79 17 0
369 SALT AND ENSON:			
Salt - - - - Ch. 3	129	119	111 16 6
		23	11 0 0
360 SANDON - - - P. 6	104	68	†66 1 6
		19	6 16 0
374 SEDGLEY:			
Bilston Street - Bd. 6	333	306	326 6 10
Coseley, Christ Church N. 6	*644	616	539 6 0
Coseley, Darkhouse Chapel - - - B. 6	*379	213	196 7 6
Coseley, Mount Pleasant - - - Bd. 6	493	590	604 10 2
Coseley, Prince's End. N.	*		
Daisybank - - - Bd. 6	492	470	455 2 2
Dudley Road - - Bd. 6	606	343	360 3 4
Ettingshall - - - N.	*		
Lanesfield, Wood Street - - - Bd. 6	181	164	154 2 8
Lower Gornal - - N.	*		
Lower Gornal, Red Hall - - - - Bd. 6	966	947	1,035 4 10
Rinton - - - - Bd. 6	*337	119	30 19 10
St. Mary's - - - Ch. 6	317	325	331 15 5
		25	14 2 0
Sedgley - - - R. 6	183	138	132 13 0
Straits and Can Lane N.	*		
Upper Gornal - - Bd. 6	395	363	342 15 11
Upper Gornal - - N. 6	*146	143	127 5 0
West Coseley - - N. 6	*524	402	344 11 0
359 SEIGHFORD - - - Bd. 3	*181	127	96 8 0
370 SHARESHILL - - - P. 6	*123	113	86 12 2
364 SHEEN - - - - N. 6	116	64	54 7 0
Shelton. See BURSLEM (BOROUGH) AND HANLEY (BOROUGH).			
369 SHENSTONE:			
Little Aston - - Ch. 11	78	[illegible]	44 9 6
Shenstone - - - N. 11	*186	105	97 12 0
Stonnall - - - N. 11	*220	112	101 15 6
349 SHERIFF HALES:			
Duke of Sutherland's 7	169	101	84 12 6
Short Heath. See WILLENHALL AND BENTLEY, U.D.			
Silverdale. See WOLSTANTON.			
Slindon. See ECCLESHALL.			
Smallthorne. See NORTON-IN-THE-MOORS.			
Smethwick. See HARBORNE, R.M.			

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	Stafford—*cont.*			
	Sneyd. See BURSLEM (BOROUGH).			
359	STAFFORD (BOROUGH):			
	Christ Church - - N. 10	426	396	339 9 0
	Christ Church, Rowley Street - - - N. 10	713	696	600 0 9
	Evening - - - Bd.	—	181	105 12 0
	Forebridge - - - N. 3	477	336	329 17 3
	St. Augustine's - - R. 10	159	89	92 8 0
	St. Mary's, Broad Eye - N. 10	225	141	112 6 0
	St. Mary, Littleworth N. 10	226	148	122 15 6
	St. Mary's - - - N. 10	*536	372	323 10 0
	St. Patrick - - - R. 10	238	172	148 17 0
	St. Thomas' - - Ch. 3	*312	275	240 12 6
	Stafford - - - B. 10	*279	253	235 4 0
360	STANDON - - - Ch. 6	102	40	‡40 0 0
438	STANTON - - - Ch. 4	93	57	†51 1 0
363	STOKE-ON-TRENT, U.D.:			
	Bagnall - - - Bd. 2	210	142	136 6 6
	Berry Hill - - - Ch. 2	106	55	42 6 0
	Boothen Branch - 2	368	324	277 13 0
	Bucknall - - - Bd. 2	428	387	337 3 0
	Bucknall - - - N. 2	*364	261	208 4 6
	Clayton - - - Bd. 2	97	38	29 8 0
	Cliffe Vale - - - N. 2	319	238	190 4 0
	Cross Street - - Bd. 2	760	732	656 9 7
	Fenton, China Street - N. 3	334	233	186 10 0
	Fenton, Infants - - R. 3	110	59	38 7 0
	Fenton, Low - - N. 3	266	235	204 15 0
	Fenton, Market Street Bd. 2	1,076	910	783 17 6
	Fenton - - - N. 3	*735	558	505 14 0
	Fenton, Raglan Street Bd. 3	359	296	234 1 6
	Harpfield - - - Bd. 2	414	357	314 2 6
	Hartshill - - - N. 7	220	198	166 14 0
	Mount Pleasant Branch 2	437	257	313 5 0
	Penkhull - - - Bd. 2	*621	387	326 16 0
	St. Peter's, Girls - R. 2	476	267	228 13 0
	St. Thomas' - - R. 2	281	191	163 4 0
	Stoke-upon-Trent - N. 2	1,073	788	776 2 6
			21	1½ 6 0
	Trent Vale - - - N. 7	*253	217	154 18 6
360	STONE:			
	Aston - - - - N. 6	*120	71	73 3 0
	Christ Church - - N. 12	*544	366	315 12 6
	Fulford - - - Ch. 6	95	70	51 2 11
	Hilderstone - - N. 6	188	93	93 9 4
	Meaford - - - 6	89	41	36 2 0
	Moddershall - - N. 6	*90	28	†32 8 0
	Oulton - - - N. 6	*142	53	53 3 6
	St. Dominic's - - R. 12	535	258	232 14 0
	Stonefield, Christ Church - - - N. 12	*202	113	96 1 0
	Stone - - - - P. 12	*375	270	226 0 0
	Tittensor - - - N. 6	120	63	53 11 6
	Stonnall. See SHENSTONE.			
359	STOWE (Stafford Union):			
	Earl Ferrer's - - Ch. 3	103	45	45 1 6
	Great Haywood, St. John the Baptist - R. 3	*92	26	24 2 0
	Hixon, St. Peter's - Ch. 3	*127	60	46 12 0
	Stowe (Lichfield Union). See LICHFIELD.			
	Stramshall. See UTTOXETER.			

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	Stafford—*cont.*			
370	STRETTON - - - Ch. 6	84	5	[illegible]
	Swindon. See WOMBOURN.			
360	SWYNNERTON:			
	Swynnerton - - R. 6	72	61	[illegible]
	Yarnfield - - - R. 6	62	5	[illegible]
	Talk-o'-the-Hill. See AUDLEY.			
368	TAMWORTH (BOROUGH):			
	St. John's - - - R. 1	211	163	[illegible]
	Tamworth - - - Bd. 1	*1,092	99	[illegible]
367	TATENHILL:			
	Rangemore - - - Ch. 6	102	73	[illegible]
	Tatenhill - - - N. 10	72	33	[illegible]
	Tean. See CHECKLEY.			
371	TETTENHALL REGIS WITH-TETTENHALL CLERICORUM:			
	Finchfield, Mixed - 11	87	6	[illegible]
	Tettenhall, Christ Church - - - 11	383	346	[illegible]
	Tettenhall - - - N. 11	*576	47	[illegible]
	Thorncliffe. See LEEK AND LOWE.			
374	TIPTON. *See also* WEST BROMWICH (BOROUGH):			
	Bloomfield Road, Infants - - - - Bd. 9	254	25	[illegible]
	Burnt Tree, No. 4 - Bd. 9	535	46	[illegible]
	Dudley Port, No. 1 - Bd. 9	718	62	[illegible]
	Great Bridge - - Bd. 9	862	54	[illegible]
	Ocker Hill - - - N. 10	*351	57	[illegible]
	St. John's - - - N. 10	281	26	[illegible]
	St. Martin's - - N. 10	*602	42	[illegible]
	St. Paul's - - - N. 10	*425	49	[illegible]
	St. Paul's, Waterloo Street, Infants - N. 10	162	73	[illegible]
	Tipton Green - - Bd. 9	733	60	[illegible]
	Tipton Hall, St. Matthew's, Infants - Ch. 10	213	25	[illegible]
	Tipton - - - - W. 10	424	30	[illegible]
	Tittensor. See STONE.			
359	TIXALL - - - - Ch. 3	75	26	[illegible]
360	TRENTHAM, E.M.:			
	Blurton, Mixed - - 6	110	32	[illegible]
	Butterton - - - N. 6	77	50	[illegible]
	Hanchurch - - - Ch. 6	57	25	[illegible]
	Hanford - - - Ch. 10	*321	223	[illegible]
	Rough Close - - Ch. 7	60	44	[illegible]
	Trentham, Boys - - N. 6	141	60	[illegible]
	Trentham, Girls - - Ch. 6	119	71	[illegible]
	Trent Vale. See STOKE-ON-TRENT, U.D.			
371	TRYSULL AND SEISDON:			
	Trysull, Endowed - 7	*139	83	[illegible]
	Tunstall. See WOLSTANTON.			
367	TUTBURY:			
	Endowed, Boys - - Ch. 10	*235	113	[illegible]

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Stafford—*cont.*			£ s. d.
367	Tutbury—*cont.*			
	Tutbury, Girls - - Ch. 10	253	195	159 6 0
356	TYRLEY:			
	Hales - - - - Ch. 5	96	58	‡59 2 0
376	UPPER ARLEY:			
	Arley - - - - N. 5	*192	91	93 1 9
371	UPPER PENN:			
	Penn Fields, St. Philip - - - - N. 6	238	209	198 2 4
	Penn, Wynn's Endowed - - - 6	198	154	149 1 10
366	UTTOXETER:			
	St. Joseph's - - R. 12	67	69	47 14 6
	Stramshall - - - Ch. 12	67	41	29 12 0
	Uttoxeter - - - N. 12	*505	432	373 10 0
	Uttoxeter - - - W. 12	244	171	147 6 0
369	WALL - - - - N. 11	*90	59	×‡70 19 0
372	WALSALL (BOROUGH):			
	Bath Street - - - Bd. 3	553	527	462 17 6
	Blakenhall Heath - N.	*		
	Blakenhall - - - N. 5	365	234	183 14 0
	Bloxwich - - - Bd. 3	657	494	404 4 0
	Bloxwich, Elmore Green - - - Bd. 3	363	370	310 7 0
	Bloxwich - - - N. 5	*584	558	488 5 0
	Bloxwich - - - R. 5	252	238	208 5 0
	Blue Coat - - - N. 3	*755	733	641 7 6
	Butts - - - - Bd. 3	*815	788	689 10 0
	Caldmore - - - N. 3	*299	294	257 5 0
	Centenary - - - W. 3	*388	394	328 2 0
	Little Bloxwich - - N. 5	131	99	63 7 0
	Palfrey - - - Bd. 3	1,043	1,164	1,018 10 0
	Pleck and Blescott - N. 3	*324	325	253 13 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	346	278	212 19 6
	St. Matthew's - - N. 3	169	128	135 3 0
	St. Patrick's - - R. 3	636	505	441 17 6
			52	29 16 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 3	*607	540	458 19 10
	St. Peter's (Birchills) - N. 3	*281	180	157 10 0
	Tantarra Street - - Bd. 3	664	627	549 10 0
	Walsall - - - W. 3	*594	540	472 10 0
	Wisemore - - - Bd. 3	724	654	564 8 6
	Wolverhampton Road Bd. 2	916	1,060	914 15 0
	Walsall Wood. See NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK, U.D.			
364	WARSLOW AND ELKSTONE:			
	Warslow - - - Bd. 7	128	56	‡51 19 0
	Upper Elkstone - - Bd. 7	48	26	†29 4 0
338	WATERFALL - - - P. 10	73	39	30 0 0
			12	7 6 0
373	WEDNESBURY (BOROUGH):			
	Holyhead Road - W. 4	486	397	347 7 6
	Kingshill - - - Bd. 4	733	593	562 4 0
	Lower High Street - Bd. 4	720	650	641 6 6
	Moxley - - - N. 4	*430	301	208 14 6
	Newtown - - - Bd. 4	336	253	224 1 0
	St. Andrew's, Kingshill - - - - Ch. 4	185	142	102 1 0
	St. Bartholomew - N. 4	452	463	405 2 6
	St. James' - - - N. 4	*902	770	673 15 0
	St. John's - - - N. 4	*659	291	234 5 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	413	265	231 17 6
	Wednesbury, Higher Grade - - - 4	150	75	63 15 0
	Wednesbury - - W. 4	612	352	308 0 0

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	Stafford—*cont.*			£ s. d.
371	WEDNESFIELD:			
	Heath - - - - N. 11	*454	453	416 15 7
	Heath - - - - W. 11	*337	314	251 17 1
	Moseley Village - - Bd. *d*	354	—	—
	Wednesfield - - B.	*		
	Wednesfield - - N. 11	*400	402	350 17 0
	Wood End Branch - N. 11	*152	104	83 3 6
369	WEEFORD - - - Ch. 6	*80	36	×‡53 0 0
373	WEST BROMWICH (BOROUGH):			
	All Saints' - - - N. 10	*572	567	497 0 0
	Black Lake - - - Bd. 2	*1,061	773	710 8 0
	Bull Lane, Temporary Bd 2	130	120	102 0 0
	Christ Church, Walsall Street - - N. 10	*574	500	432 10 0
	Gold's Hill - - - Bd. 2	474	395	346 19 0
	Greet's Green - - Bd. 2	1,134	909	841 18 8
	Guns Village - - Bd. 2	630	662	654 2 6
	Hill Top - - - W. 1	786	582	490 10 0
	Lyng - - - - Bd. 2	946	958	878 8 0
	Mayer's Green and Queen Street - - Bd. 2	728	659	598 15 0
	Moor Street - - Bd. 2	490	416	364 0 0
	Park Village - - Bd. 2	236	130	111 12 0
	St. James', Hill Top - N. 1	*585	588	450 13 0
	St. Michael's - - R. 6	323	149	125 0 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 1	*427	392	343 0 0
	Spon Lane - - - Bd. 2	1,406	965	922 14 6
374	Tipton Great Bridge - W. 10	*566	535	468 2 6
373	Trinity - - - N. 1	*407	420	375 7 6
	West Bromwich - - W. 6	*722	574	502 5 0
349	WESTON-UNDER-LIZARD - - - - Ch. 7	120	40	30 0 0
359	WESTON-UPON-TRENT:			
	Weston - - - N. 3	130	79	67 7 0
			11	5 0 0
	Wetley Rocks. See CHEDDLETON.			
438	WETTON - - - Ch. 4	117	37	26 12 0
	Whiston. See KINGSLEY.			
361	WHITMORE - - - Ch. 11	68	47	‡45 8 6
369	WHITTINGTON, Endowed - - - - Ch. 11	*190	154	108 5 6
367	WICHNOR - - - 11	52	34	×‡30 11 0
368	WIGGINTON:			
	Hopwas - - -	*96	68	48 8 0
	Wigginton - - - N. 1	126	84	60 10 0
371	WILLENHALL AND BENTLEY, U.D.:			
	Central - - - Bd. 12	574	437	498 1 0
	Holy Trinity - - N. 12	*239	223	229 13 9
	Little London - - Bd. 12	*574	493	360 18 9
	Portobello - - - Bd. 12	523	439	339 11 8
	St. Anne's - - - N. 12	*244	221	225 12 1
	St. Giles' - - - N. 12	*410	316	293 6 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 12	130	151	141 16 2
	Short Heath - - Bd. 12	279	208	156 6 8
	Short Heath - - W. 12	280	185	137 16 3
	Walsall Road - - Bd. 12	400	335	251 13 8
	Willenhall, Primitive Methodist - - - 12	*339	344	176 12 1

d Inspection deferred.

371	Willenhall and Bentley—*cont.*						
	Willenhall - - -	W. 12	478	297	304	4	2
	Wimblebury, Infants. See CANNOCK.						
362	WOLSTANTON:						
	Brindley Ford - -	Bd. 10	360	267	226	19	0
	Chell - - -	Bd. 10	779	554	493	10	0
	Chesterton - - -	Bd. 10	904	671	587	14	0
	Chesterton, Dunkirk -	Ch. 7	161	63	39	19	0
	Chesterton - - -	N. 7	490	462	356	5	0
	Cross Heath - -	Ch. 1	174	99	68	3	6
	Goldenhill - - -	Bd. 6	600	304	256	16	6
	Goldenhill - - -	N. 6	*424	323	275	0	0
	Goldenhill, St. Joseph's - - -	R. 6	220	105	77	9	6
	Harrisehead - -	Bd. 10	490	216	186	0	0
	Kidsgrove - - -	Bd. 10	651	413	390	19	0
	Kidsgrove - - -	N. 6	544	284	247	5	0
	Knutton - - -	N. 7	314	253	219	9	0
	Longbridge Haye, Girls and Infants -	N. 1	188	104	71	19	0
	Mowcop - - -	Bd. 6	311	207	187	19	0
	Newchapel - - -	N. 10	307	199	171	18	0
	Redstreet - - -	N. 7	*88	90	58	10	0
	Silverdale - - -	Bd. 10	883	692 36	605 17	10 2	0 0
	Silverdale - - -	N. 7	*562	448	383	19	2
	Tunstall - - -	Bd. 10	1,148	973	875	0	0
	Tunstall, John Street -	Bd. 1	702	362	328	18	0
	Tunstall - - -	N. 1	*803	675	587	9	6
	Tunstall, St. Mary's -	N. 1	*599	397 9	336 5	17 10	0 0
	Tunstall, St. Mary's -	R. 1	404	377	315	16	0
	Tunstall, Sandyford -	N. *					
	Wolstanton - - -	N. 1	*661	389	339	18	0
	Wolstanton - - -	W. 1	447	376	314	3	0
371	WOLVERHAMPTON (BOROUGH):						
	Blue Coat - - -	Ch. *					
	Brick Kiln Street -	Bd. 1	*787	766	775	13	6
	Causeway Lake - -	N. 10	*250	287	228	8	8
	Dudley Road - -	Bd. 1	905	844	795	12	0
	Monmore Green - -	Bd. 1	724	652	609	0	0
	Red Cross Street - -	Bd. 1	1,094	1,117	896	18	7
	St. Andrew - - -	N. 10	*525	515	413	1	6
	St. George's Branch -	N. 10	*254	175	132	17	1
	St. George's - -	N. 10	*485	352	266	5	10
	St. James' - - -	N. 10	*480	461	346	14	4
	St. John's - - -	N. 2	*749	569	491	19	10
	St. Joseph's - - -	R. 11	580	422	324	11	10
	St. Jude's - - -	Ch. 10	*300	255	185	15	6
	St. Luke's - - -	Ch. 2	*493	503	403	9	0
	St. Mark's - - -	N. 2	*521	510	420	19	4
	St. Mary's - - -	N. 10	*478	447	358	10	8
	St. Mary's - - -	R. 11	231	219	176	13	2
	St. Mary's, Snow Hill -	R. 11	504	476	383	7	11
	St. Mary's, Springfield	N. 10	218	182	144	16	2
	St. Patrick's - -	R. 11	*419	473	331	5	3
	St. Paul's - - -	N. 2	*745	694	556	12	11
	St. Peter's and St. Paul's - - -	R. 11	443	316	253	9	2
	St. Peter's Collegiate -	N. 2	*871	730	514	14	9
	Steelhouse Lane - -	10	424	403	327	5	0
	Walsall Street - -	Bd. 1	*692	620	578	15	3
	Willenhall Road - -	Bd. 1	*750	573	540	3	0
	Wolverhampton - -	W. 2	*740	616	494	11	1
371	WOMBOURN:						
	Swindon - - -	N. 7	*123	107	91	2	3
	Wombourn - - -	N. 7	*287	194	198	0	10

	Woodlane. See AUDLEY.						
	Wordsley. See KINGSWINFORD.						
369	YOXALL:						
	Hoar Cross - - -	N. 10	129		77	1	
	Yoxall - - - -	N. 10	252		19	6	

SUFFOLK.

203	ACTON - - - -	P. 1	115		19 2	6 11	
215	ALDEBURGH (BOROUGH):						
	Aldeburgh - - -	N. 12	*404		33 3	2 5	
214	ALDERTON - - -	N. 5	*97		20	0	
204	ALDHAM - - -	Bd. 2	45		2	17	
216	ALDRINGHAM - -	Bd. 12	*150		19	9	
203	ALPHETON - - -	N. 2	*48		3	13	
211	ASH BOCKING - -	Bd. 7	94		6	2	
211	ASHFIELD-WITH-THORPE:						
	The Heuniker - -	Bd. 10	71		30	0	
	Ashfield Magna. See GREAT ASHFIELD.						
209	ASPALL - - -	Ch. 11	61		3	13	
203	ASSINGTON - - -	Ch. 2	134		7	2	
209	BACTON - - - -	Bd. 10	122		19	8	
210	BADINGHAM - -	Ch. 11	123		7	6	
206	BARDWELL - - -	Ch. 8	140		16	8	
211	BARHAM - - -	Ch. 7	132		8	8	
202	BARNARDISTON, U.D.:						
	Barnardiston - -	Bd. 2	48		2	13	
218	BARNBY - - -	N. 5	50		3	3	
240	BARNHAM, St. Gregory's - - - -	N. 7	104		6	4	
240	BARNINGHAM - -	Ch. 7	*88		6	12	
205	BARROW:						
	Barrow, Endowed, Infants - - - -	6	81		3	6	
	Barrow - - - -	N. 6	*140		10 1	6 3	
217	BARSHAM:						
	Barsham and Shipmeadow - - -	N. 6	88		3	12	
	Barsham, Evening -		—		6	1	
207	BARTON MILLS - -	Bd. 6	*101		6	3	
211	BATTISFORD - - -	Bd. 7	84		3	7	
214	BAWDSEY - - -	N. 5	*82		4	6	

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Suffolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
AYLHAM - - - N. 7	*70	60	†‡63 7 0
ealings. See GREAT AND LITTLE BEALINGS, U.D.			
ECCLES (BOROUGH):			
Beccles - - - Bd. 2	*608	527	461 2 6
Beccles, Boys, Evening	—	37	16 2 0
Beccles - - - - N. 2	*592	511	447 2 6
EDFIELD - - - N. 11	*74	54	56 8 0
EDINGFIELD - - P. 10	85	40	†‡49 17 0
ELSTEAD, E.M. - - P. 3	60	43	†‡54 7 6
ELTON - - - - N. 6	*133	112	86 8 0
ENHALL - - - N. 12	219	134	120 2 0
ENTLEY - - - N. 3	*123	59	‡68 16 6
EYTON - - - - Bd. 3	96	56	44 17 0
ILDESTON - - - Bd. 4	*158	104	95 7 0
		14	7 4 0
LAKENHAM, U.D.:			
Claydon - - - Bd. 1	148	110	88 3 0
Somersham - - - Bd. 3	84	69	58 3 6
LAXHALL - - - N. 1	142	82	71 3 0
		11	5 14 0
LUNDESTON - - N. 6	*167	149	115 19 0
		31	14 18 0
LYTHBURGH:			
Blythburgh - - Bd. 11	*134	71	60 8 0
Blythburgh, Evening	—	18	9 12 0
OTESDALE:			
Dyer's Charity - - 4	98	30	18 15 0
OXFORD - - - N. 2	*179	118	90 6 0
OYTON - - - - N. 5	95	52	†50 4 0
RADFIELD COMBUST - N. 4	47	23	×‡42 17 0
BRADFIELD ST. CLARE Ch. 4	42	33	†33 19 0
BRADFIELD ST. GEORGE - - - 4	85	47	35 0 6
BRADWELL - - - N. 6	*135	81	61 3 0
BRAISEWORTH - - Ch. 10	45	15	×‡35 19 0
BRAMFIELD - - - N. 10	164	88	71 7 6
BRAMFORD, E.M. - - N. 2	*193	194	170 1 0
BRAMPTON - - - Ch. 11	73	55	†‡64 2 6
BRANDESTON Hall - 4	107	60	43 4 6
BRANDON:			
High Street - - - Bd. 12	*321	316	289 17 10
Town Street - - Bd. 12	180	103	86 17 0
BRANTHAM - - - Ch. 3	*89	70	56 4 0
BREDFIELD - - - Bd. 4	*97	57	50 0 0
BRENT ELEIGH - - N. 2	75	22	†25 18 0

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	Suffolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
204	BRETTENHAM - - Ch. 4	84	70	59 14 0
205	BROCKLEY - - - Bd. 4	67	54	†57 10 0
214	BROMESWELL - - N. 3	*47	31	†‡43 3 6
209	BROME:			
	Brome and Oakley - N. 4	139	81	76 16 6
210	BRUNDISH - - - Bd. 11	78	66	‡45 5 0
214	BUCKLESHAM:			
	Bucklesham - - Bd. 3	100	78	75 13 6
	Bucklesham - - N.		8	4 10 0
217	BUNGAY, U.D.:			
	Bungay - - - B.			
	Bungay - - - Bd. 6	728	504	501 11 10
	Bungay - - - N.			
203	BURES ST. MARY:			
	Bures - - - - N. 2	*400	191	174 8 0
209	BURGATE - - - N. 7	*63	47	†‡59 19 6
218	BURGH CASTLE:			
	Burgh Castle - - N. 6	*115	103	75 2 6
	Burgh, Evening - - Ch.	—	12	7 4 0
212	BURSTALL - - - Ch. 3	48	37	†‡52 1 0
206	BURY ST. EDMUND'S (BOROUGH):			
	Bury St. Edmund's - R. 5	180	153	126 3 0
	Eastgate Street - - 5	140	85	63 15 0
	Guildhall, Feoffment - 5	659	540	552 16 6
	St. James' - - - N. 5	*661	601	532 8 4
	St. John's, Infants - N. 5	319	259	187 15 6
	St. Mary's - - - P. 5	345	262	229 5 0
	St. Mary's, Botolph Bridge - - - 5	256	73	65 4 8
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 5	217	156	135 12 0
	Short Brackland, Boys N. 5	156	152	145 12 0
215	BUTLEY - - - N. 5	*154	82	59 5 0
208	BUXHALL - - - Bd. 7	88	65	45 2 6
215	CAMPSEA ASHE - - Ch. 1	*98	55	‡58 6 0
			10	5 4 0
212	CAPEL ST. MARY:			
	Capel St. Mary and Wenham - - - N. 5	*157	136	101 16 2
218	CARLTON COLVILLE:			
	Carlton Colville - - N. 6	*228	179	148 10 0
	Mutford Bridge - - Ch. 10	178	161	119 19 6
203	CAVENDISH:			
	Cavendish - - - B. 2	195	73	56 18 0
	Cavendish - - - N. 2	*179	109	84 14 6
207	CAVENHAM - - - N. 6	52	40	×‡56 0 0
214	CHARSFIELD - - - N. 4	93	61	51 11 6
205	CHEDBURGH:			
	Chedburgh and Depden - - - - N. 4	84	71	33 0 0
216	CHEDISTON - - - Ch. 7	67	49	‡47 14 0
212	CHELMONDISTON - - N. 5	*208	156	123 9 11
204	CHELSWORTH - - N. 2	*65	19	†24 17 6

205	Chevington	N.	6	*117	90	59	1	0
213	Chillesford	Ch.	5	48	33	†‡45	17	0
202	Clare	Bd.	3	*420	267	237	13	0
					21	9	14	0
214	Clopton	Bd.	3	72	49	35	4	0
204	Cockfield	N.	4	*146	104	89	4	4
211	Coddenham	N.	7	*143	94	64	2	0
208	Combs	Bd.	7	212	131	96	2	0
					23	8	6	0
240	Coney Weston	Ch.	7	63	38	×‡37	11	0
216	Cookley:							
	Walpole and Cookley		10	*126	79	55	19	0
					11	4	16	0
212	Copdock and Washbrook, U.D.:							
	Copdock	Bd.	3	153	86	69	1	0
	Copdock and Washbrook	N.		*				
213	Corton	Ch.	6	146	111	75	18	0
209	Cotton	N.	11	*111	61	39	2	10
202	Cowlinge	Bd.	3	*134	79	75	17	6
215	Cransford	N.	3	*64	50	×51	3	0
216	Cratfield	Ch.	7	127	78	54	10	6
					15	4	14	0
211	Creeting St. Mary	N.	7	114	78	61	16	0
215	Cretingham	Bd.	4	60	43	†40	2	0
211	Crowfield, Middleton	N.	7	74	44	†42	19	0
205	Culford:							
	Culford	Ch.	7	72	34	29	2	0
	Culford Heath	Ch.	7	43	37	×‡32	11	6
181	Dalham	Ch.	4	*110	33	‡36	3	6
214	Dallinghoo	N.	4	*145	50	†‡54	19	0
216	Darsham	Bd.	11	86	46	‡45	14	0
					17	6	14	0
214	Debach	N.	4	*42	20	×‡39	9	0
211	Debenham:							
	Debenham	N.		*				
	Sir R. Hitcham's		10	298	142	115	1	0
202	Denardiston or Denston:							
	Denston	N.	3	49	41	†‡52	13	6
210	Denham (Hoxne Union):							
	Denham (Wickham Market)	Ch.	10	63	30	†31	17	0
205	Denham (Thingoe Union):							
	Denham (Bury St. Edmund's)	Ch.	10	30	23	×31	15	0
210	Dennington	Ch.	11	165	115	87	2	0
208	Drinkstone	N.	5	*91	61	‡60	0	10
	Dunwich and Dingle Hamlet	N.	7	28				
215	Earl Soham:							
	Earl Soham	Bd.	4	106				
	Earl Soham, Evening	Ch.		—				
211	Earl Stonham	Ch.	6	115				
212	East Bergholt	N.	5	95				
215	Easton	Ch.	3	115				
204	Edwardstone	Ch.	2	29				
204	Elmsett	N.	2	90				
206	Elmswell	Bd.	5	106				
207	Elveden, Mixed		10	75				
207	Eriswell	Ch.	10	21				
212	Erwarton	N.		*				
240	Euston	N.	7	28				
181	Exning	Bd.	10	64				
209	Eye (Borough):							
	Eye	N.	3	*93				
215	Eyke	P.	4	*93				
240	Fakenham Magna	Ch.	7	73				
208	Felsham:							
	Felsham with Gedding	Ch.	5	88				
	Finborough. See Great Finborough.							
209	Finningham	N.	3	*79				
205	Flempton	Ch.	6	77				
217	Flixton	N.	7	99				
205	Fornham All Saints, U.D.							
	Fornham All Saints	Bd.	7	98				
205	Fornham St. Martin	Ch.	7	130				
215	Framlingham	Ch.	7	511				
207	Freckenham	N.	6	*79				
210	Fressingfield	N.	11	*229				
212	Freston	Ch.	5	49				
218	Fritton	N.	6	*96				
216	Frostenden	N.	11	98				
181	Gazeley:							
	Gazeley	N.	10	*105				
209	Gislingham	N.	11	61				

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Suffolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
LEMSFORD - - - Bd. 2	539	427 21	416 19 0 10 14 0
orleston. See GREAT YARMOUTH (BOROUGH), NORFOLK.			
OSBECK - - - Ml. 7	54	30	†31 0 0
REAT AND LITTLE BEALINGS, U.D.: Bealings District - Bd. 5	167	110	84 6 0
REAT ASHFIELD: shfield Magna - - Ch. 10	*78	58	55 1 6
REAT BARTON - - Ch. 6	187	119	84 1 7
REAT BRADLEY - P. 3	90	36	†36 1 0
REAT BRICET - - Ch. 7	95	50	†47 6 0
REAT CORNARD - Ml. 1	147	150	116 19 1
REAT FINBOROUGH - N. 7	207	124	98 19 0
REAT GLEMHAM - N. 3	70	44	†‡39 14 0
REAT LIVERMERE: ivermere - - - P. 10	96	47	34 1 0
REAT SAXHAM - - Ch. 1	61	28	×‡46 3 0
REAT THURLOW - Ch. 3	99	60	‡51 12 0
REAT WALDINGFIELD N. 2	*150	103	85 6 6
REAT WELNETHAM - N. 4	*91	32	‡33 12 0
REAT WRATTING - N. 3	101	71	‡64 12 6
reat Yarmouth. See NORFOLK.			
ROTON - - - Ch. 2	75	57	43 0 6
RUNDISBURGH U.D. - Bd. 3	234	164	161 0 0
ACHESTON - - - Ch. 4	133	72	49 4 0
ADLEIGH: adleigh - - - B. 2 adleigh - - - N. 2	*375 *328	223 292	217 10 0 253 11 6
ALESWORTH - - N. 8	*433	353	319 11 6
ARGRAVE - - - Ch. 6	71	44	35 11 0
ARKSTEAD - - - N. 5	*74	80	60 15 0
ARTEST - - - N. 2	167	[illegible]	82 16 0
ASKETON - - - Ch. 5	88	38	27 16 0
AUGHLEY, Crawford's - - - - Ch. 7	169	138	122 18 0
AVERHILL, U.D. *See also* Essex: Haverhill - - - Bd. 3	961	738 24	732 6 6 12 4 0
AWKEDON - - - N. 8	*93	50	†‡60 4 0
AWSTEAD - - - Ml. 5	94	35	‡38 2 6

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	Suffolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
211	HELMINGHAM - - Ch. 8	390	178 9	132 12 0 4 12 0
211	HEMINGSTONE - - Ch. 3	92	24	†27 11 0
	HEMLEY. See WALDRINGFIELD.			
216	HENHAM: Henham and Wangford - - - - N. 11	*209	120 13	106 10 0 7 10 0
211	HENLEY - - - - Bd. 2	*80	54	†‡59 0 0
216	HENSTEAD - - - P. 6	[illegible]	79	‡78 11 9
210	HEPWORTH - - - N. 7	*80	66	‡61 4 6
207	HERRINGSWELL - - Ch. 6	57	37	×43 15 0
208	HESSETT - - - N. 6	*83	38	13 16 6
216	HEVENINGHAM - - Ch. 10	*85	60	‡55 14 0
208	HINDERCLAY - - N. 11	*59	53	†56 9 0
212	HINTLESHAM: Hintlesham and Chattisham - - - - N. 4	†[illegible]	120	106 12 6
204	HITCHAM - - - N. 4	*158	131 11	112 5 0 5 16 0
212	HOLBROOK - - - N. 3	*242	114	121 9 0
214	HOLLESLEY - - - Bd. 5	100	101 10	85 16 0 4 16 0
216	HOLTON - - - N. 11	*114	89 13	‡79 6 0 6 6 0
212	HOLTON, ST. MARY: Endowed - - - 5	74	48	×49 14 0
240	HONINGTON - - - N. 7	81	53	‡38 6 0
215	Hoo: Hoo and Letheringham N.	*80	—	—
218	HOPTON (Mudford Union): Hopton (by Lowestoft) N. 6	*82	49	33 15 0
240	HOPTON (Thetford Union): Hopton (by East Harling) - - - - - N. 7	*107	69	49 14 0
210	HORHAM - - - N. 10	*79	68	‡62 10 0
206	HORNINGSHEATH: Ickworth and Horringer - - - - - 6	147	105 14	87 12 0 6 18 0
210	HOXNE: Hoxne and Denham - N. 10	194	121 27	96 17 0 11 14 0
202	HUNDON - - - Bd. 3	174	146	133 0 3
216	HUNTINGFIELD - - Ch. 10	73	57	42 15 6
207	ICKLINGHAM - - Ch. 6	81	52	‡50 6 0
	ICKWORTH. See HORNINGSHEATH.			
215	IKEN - - - - N. 1	62	43	†‡4 8 6

217	Ilketshall, St. Andrew: St. Andrew and St. John - - - - N.	7	94	65 4	49 11 6 1 13 0		
217	Ilketshall, St. Lawrence, U.D.: Ilketshall, St. Lawrence - - - - Bd.	7	99	79 13	59 3 0 7 12 0		
217	Ilketshall, St. Margaret - - - - N.	7	*45	46	†‡53 0 0		
205	Ingham Ingham and Timworth - - - - N.	7	96	70	‡64 6 0		
216	Ipswich (Borough): Argyle Street - - Bd.	12	809	774 27	554 17 6 9 16 0		
	Bramford Road - - Bd.	1	796	782 47	763 14 6 17 0 0		
	California, Boys - - Bd.	12	205	204	201 0 0		
	Cavendish Street - Bd.	1	256	279 43	292 19 6 12 12 0		
	District - - - N.	11	*632	606	530 5 0		
	Ipswich - - - B.	2	*554	439	418 14 6		
	Ipswich, Higher Grade - - - Bd.	3	786	133 45	179 16 3 15 16 0		
	London Road - - Bd.	12	414	379	335 12 0		
	Nottidge - - - N.		*				
	Rose Hill - - - Bd.	1	184	190	164 10 0		
	St. Clement and St. Helen's - - - N.	11	*696	618	529 12 0		
	St. John's, California - N.	11	*442	328	257 0 0		
	St. Margaret's - - N.	12	*471	447	384 19 0		
	St. Mary's, Albion Hill - - - - B.	2	171	173	131 19 6		
	St. Mary's Elms - - Bd.	1	200	191 55	196 15 6 19 6 0		
	St. Mary Stoke - - Ch.	2	594	539	471 12 6		
	St. Pancras - - - R.	1	154	155	135 12 6		
	St. Peter's - - - N	11	*574	483	422 12 6		
	Trinity Street, Girls and Infants - - Bd.	1	*542	513	461 16 0		
	Westerfield - - - Bd.	1	111	62	44 6 6		
	Wherstead Road - - Bd.	12	702	570 25	518 18 6 9 6 0		
	Whitton - - - Bd.	1	148	115	83 0 6		
205	Ixworth - - - N.	5	*200	165	134 10 0		
202	Kedington - - - N.	3	*140	114	84 8 1		
216	Kelsale: Kelsale and Carlton - P.	3	276	165	168 11 6		
216	Kenton - - - N.	4	66	36	†30 6 0		
204	Kersey - - - - N.	2	*118	84	69 18 6		
218	Kessingland - - N.	6	302	266 8	194 10 0 4 14 0		
204	Kettlebaston - - N.		*				
215	Kettleburgh - - Bd.	4	54	39	†‡51 1 6		
	Kirkley. See Lowestoft (Borough).						
216	Knodishall - - N.	12	96	57	‡55 9 6		
205	Lackford - - - N.	5	50	50	×‡85 5 4		
207	Lakenheath - - Bd.	7	201	264	225 15 0		
206	Langham - - - Ch.	3	51				
204	Lavenham: Lavenham - - - B.	4	139				
	Lavenham - - - N.	4	*227				
203	Lawshall - - - Ch.	4	*173				
210	Laxfield: Laxfield - - - N.	10	*123				
	Smith's Endowed -	10	74				
204	Layham - - - N.	2	99				
	Leavenheath. See Stoke-by-Nayland.						
216	Leiston - - - N.	18	*459				
181	Lidgate - - - Bd.	10	71				
204	Lindsey - - - N.	2	82				
203	Little Cornard - - Ch.	1	77				
215	Little Glemham - Ch.	3	64				
205	Little Saxham - - N.	1	43				
211	Little Stonham - Ch.	7	89				
202	Little Thurlow - N.	3	*99				
203	Little Waldingfield - - - - Bd.	2	*117				
206	Little Welnetham - N.	4	*98				
202	Little Wratting - N.	3	*45				
	Livermere. See Great Livermere.						
203	Long Melford: Long Melford - - N.	4	*234				
	Melford - - - B.	4	245				
218	Lound - - - - Ch.	6	*92				
218	Lowestoft (Borough): Arnold Street - - B.	2	353				
	Christ Church, Infants	2	297				
	Kirkley - - - P.	6	513				
	Lowestoft - - - B.	2	322				
	Lowestoft - - - W.	2	234				
	St. John's - - - N.	2	*361				
	St. Margaret's Group, Central, Boys and Girls - - - - Ch.	2	554				
	St. Margaret's Group, Clapham Road, Infants' - - -	2	223				
	St. Margaret's Group, Cunningham's - - N.	2	*226				
	St. Margaret's Group, Mariners' Score, Mixed - - - N.	2	*182				
	St. Margaret's Group, St. Andrew's - - Ch.	2	257				
	Wylde's Endowed -	2	165				
240	Market-Weston - N.	7	*28				

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Suffolk—*cont.*				
RLESFORD	Bd. 12	64	63	53 9 10
RTLESHAM	P. 5	131	77	60 10 0
lford. See Long Mel-ORD.				
LLIS	P. 5	67	47	46 6 0
LTON	N. 3	*234	121	95 15 6
NDHAM	Bd. 10	142	123	100 18 0
NDLESHAM, Endowed, Boys	10	170	147 12	105 13 6 4 0 0
TFIELD	Ch. 10	124	116 18	‡111 10 0 11 10 0
CKFIELD	P. 11	55	44	†39 7 6
DDLETON: Middleton-cum-Fordley	Ch. 11	100	83	65 15 6
ILDENHALL: Beck Row	Bd. 6	137	124	91 4 0
Kennyhill	Bd. 6	68	46	‡48 16 0
Mildenhall, Infants	Bd. 6	89	47	22 14 4
Sir C. Bunbury's, Boys	B. 6	169	90	74 5 0
Sir C. Bunbury's, Girls	B. 6	100	56	55 2 8
West Row	Bd. 6	*238	129	93 14 0
ONEWDEN: Monewden, Undenominational	4	*48	30	×30 12 0
Monewden, Evening		—	6	3 14 0
ONKS-ELEIGH	N. 2	*146	127 13	124 19 0 7 14 0
ONK SOHAM	Ch. 4	*107	41	‡41 14 0
OULTON	10	94	55	40 11 0
UTFORD: Mutford and Rushmere	N. 6	126	94	65 1 0
utford Bridge. See Carl-ON Colville.				
ACTON	Ch. 3	162	112	91 7 0
AYLAND	N. 2	218	149	118 14 6
EDGING AND NAUGHTON, U.D.: Nedging	Bd. 2	52	42	‡41 12 0
EDHAM MARKET: Amalgamated	B. 3	316	225 38	196 17 6 18 2 0
EWMARKET, St. Mary	Bd. 7	464	415 47	380 11 0 19 14 0
EWTON (NEAR SUDBURY): Newton	N. 1	*54	65	42 16 6
ORTH COVE	Ch.	120	—	—
ORTON	N. 6	*146	115	76 7 0
OWTON	Ch. 7	38	37	†‡34 4 0
CCOLT, U.D.: Occold and Rishangles	Bd. 10	131	91	60 14 0
Offton and Willisham	N. 7	*98	65	‡33 16 6
OLD NEWTON	Ch. 7	114	111 23	86 19 6 11 0 0
ORFORD: Sudbourn and Orford	N. 5	*251	135	142 19 0
OTLEY	Bd. 4	91	67	46 8 6
OULTON: Oulton	Bd. 2	264	216	192 18 0
OUSDEN	Ch. 5	96	71	†59 9 6
PAKENFIELD (Cunningham)	N. 6	*303	305	286 17 9
PAKENHAM	Ch. 6	169	116	102 0 6
PALGRAVE	N. 10	144	119	85 4 6
PARHAM	N. 3	*90	[illegible]	‡67 13 6
PEASENHALL	Bd. 10	167	139	121 15 0
POLSTEAD	Bd. 2	117	116	101 10 0
POSLINGFORD	N. 2	*91	48	†49 0 0
PRESTON	N. 4	*111	[illegible]	‡†66 16 6
RAMSHOLT	Bd. 5	38	12	×‡34 3 0
RATTLESDEN	N. 5	*182	142 [illegible]	136 2 4 14 14 0
RAYDON	Bd. 5	117	[illegible]	81 10 6
REDE	P. 3	41	34	×39 14 0
REDGRAVE: Redgrave and Botesdale	N. 3	*132	99	99 12 8
REDLINGFIELD	N. 10	*40	26	×33 14 0
RENDHAM	N. 3	*180	85	60 11 6
RENDLESHAM	Ch. 4	163	78	‡75 15 0
RICKINGHALL INFERIOR: Rickinghall	N. 3	*186	113	80 10 6
RINGSFIELD	Ch. 7	99	81	†69 0 0
RINGSHALL	Ch. 7	54	18	†23 0 0
RISBY	Ch. 5	*133	50	‡55 7 2
ROUGHAM	N. 5	*131	129 22	109 5 6 11 10 0
RUMBURGH, U.D.: Rumburgh	Bd. 7	*109	71	52 7 6
RUSHMERE, St. Andrew	N. 5	*111	104	99 2 5
SAPISTON	Ch. 7	90	33	†23 18 0
SAXMUNDHAM	N. 12	187	174	130 3 0
SAXTEAD	Ch. 4	76	53	41 19 0
SHADINGFIELD	Bd. 7	45	29	×34 11 6

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	Suffolk—*cont.*				
215	SUDBOURNE. *See also* ORFORD: Sudbourne and Orford, Subsidiary	N. 8	125	[illegible]	[illegible]
203	SUDBURY (BOROUGH): All Saints	N. 1	*220	[illegible]	[illegible]
	St. Gregory and St. Peter	N. 1	*305	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sudbury	Bd. 1	*335	[illegible]	[illegible]
214	SUTTON	N. 4	*100	[illegible]	[illegible]
211	SWILLAND	Bd.	72	[illegible]	[illegible]
210	TANNINGTON: Tannington	Bd. 4	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tannington, Evening-		—	[illegible]	[illegible]
213	TATTINGSTONE	N. 3	*119	[illegible]	[illegible]
216	THEBERTON	N. 1	*113	[illegible]	[illegible]
240	THELNETHAM	Ch. 7	90	[illegible]	[illegible]
209	THORNDON, ALL SAINTS': Thorndon	N. 7	*120	[illegible]	[illegible]
209	THORNHAM MAGNA: Thornham, Magna and Parva	N. 7	95	[illegible]	[illegible]
204	THORPE MORIEUX	Ch.	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
209	THRANDESTON	N. 3	*65	[illegible]	[illegible]
208	THURSTON	N. 3	*124	[illegible]	[illegible]
208	TOSTOCK	Ch. 3	88	[illegible]	[illegible]
214	TRIMLEY, U.D.: Trimley	Bd. 5	262	[illegible]	[illegible]
214	TUDDENHAM ST. MARTIN, U.D.: Tuddenham St. Martin	Bd. 3	*85	[illegible]	[illegible]
215	TUNSTALL	N. 1	*129	[illegible]	[illegible]
214	UFFORD	Bd. 3	81	[illegible]	[illegible]
216	UGGESHALL: Uggeshall and Sotherton	N. 11	*76	[illegible]	[illegible]
216	WALBERSWICK	Ch. 11	99	[illegible]	[illegible]
214	WALDRINGFIELD: Hemley, Newbourne, and Waldringfield District	N. 5	90	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Walpole. See COOKLEY.				
200	WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS: Walsham-le-Willows, Boys	N. 3	*90	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Walsham-le-Willows, Girls	N. 3	90	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Walsham-le-Willows, Infants	Ch. 3	72	[illegible]	[illegible]
212	SHOTLEY	N. 6	*114	126	105 16 0
214	SHOTTISHAM	Ch. 4	*87	55 / 11	†52 12 0 / 5 0 0
216	SIBTON	Ch. 10	137	97 / 16	‡91 18 0 / 8 2 0
215	SNAPE	N. 1	160	163	140 9 0
218	SOMERLEYTON	B. 6	191	172	145 0 0
217	SOTTERLEY: Sotterley and Willingham	N. 7	97	61	41 2 0
217	SOUTH ELMHAM, ALL SAINTS', AND ST. NICHOLAS': St. Margaret's District	Ch. 7	*94	49	33 1 6
217	SOUTH ELMHAM ST. CROSS, or SANDCROFT: South Elmham St. Cross, Infants	N. 7	35	22 / 7	†136 10 0 / 2 18 0
217	SOUTH ELMHAM, St. James	Ch. 7	46	22	×30 19 0
216	SOUTHWOLD (BOROUGH)	N. 7	*441	353	294 12 6
212	SPROUGHTON, E.M.	N. 3	103	62	46 2 9
205	STANNINGFIELD	N. 4	*81	31	†34 1 0
202	STANSFIELD	Bd. 2	84	56	43 7 0
203	STANSTEAD	N. 2	80	64	‡54 13 0
205	STANTON	Bd. 7	175	127	103 1 0
209	STOKE ASH	Ch. 10	65	36	††48 18 0
202	STOKE-BY-CLARE	N. 3	*136	101	91 18 6
203	STOKE-BY-NAYLAND: Leavenheath	N. 2	*76	69	‡58 2 0
	Stoke-by-Nayland	N. 2	200	116	98 5 6
211	STONHAM-ASPAL	N. 7	*153	103	81 16 0
208	STOWLANGTOFT	Ch. 3	42	26	×38 1 7
206	STOWMARKET: Stowmarket	B. 6	507	371 / 18	289 2 8 / 6 12 0
	Stowmarket	N. 6	*450	350	298 1 6
	Stowmarket	B. 8	207	64	43 15 0
208	STOW-UPLAND, U.D.: Stow-Upland	Bd. 6	199	168 / 13	144 12 0 / 5 16 0
210	STRADBROKE	Ch. 11	*213	134	126 6 6
202	STRADISHALL	Bd. 3	73	48	38 10 0
215	STRATFORD ST. ANDREW	N. 1	78	58	‡60 13 0
213	STRATFORD ST. MARY, U.D.: Stratford St. Mary	Bd. 5	*130	118	105 6 0
219	STUTTON	Ch. 4	123	97	68 5 7

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Suffolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
LTON, U.D.:			
lixstowe Ferry - Bd.	62		
alton - - - Bd. 5	*320	305	252 6 0
TTISFIELD - - P. 5	*95	70	‡69 18 0
TTISHAM - - - N. 4	*50	30	×‡51 6 0
NHASTON - - - Bd. 5	153	139	121 12 6
STHALL - - - N. 10	*112	38	36 12 0
STHORPE - - Bd. 10	42	39	†‡54 2 6
STLETON - - - Bd. 12	*199	143	120 3 0
ST STOW:			
est Stow-cum-Wordwell - - - - Ch. 5	59	32	†‡48 0 0
THERDEN - - N. 6	81	79	56 11 6
THERINGSETT - CUM - BROCKFORD:			
etheringsett - - Ch. 7	*168	93	69 18 6
YBREAD - - - N. 11	*117	102	89 5 0
ATFIELD - - - N. 2	56	59	44 3 6
EPSTEAD - - Bd. 5	120	94	‡87 12 0
ERSTEAD - - - 3	60	46	‡44 11 0
IXOE - - - Bd. 2	69	64	61 19 10
KHAMBROOK:			
ckhambrook - - Bd. 4	238	171	147 18 0
ckhambrook - - N.		15	7 0 0
KHAM MARKET:	*		
ckham Market - B.	*		
ckham Market - N. 3	*274	223	179 17 0
KHAM SKEITH - Bd. 7	*94	69	‡65 2 6
BY - - - - N. 11	*121	47	44 11 6
GFIELD - - - N. 11	*125	70	54 2 10
STON - - - Ch. 10	64	44	†41 18 0
SETT - - - Bd. 7	*39	45	32 10 0
THERSDALE, Evening	—	4	1 16 0
THERSFIELD - - Ch. 3	*144	110	77 2 6
NESHAM - - - Ch. 3	*101	54	‡51 15 0
DDBRIDGE:			
oodbridge - - B. 1	*364	264	263 4 6
oodbridge - - N. 1	526	292	272 14 0
LPIT:			
olpit - - - Bd. 7	172	155	116 9 6
olpit - - - N.	*	13	6 0 0
LINGHAM:			
rlingham and Elough - - - - Ch. 6	72	50	†49 19 0

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	Suffolk—*cont.*			£ s. d.
207	WORLINGTON - - 6	54	27	†‡42 17 0
210	WORLINGWORTH, Endowed - - - - Ch. 4	*135	98	89 7 2
			10	5 10 0
209	WORTHAM:			
	Ling - - - - Bd. 11	55	32	23 10 0
	Long Green - - Bd. 11	188	97	79 11 6
216	WRENTHAM:			
	Wrentham - - - Bd. 7	*167	87	68 8 6
	Wrentham - - - N. 7	*237	129	97 6 0
209	WYVERSTONE - - Ch. 10	47	32	†‡44 14 0
209	YAXLEY - - - - Ch. 5	*97	46	34 11 0
216	YOXFORD - - - Bd. 11	190	166	138 17 0
	SURREY.			
35	ABINGER:			
	Lower Abinger - - 10	99	68	67 12 0
	Oakwood District - Ch. 10	151	80	61 16 0
	Upper Abinger - - Ch. 10	81	37	32 7 6
38	ADDINGTON:			
	Addington Hills, Infants - - - - 5	55	33	28 1 0
	Addington - - - N. 5	149	73	76 16 0
	Addlestone. See CHERTSEY.			
32	ALBURY - - - - N. 3	*298	121	101 12 0
34	ALFOLD - - - - Bd. 11	113	82	56 1 6
32	ARTINGTON:			
	Loseley - - - 3	58	53	42 17 0
33	ASH:			
	Ash - - - - N. 7	217	151	120 3 6
	Ash Common - - N. 7	105	89	68 13 0
30	ASHTEAD - - - Ch. 6	230	178	163 2 6
	Bandon Hill. See BEDDINGTON.			
30	BANSTEAD AND KINGSWOOD, U.D.:			
	Banstead - - - Bd. 6	*328	190	165 16 0
	Burgh Heath - - W. 7	153	40	‡46 2 0
	Kingswood - - - Bd. 6	193	169	136 11 0
40	BARNES:			
	Barnes Green, Girls and Infants - - Bd. 6	222	170	166 10 6
	Castlenau, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 6	163	138	120 15 0
	Westfield, Boys - - Bd. 6	411	289	274 11 0
	Westfield, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 6	287	281	253 19 0
38	BEDDINGTON:			
	Bandon Hill - - Ch. 7	110	85	61 12 6
	Beddington and Wallington - - - N. 7	*260	190	156 0 0
	Beddington Corner - 7	148	121	98 0 6

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	Surrey—*cont.*						
	Benhilton. See SUTTON.						
36	BETCHWORTH:						
	Betchworth	- Bd. 1	253	139	104	10	0
	Brockham	- Bd. 1	217	122	156	15	6
31	BISLEY:						
	Bisley Farm	- N. 11	230	96	99	4	0
	Bisley	- N.	*120				
	Shaftesbury	- 11	183	106	118	16	0
37	BLETCHINGLEY	- Bd. 1	288	219	185	17	0
	Blindley Heath. See GODSTONE.						
	Botleys. See CHERTSEY.						
34	BRAMLEY	- N. 5	284	216	132	16	0
	Gratfham	- N. 5	*109	28	14	12	0
				74	63	3	6
36	BUCKLAND	- N. 1	105	55	†67	16	6
	Burgh Heath. See BANSTEAD, U.D.						
36	BURSTOW:						
	Outwood	- Bd. 11	105	55	30	11	6
	Smallfield	- Bd. 11	*152	91	73	15	6
	Busbridge. See GODALMING, E.M.						
31	BYFLEET	- N. 2	*251	221	168	2	0
	Camberley. See FRIMLEY.						
	CAPEL:						
35	Capel	- Ch. 10	283	148	139	16	6
	Cold Harbour, Free	- Ch. 10	91	43	44	4	0
	Cold Harbour, Infants	Ch. 10	50	24	19	16	0
30	CARSHALTON:						
	Camden Road	- Bd. 12	603	476	476	17	0
	Carshalton, Infants	- N. 12	127	128	106	16	0
37	CATERHAM:						
	Caterham Hill	- Bd. 11	630	447	404	10	0
	Caterham	- R. 11	99	38	33	19	6
	Caterham Valley	- Bd. 11	290	113	84	5	6
	Caterham Valley	- Ch. 11	330	181	217	18	0
36	CHALDON	- Ch. 12	36	32	†33	6	0
36	CHARLWOOD:						
	Charlwood, Boys	- 11	105	62	42	18	0
	Charlwood, Girls and Infants	- 11	266	59	70	8	0
	Lowfield Heath	- 11	128	41	33	2	0
30	CHEAM:						
	Cheam and Cuddington, Boys	- N. 7	*180	79	75	1	0
	Cheam and Cuddington, Girls and Infants	- N. 7	*137	111	96	3	0
	Cheam Common, Girls	7	103	78	60	6	6
				13	6	0	0
	CHELSHAM. See WARLINGHAM.						
31	CHERTSEY:						
	Addlestone, St. Augustine's, Infants	- Ch. 2	105	100	83	10	0

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	Surrey—*cont.*						
31	Chertsey—*cont.*						
	Addlestone, St. Paul's	Ch. 2					
	Botleys and Lyne	- Ch. 2					
	Chertsey, Infants	- N. 1					
	Chertsey	- N.					
	Chertsey, School of Handicraft	-					
	Long Cross	- Ch.					
	New Haw	- Ch.					
	Ottershaw	- Ch.					
	Sir W. Perkins's, Endowed	- Ch. 1					
39	CHESSINGTON:						
	Chessington	- N. 7					
	Chessington and Hook	N.					
34	CHIDDINGFOLD:						
	Ansted Brook	- N. 5					
	Chiddingfold	- N. 5					
36	CHIPSTEAD	- P. 1					
31	CHOBHAM:						
	St. Laurence's	- Ch. 2					
	Trinity	- Ch. 2					
	Valley End.	- Ch. 2					
	Chert. See PIRBRIGHT.						
39	COBHAM	- N. 6					
	Cold Harbour. See CAPEL.						
22	COMPTON	- N. 7					
38	COULSDON:						
	Coulsdon	- Ch. 7					
	Kenley	- Ch. 7					
	Purley	- N. 7					
	Smitham Bottom, Infants	- Ch. 7					
34	CRANLEY	- N. 13					
37	CROWHURST	- N. 7					
22	CROYDON (BOROUGH):						
	Archbishop Tenison's	Ch. 2					
		- Bd. 2					
		- Bd. 2					
		- N. 2					
		- 2					
		- R. 10					
		- R. 10					
		- R. 10					
		- Bd. 11					
		- 10					
	Mitcham Road	- Bd. 3					
	Norwood Convent Orphanage	- R. 11					
	Norwood, St. Joseph's	R. 7					
	Norwood, St. Mary's Convent	- R. 11					
	§Old Palace	- N. 7					
	Oval Road	- Bd. 3					
	Parish Church	- N. 10					
	Princess Road	- Bd. 3					
	St. Andrew	- N. 2					
	St. James'	- N. 2					
	St. Mary's	- R. 11					

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Surrey—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Croydon (Borough)—*cont.*			
St. Michael's Orphanage 5	112	32	30 8 0
St. Peter's - - - Ch. 2	*172	184	156 8 0
St. Saviour's - - Ch. 2	524	294	267 5 0
Selhurst, Holy Trinity N. 2	*289	202	174 16 0
Shirley - - - - N. 5	346	132	116 4 6
South Norwood - - Bd. 3	892	859	840 17 6
		21	14 10 0
South Norwood, St. Mark's - - - Ch. 1	*240	163	151 9 0
Sydenham Road - - Bd. 3	1,091	819	780 1 6
		21	12 6 0
Upper Norwood - - Bd. 3	607	240	230 5 0
Upper Norward, All Saints - - - N. 10	317	228	188 17 0
Whitehorse Road - Bd. 3	1,172	928	551 14 8
		12	6 12 0
Woodside - - - Bd. 3	864	374	463 19 4
WORKING:			
Old Harbour Road - R. 10	84	54	44 12 0
Working - - - B. 10	*289	147	117 13 0
Working - - - N. 10	*551	397	348 17 6
		35	20 18 0
Walkland Road - - N. 10	135	92	65 19 0
Holmwood - - - 10	*277	171	149 18 0
North Holmwood - N. 10	213	91	77 5 0
		18	15 0 0
Wixham, Infants - - N. 10	93	53	43 14 6
St. Paul's - - - N. 7	*350	198	167 13 6
Westcott - - - N. 10	*362	230	208 5 0
		23	13 12 0
WONSFOLD:			
Wonsfold - - - N. 5	136	98	79 18 0
WEST CLANDON - - N. 11	52	34	25 9 0
WEST HORSLEY - - Ch. 3	101	57	51 4 6
WEST MOULSEY - - N. 7	*613	509	435 9 0
WEYBRIDGE - - - N. 10	*110	72	51 12 0
WOKING:			
Bishopsgate, Infants - Ch. 12	56	34	24 13 0
Egham - - - Ch. 12	478	387	338 12 6
Englefield Green - N. 12	*436	346	299 3 6
Hythe - - - - Bd. 12	390	366	301 7 10
Virginia Water, Christ Church - - - N. 12	*155	102	71 5 0
WOLDINGHAM - - - N. 4	*152	123	84 3 6
Englefield Green. See EGHAM.			
WORPLESDON - - - N. 1	*375	706	622 15 6
WOTTON:			
Wotton - - - - N. 2	*476	331	305 1 0
West End - - - N. 2	90	33	24 15 0
WRECCLESHAM - - - N. 5	*600	342	314 14 0
WRITHURST:			
Allen's Green - - N. 10	*52	41	30 10 6
Writhurst - - - N. 10	*155	98	85 15 0
Wrotham. See GODALMING (BOROUGH).			

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	Surrey—*cont.*			£ s. d.
33	**FARNHAM:**			
	Farnham, East Street Bd. 3	*394	301	206 19 9
	Farnham - - - N. 3	*542	567	450 19 1
	Hale, Bishop Sumner's Ch. 3	431	348	281 3 9
			27	12 10 0
	St. Thomas - - - Ch. 4	200	181	135 2 6
	Tilford, All Saints', New District - - 4	119	72	58 12 0
	Wrecclesham - - N. 3	*274	216	211 15 0
			16	13 14 0
30	**FETCHAM** - - - Ch. 5	121	67	65 4 0
			17	7 4 0
33	**FRENSHAM:**			
	Churt, St. John's - N. 4	*131	104	82 13 6
	Frensham - - - Ch. 4	253	146	115 7 6
	Shottermill - - - Ch. 5	164	149	111 9 6
33	**FRIMLEY:**			
	Camberley - - - Bd. 7	100	59	44 5 0
	Camberley, St. Tarcisius - - - R. 7	115	98	73 12 6
	Frimley - - - N. 7	*201	169	129 10 0
	York Town - - - Bd. 7	*497	353	331 6 0
36	**GATTON** - - - Ch. 1	56	20	†‡35 11 0
32	**GODALMING (BOROUGH):**			
	Farncombe - - N. 3	*518	401	309 16 6
	Godalming - - - B. 3	*396	251	233 16 6
	Godalming - - - N. 3	*571	457	366 11 0
32	**GODALMING, E.M.:**			
	Busbridge - - - N. 3	193	129	110 8 6
	Shackleford, St. Mary's - - - Ch. 3	*162	128	118 0 0
37	**GODSTONE:**			
	Blindley Heath - - N. 7	*153	105	84 9 0
	Godstone - - - N. 7	*260	156	126 4 6
	Godstone Station - Ch. 1	84	47	36 5 0
	Grafham. See BRAMLEY.			
	Gray's Wood. See WITLEY.			
30	**GREAT BOOKHAM:**			
	Great Bookham - - N. 5	287	174	158 12 0
	Ranmore, St. Barnabas - - - - Ch. 10	124	55	41 6 6
32	**GUILDFORD, U.D.:**			
	Charlotteville - - Bd. 7	800	591	568 13 0
	Guildford - - - B.	*		
	Guildford Park, Infants - - - - 1	252	88	66 0 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 1	90	29	23 2 6
	St. Mary's and Trinity N. 1	*499	338	268 7 11
	St. Nicholas' - - N. 1	*295	221	189 18 0
	South Hill - - - Bd. 7	164	97	99 17 0
	Stoke Hill - - - N. 1	173	121	83 17 0
	Stoke-next-Guildford Ch. 1	*583	555	485 12 6
	Stoke-next-Guildford, Haydon Place -	*		
	Stoughton - - - Bd. 7	528	319	309 11 0
	Hale. See FARNHAM.			
34	**HAMBLEDON** - - N. 5	102	69	52 2 0
39	**HAM-WITH-HATCH:** Ham, Boys - - - N. 7	*95	73	64 17 6

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	Surrey—*cont.*				
39	Ham-with-Hatch—*cont.*				
	Ham. Girls and Infants	N. 7	252	133	115 7 0
	Orphan Home	N. 11	202	48	51 12 0
34	HASCOMBE	Ch. 5	120	69	†70 7 6
34	HASLEMERE	N. 6	243	222	181 1 0
30	HEADLEY	Ch. 7	87	62	†61 5 0
	Holmbury. See SHERE.				
	Holmwood. See DORKING.				
39	HOOK, St. Paul's	N. 7	*235	163	150 6 0
36	HORLEY:				
	Albert Road	Bd. 11	405	222	205 6 0
	Horley	Bd. 11	*234	151	133 2 6
	Salford	Bd. 11	186	103	73 1 0
37	HORNE	P. 7	81	46	33 6 0
31	HORSELL	N. 2	*238	149	118 18 6
	Kenley. *See* COULSDON.				
	Kew. See RICHMOND (BOROUGH).				
39	KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (BOROUGH):				
	Kingston Hill, St. Paul's	N. 5	*484	494	476 18 6
	Kingston Hill, Princess Louise Home, Evening		—	32	16 18 0
	Kingston-on-Thames	N. 11	740	571	534 3 4
	Kingston-on-Thames, Public	11	704	694	658 11 6
	Kingston-on-Thames, Young Men's Institute, Evening		—	12	6 8 0
	Norbiton	N. 4	*654	638	568 2 4
	Norbiton, Hampden Road, Infants	N. 4	178	159	135 3 0
	St. John's	N. 11	434	396	376 10 6
	St. Luke's	Ch. 5	122	304	228 0 0
39	KINGSTON, E.M.:				
	Kingston Vale, Robin Hood	7	78	63	48 19 0
	New Malden	Ch. 6	*387	360	340 8 0
	Surbiton Hill, Christ Church	P. 4	*535	436	418 8 0
	Surbiton	N. 4	*609	466	438 18 6
30	LEATHERHEAD:				
	Leatherhead	B. 7	98	74	56 2 8
	Leatherhead Common, Infants	N. 7	102	74	62 18 0
	Leatherhead	N. 7	*703	462	450 4 6
36	LEIGH	N. 7	*158	88	61 7 6
37	LIMPSFIELD:				
	Limpsfield	Ch. 7	*231	173	169 3 6
	Limpsfield Common	7	116	23	14 19 0
74	LINGFIELD:				
	Baldwin's Hill	Bd. 4	100	64	43 11 6
	Dorman's Land	Bd. 4	265	167	133 7 6

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	Surrey—*cont.*			
74	Lingfield—*cont.*			
	Lingfield	Bd. 5	*333	[illegible]
30	LITTLE BOOKHAM, Infants	N. 5	30	5
	Long Cross. See CHERTSEY.			
39	LONG DITTON:			
	Long Ditton	N. 5	*339	[illegible]
	Surbiton, St. Matthew's	N. 5	229	[illegible]
	Loseley. See ARTINGTON.			
	Lowfield Heath. See CHARLWOOD.			
39	MALDEN	N. 10	*162	[illegible]
	Meadvale. See REIGATE (BOROUGH).			
32	MERROW:			
	Merrow	Ch. 7	162	[illegible]
	Merrow Down Road, Infants	Ch. 7	67	[illegible]
36	MERSTHAM	Bd. 1	212	[illegible]
38	MERTON:			
	Abbey Road, Infants	N. 3	*[illegible]	[illegible]
	Merton	N. 3	459	[illegible]
35	MICKLEHAM	N. 10	*121	[illegible]
	Milford. See WITLEY.			
38	MITCHAM:			
	Killick's Lane	Bd. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Lower	Bd. 4	*[illegible]	[illegible]
	Mitcham	B. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Mitcham	B. 11	125	[illegible]
	Singlegate	Bd. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	MORDON	N 11	190	[illegible]
40	MORTLAKE, E.M.:			
	Mortlake	B.	a	
	Mortlake	N. 1	*[illegible]	[illegible]
	§St. Mary Magdalene	R. 11	*[illegible]	[illegible]
	West End	N. 1	74	[illegible]
35	NEWDIGATE, Endowed	Ch. 7	143	[illegible]
	New Ham. See CHERTSEY.			
	New Malden. See KINGSTON, E.M.			
	Norbiton. See KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (BOROUGH).			
	Norwood. See CROYDON (BOROUGH).			
36	NUTFIELD	N. 1	*315	[illegible]
	Oakwood. See ABINGER.			
32	OCKHAM St. Mary's	4	174	[illegible]
35	OCKLEY	P. 10	145	[illegible]

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Surrey—*cont.*			£ s. d.
tershaw. See CHERTSEY.			
TED - - - - N. 7	*210	161	127 4 0
slake. See SHERE.			
tersham. See RICHMOND BOROUGH).			
BRIGHT - - - Bd. 3	*223	169	139 10 0
rley. See COULSDON.			
TTENHAM - - - N. 4	154	73	53 11 6
RFORD - - - Bd. 12	62	62	27 2 0
nmore. See GREAT BOOKHAM.			
dhill. See REIGATE (BOROUGH).			
IGATE (BOROUGH):			
lolmesdale - - 12	221	97	91 1 6
esbourne Lands, Infants - - - N. 11	171	85	64 15 0
leadvale, Girls and Infants - - - N. 11	101	54	40 10 0
edhill, Battlebridge Ch. 10	60	37	39 3 2
edhill, Monson Road, Infants - - - 12	92	48	36 0 0
edhill, St. John's - N. 11	*672	525	481 5 0
edhill, St. Joseph's - R. 12	143	28	22 9 0
edhill, St. Matthew's Ch. 10	*788	568	679 17 6
edhill - - - W. 12	*487	314	247 4 0
eigate - - - B. 12	298	167	152 6 6
eigate - - - N. 11	*438	259	218 19 6
t. Luke's - - - N. 12	*284	145	128 3 0
t. Mark's - - - N 11	329	237	203 11 6
idlow Bridge - - Ch. 7	103	69	64 3 0
CHMOND (BOROUGH):			
ew Road - - - W. 10	321	201	181 4 6
ew, the Queen's - 11	462	253	234 6 6
etersham - - - B. 6	146	85	82 8 6
ichmond - - - B. 10	502	437	437 15 6
ichmond - - - P. 12	962	710	630 0 6
t. Elizabeth's - - R. 11	176	87	92 10 6
t. John's - - - N. 2	*519	324	296 15 6
		22	12 18 0
t. Luke's - - - N. 2	271	160	129 11 0
rinity - - - N. 2	*724	735	649 4 6
pley. See SEND.			
NDERSTEAD - - Bd. 1	77	54	‡61 9 0
AL:			
eal and Tongham - N.	*		
eale - - - - N. 7	79	54	39 1 0
he Sands - - - Ch. 7	70	49	36 11 6
ongham - - - Ch. 4	79	71	52 11 6
thurst. See CROYDON BOROUGH).			
ND AND RIPLEY:			
ipley - - - - N. 3	*243	181	127 11 0
end - - - - N. 3	*137	145	129 15 0
		18	7 10 0
ockleford. See GODALMING, R.M.			

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	Surrey—*cont.*			£ s. d.
34	SHALFORD - - - Bd. 11	*279	269	220 1 0
32	SHERE:			
	Holmbury, St. Mary - Ch. 10	132	74	74 0 0
	" " - Ch. 4	—	78	40 18 0
	Peaslake " - - N. 10	74	63	23 13 6
	Shere - - - - N. 7	*292	133	113 14 0
	Shirley. See CROYDON (BOROUGH).			
	Shottermill. See FRENSHAM.			
	Sidlow Bridge. See REIGATE (BOROUGH).			
	Stoke-next-Guildford. See GUILDFORD (BOROUGH).			
	Stoke Hill. See GUILDFORD (BOROUGH).			
	Surbiton. See KINGSTON, E.M., AND LONG DITTON.			
30	SUTTON:			
	Benhilton - - - N. 10	208	191	167 2 6
	Crown Road - - Bd. 1	799	414	427 14 6
	New Town - - - Bd. 1	366	345	325 14 0
	Sutton St. Mary - R. 10	168	46	47 3 0
	West Street - - Bd. 1	*334	200	183 6 6
			22	9 12 0
37	TANDRIDGE - - - Ch. 7	*123	59	51 8 0
37	TATSFIELD - - - Ch. 7	*51	58	‡37 10 0
39	THAMES DITTON:			
	Claygate - - - Bd. 5	*307	173	151 7 6
	Thames Ditton - - Bd. 5	*405	271	217 15 6
123	THORPE - - - N. 2	*111	73	66 13 0
34	THURSLEY - - - N. 5	*142	89	‡80 10 0
	Tilford. See FARNHAM.			
	Tongham, See SEAL.			
	Virginia Water. See EGHAM.			
38	WALLINGTON:			
	Holy Trinity - - Ch. 7	318	267	262 12 0
31	WALTON-ON-THAMES:			
	Hersham - - - Bd. 1	*500	372	240 15 0
	Oatlands - - - Bd. 1	400	190	161 19 0
	Walton-on-Thames - Bd. 1	*307	297	288 2 0
	Walton-on-Thames, Infants - - - Bd. 1	202	92	69 0 0
36	WALTON-ON-THE-HILL N. 4	161	70	55 7 0
32	WANBOROUGH - - 4	72	62	†55 6 0
37	WARLINGHAM:			
	Chelsham - - - N. 4	79	52	‡50 2 0
	Warlingham - - Bd. 4	178	180	146 4 6
	Whyteleaf - - - Bd. 4	105	59	10 5 5
32	WEST CLANDON - - Ch. 11	*152	78	69 3 10
	Westcott. See DORKING.			

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	Surrey—*cont.*			
39	West Horsley - - Ch. 3	181	69	50 3 0
39	West Molesey - - Bd. 5	*146	102	90 17 6
31	Weybridge:			
	St. Charles - - - R. 1	105	36	27 19 0
	Weybridge and Outlands - - - B. 2	133	74	43 18 0
	Weybridge - - - N. 1	494	337	295 14 0
29	Wimbledon:			
	Cottenham Park Branch, Infants - 6	199	137	120 9 6
	Dundonald Estate - Ch. 6	104	93	61 5 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 7	262	192	190 6 0
	South Wimbledon, Holy Trinity - - 6	[illegible]	973	962 2 6
	South Wimbledon - N. 6	846	815	16 0
	Wimbledon - - - N. 6	[illegible]	468	473 5 0
31	Windlesham:			
	Bagshot - - - Bd. 2	254	214	177 5 6
	Windlesham - - Bd. 2	*238	164	145 19 6
34	Witley:			
	Grayswood - - - N. 5	55	45	34 8 6
	Milford - - - Ch. 4	218	179	163 1 0
	Witley - - - N. 4	263	174	156 6 6
28	Woking:			
	Church Street - - Bd. 11	111	71	59 2 0
	Knaphill - - - Bd. 11	306	234	233 12 0
	Maybury - - - Bd. 11	740	574	523 14 0
	St. John's - - Bd. 11	*359	223	203 6 6
	Westfield - - - Bd. 11	*190	169	150 15 6
34	Wonersh:			
	Lawnsmead, Infants - 5	100	56	35 0 0
	Wonersh - - - N. 5	*300	190	148 4 0
38	Woodmansterne - N. 6	134	53	51 17 0
	Woodside. See Croydon (Borough).			
32 & 33	Worplesdon:			
	Perry Hill - - - Bd. 4	*174	154	128 4 0
	Wood Street - - Bd. 4	*90	42	35 14 0
	Wyke, St. Mark's - Ch. 7	128	119	92 15 6
35	Wotton - - - P. 10	160	53	41 9 0
	Wrecclesham. See Farnham.			
	Wyke. See Worplesdon.			
	SUSSEX.			
75	Albourne - - - N. 5	*78	37	†146 17 0
68	Aldingbourne - - Bd. 6	151	108	85 14 0
78	§Aldrington - - N. 10	209	112	101 6 6
70	Alfriston, U.D.:			
	Alfriston - - - Bd. 3	*166	117	95 16 6
91	Amberley - - - N. 5	*159	74	50 19 6

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	Sussex—*cont.*			
82	Angmering:			
	Older's Charity - - 6	210	156	129 [illegible]
	St. Wilfrid's - - R. 6	238	23	[illegible]
75	Ardingley - - - N. 5	190	129	107 [illegible]
71	Arlington:			
	Arlington - - - N. 2	111	29	[illegible]
	Park Mead - - - Bd. 2	111	65	[illegible]
83	Arundel (Borough):			
	Arundel - - - Ch. 6	626	279	[illegible]
	Houghton, St. Edmund's - - - R. 6	245	96	[illegible]
	St. Philip's - - - R. 6	639	214	[illegible]
69	Ashburnham and Penhurst, U.D.:			
	Ashburnham - - Bd. 2	166	100	[illegible]
	Ashdown Forest. See Maresfield.			
81	Ashington - - - N. 7	*115	71	[illegible]
78	Ashurst - - - N. 7	*85	49	[illegible]
75	Balcombe - - - Ch. 5	*201	131	[illegible]
76	Barcombe:			
	Barcombe - - - Ch. 2	238	154	[illegible]
	Church Meadow) - N.	*		
69	Battle:			
	Battle and Langton - N. 2	*357	302	[illegible]
	Netherfield - - - N. 2	148	103	[illegible]
67	Beckley - - - N. 5	151	140	[illegible]
76	Beddingham - - N. 7	*77	49	[illegible]
	Bedham. See Fittleworth.			
	Beeding. See Lower Beeding and Upper Beeding.			
85	Bepton - - - N. 5	93	54	[illegible]
76	Berwick - - - N. 3	*45	33	[illegible]
69	Bexhill:			
	Bexhill - - - N. 7	359	277	[illegible]
	St. Mark's - - - N. 7	120	93	[illegible]
	Sidley, Infants - - N. 7	100	46	[illegible]
	Sluice, St. Mark's - N. 7	46	35	[illegible]
	Wilson Memorial - 7	191	135	[illegible]
79	Billingshurst - - Ch. 5	229	135	[illegible]
83	Birdham - - - N. 6	225	177	[illegible]
76	Bishopstone - - N. 7	*90	51	[illegible]
72	Bodiham - - - N. 1	*94	63 / 29	[illegible]
	Bodle Street Green. See Warbleton.			
75	Bolney - - - N. 11	*151	137	[illegible]
	Borden. See Chithurst.			
66	Bosham:			
	Bosham - - - N.	*		
	Old and New Fishbourne - - - N. 7	115	79	[illegible]

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Sussex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Boxgrove:			
Boxgrove, Boys - - Ch. 6	118	46	40 5 0
Boxgrove - - - Ch. 6	127	99	78 17 0
Bramber:			
Bramber and Botolph's - - - Ch. 7	52	40	×‡57 2 0
Brede:			
Brede - - - - N.	*		
Broad Oak - - - Bd. 5	191	175	167 6 6
Brightling - - N. 4	*169	119	92 10 6
Brighton and Preston, U.D.:			
All Souls' - - - Ch. 3	*632	332	270 14 0
Annunciation - - Ch. 2	596	442	373 18 6
Bentham Road, Infants - - - - Bd. 3	239	214	189 18 0
Central - - - N. 3	*1,211	782	801 13 6
§Christ Church - - N. 12	532	350	356 10 0
Circus Street - - Bd. 1	991	584	579 1 6
		13	4 4 0
Ditchling Road - - Bd. 12	664	581	574 19 6
Eastern Road - - Bd.	*		
Eastern Road, Royal - B.	*		
Finsbury Road - - Bd. 1	850	942	971 19 0
		28	21 8 0
Hanover Terrace - Bd. 2	782	626	630 0 0
		20	12 8 0
Kemp Town, St. Mark's N. 3	327	277	244 10 6
Kent's Court - - N.	*		
Lewes Road - - Bd. 11	995	906	932 8 6
Middle Street - - Bd. 1	*630	611	616 15 0
		37	25 0 0
Model - - - - N. 4	304	238	208 5 0
North Lane - - B.	*		
Pelham Street - - Bd. 1	766	726	745 4 0
		29	19 14 0
Preston - - - N. 5	129	110	94 12 0
Preston Road - - Bd. 2	785	819	885 3 0
		31	21 18 0
Queen's Park - - Bd. 11	798	649	652 19 0
		12	6 16 0
Richmond and Sussex Streets - - - Bd. 2	840	587	573 16 0
Sacred Heart - - R. 11	99	54	37 15 0
St. Bartholomew - Ch. 2	510	408	361 17 0
St. John's - - - N. 3	*835	693	674 1 6
St. Joseph's - - R. 2	299	98	74 3 0
St. Margaret's Industrial - - - - - 3	412	191	175 8 6
St. Martin's, Lewes Road - - - N. 4	493	411	381 0 6
St. Mary's, Bristol Road - - - - R. 2	440	217	180 12 0
St. Mary's, Julius Elliot Memorial - N. 11	*835	495	461 12 6
St. Mary Magdalen - R. 2	107	49	45 6 0
St. Paul's - - - N. 12	551	300	256 5 6
St. Peter's - - - N. 3	497	386	384 15 0
St. Stephen - - - N. 3	*150	134	141 7 0
York Place, Evening - Bd.	—	38	22 4 0
York Place, Higher Grade - - - Bd. 11	615	513	655 0 6
Broadwater - - N. 10	*255	154	121 0 0
Broomhill:			
Camber and Broomhill N. 4	2	40	×51 17 0

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	Sussex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Buncton. See **Wiston.**			
82	**Burpham** - - - N. 6	*68	42	†‡51 6 0
80	**Burton:**			
	Coates Burton Park - R. 6	48	30	†‡20 5 4
72	**Burwash:**			
	Burwash - - - N. 1	*314	168	131 9 0
	Burwash Weald, St. Philip - - - Ch. 1	159	130	105 16 0
80	**Bury** - - - - N. 5	*107	49	38 0 0
73	**Buxted:**			
	Buxted - - - N. 4	*197	136	129 7 0
	Hadlow Down - - N. 5	196	132	116 18 6
	High Hurst Wood - Ch. 4	121	69	67 4 0
	Heron's Ghyll - - R. 4	191	41	40 2 0
	Pound Gate - - Ch. 8	58	28	22 10 0
	Camber. See **Broomhill.**			
63	**Catsfield** - - - N. 2	*141	128	110 13 6
76	**Chailey** - - - N. 7	*285	153	120 0 0
84	**Chichester (Borough):**			
	Bishop Otter's, Practising - - - 11	132	89	78 19 0
	Central - - - N. 10	659	476	416 10 0
	Chichester, Infants - 10	179	130	86 5 0
	Free, Evening - -	—	30	16 0 0
	Lancasterian, Boys - 10	*397	164	139 8 0
	Lancasterian, Girls - 10	244	131	115 10 0
	Little London - - B.	*		
	Portfield, Infants - Ch. 6	165	110	83 10 0
	Rumboldswhyke - N. 6	99	54	40 10 0
	St. Pancras, Infants - N. 10	*157	59	36 17 6
	St. Pancras, Johnston's, Girls - - 10	145	56	49 0 0
	St. Peter's, Infants - N. 10	113	87	63 1 6
	St. Richard's - - R. 10	74	56	40 17 0
71	**Chiddingly** - - Bd. 2	*181	103	85 14 6
86	**Chidham** - - - Ch. 6	52	36	†‡47 1 0
85	**Chithurst:**			
	Borden - - - Ch. 11	62	38	†37 13 0
	„ - - - „ 6	—	37	†24 16 7
82	**Clapham:**			
	Clapham and Patching N. 6	133	80	†‡87 14 0
75	**Clayton and Keymer, U.D.:**			
	Eastern District - - Bd. 11	230	128	104 9 0
	Northern District - Bd. 11	*582	344	250 6 0
	South Keymer - - Bd. 11	216	152	126 10 0
82	**Climping** - - - N. 6	*60	56	†‡62 0 0
80	**Coates, District** - - 6	86	16	×‡39 13 0
	Coates Burton Park. See **Burton.**			
85	**Cocking** - - - N. 5	*124	76	‡68 5 0
81	**Cold Waltham:**			
	St. James' - - - N. 5	*96	60	‡58 3 0

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	Sussex—cont.			
	Colgate. See LOWER BEEDING.			
86	COMPTON:			
	Compton and Upmarden - - - - N. 7	*116	82	61 2 0
	Copthorne. See WORTH.			
	Cousley Wood. See WADHURST.			
75	COWFOLD - - - N. 5	164	104	77 0 0
79	CRAWLEY *See also* IFIELD:			
	Crawley and Ifield - B. 6	248	213	190 15 0
	Crawley Down. See WORTH.			
	Crowborough. See WITHYHAM AND ROTHERFIELD.			
69	CROWHURST - - - N. 2	97	79	66 18 6
75	CUCKFIELD:			
	Cuckfield - - - B. 5	105	62	51 0 0
	Cuckfield - - - N. 5	*433	252	225 1 6
	St. Wilfrid's - - N. 4	554	406	374 19 0
	Staplefield - - - N. 5	134	94	78 11 0
69	DALLINGTON - - N. 4	*133	87	294 7 6
	Dane Hill. See FLETCHING.			
	Dial Post. See WEST GRINSTEAD.			
76	DITCHLING - - - N. 7	*259	127	98 4 6
83	DONNINGTON - - N. 6	67	42	×46 11 0
80	DUNCTON - - - Ch. 6	68	58	††76 12 11
83	EARTHAM - - - Ch. 6	67	34	×†51 2 0
85	EASEBOURNE - - P. 6	309	204	194 17 6
70	EASTBOURNE (BOROUGH):			
	All Souls - - - 3	501	497	442 8 4
	Christ Church - - N. 3	*664	717	627 7 6
	Compton Place, Infants - - - Ch. 3	76	72	58 9 0
	Eastbourne, National and Infants - - 2	*750	700	628 18 2
	Eastbourne - - - W. 3	341	332	347 0 0
	Meads - - - - N. 3	170	61	50 9 6
	Norway Hamlet - N. 3	287	269	252 17 6
	St. Saviour's - - N. 3	[redacted]	233	223 3 6
	Trinity District - - N. 3	*631	575	576 2 6
76	EAST CHILTINGTON - N. 7	120	58	†60 15 0
88	EAST DEAN (Westhampnett Union).			
	East Dean - - - Ch. 6	127	[redacted]	87 7 6
70	EASTDEAN (Eastbourne Union):			
	Eastdean and Friston - - - - Ch. 3	84	62	†3 3 0
84	EASTERGATE:			
	Eastergate and Barnham - - - - N. 6	*166	45	×†57 12 0

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	Sussex—cont.			
74	EAST GRINSTEAD:			
	Ashurst Wood - - Bd. 6	172	127	115 1 6
	East Grinstead - - Bd. 6	*713	494	[redacted]
	Forest Row - - - N. 6	*316	231	176 0 0
	Saint Hill - - - Bd. 6	106	58	44 11 0
	St. Margaret's Men's, Evening - - -	—	24	15 15 0
	St. Margaret's Orphanage - - - Ch. 6	96	85	36 4 10
67	EAST GUILDFORD - N. 4	61	17	×20 7 6
73	EAST HOATHLEY - - N. 5	*231	139	101 0 0
66	EAST MARDEN:			
	East and North Marden - - - - N. 7	57	38	×25 10 0
62	EAST PRESTON - - N. 6	129	74	[redacted]
78	EDBURTON - - - Ch. 7	74	[redacted]	[redacted]
85	ELSTED District - - N. 7	*98	51	×20 7 6
73	ETCHINGHAM - - N. 2	*116	94	74 10 0
69	EWHURST:			
	Ewhurst - - - N. 1	76	53	43 0 0
	Staplecross - - - W. 2	220	121	78 11 6
68	FAIRLIGHT - - - Ch. 6	87	55	46 2 0
76	FALMER - - - N. 7	203	86	63 0 0
83	FELPHAM - - - N. 6	[redacted]	100	69 9 0
85	FERNHURST, U.D.:			
	Fernhurst - - - Bd. 6	210	156	131 3 0
83	FERRING - - - Ch. 6	50	28	†28 3 6
81	FINDON - - - - P. 6	[redacted]	100	81 12 0
	Fishbourne. See BOSHAM.			
80	FITTLEWORTH:			
	Bedham - - - Ch. 5	69	51	38 3 6
	Fittleworth - - - Ch. 6	*121	89	78 3 0
78	FLETCHING:			
	Dane Hill - - - N. 4	*240	157	130 11 0
	Fletching - - - N. 4	257	61	113 3 0
	Flimwell. See TICEHURST.			
	Forest Row See EAST GRINSTEAD.			
78	FRAMFIELD:			
	Black Boys' - - N. 4	112	90	64 11 0
	Framfield - - - N. 4	*186	107	78 3 6
	Frankham. See ROTHERFIELD.			
72	FRANT:			
	Frant - - - - N. 6	226	126	100 10 0
	Hawkenbury - - N.	127	—	—
86	FUNTINGTON - - Bd. 7	178	147	115 7 6
76	GLYNDE - - - N. 2	*110	83	71 12 0
82	GORING, Endowed - 6	100	81	67 0 0

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Sussex—*cont.*			£ s. d.	
Guestling - - - P. 6	167	108	91 16 0	85
Hadlow Down. See Buxted.				
Hailsham:				
Hailsham - - - Bd. 2	332	279	279 18 0	
Hailsham, Infants - N. 2	*186	147	110 5 0	
Polegate - - - N. 2	*145	165	114 7 6	
				69
Halton. See Hastings, U.D.				
Hamsey:				
Offham - - - N. 2	*100	72	58 14 0	
				71
Hartfield:				
Ashdown Park, Memorial - - - 6	94	54	×69 0 0	
Hartfield - - - N. 6	*197	100	†98 8 0	79
Harting - - - Ch. 6	175	153	122 16 0	
Hastings U.D.:				
All Saints' and St. Clements - - - N. 1	*725	390	326 2 6	
Cavendish Place, Infants - - - 11	158	71	44 7 6	
Clive Vale - - - Bd. 1	774	416	330 13 4	75
Halton, St. Clement's N. 11	467	376	329 0 0	
Holy Trinity and St. Michael's. - - Ch. 10	314	156	136 3 0	78
Mount Pleasant - Bd. 12	1,004	557	770 7 0	
Priory Road - - Bd. 11	300	148	158 14 0	
		66	37 8 0	
St. Andrew - - N. 11	*386	331	285 15 0	
St. Leonard's, Bopeep Ch. 10	108	60	37 10 0	
St. Leonard's, Christ Church - - - N. 10	*501	323	293 16 0	
St. Leonard's, London Road - - - Bd. 11	500	229	261 4 0	
		41	20 0 0	
St. Leonard's - - N. 11	*501	423	363 5 5	
§St. Leonard's, St. Mary Magdalen - Ch. 10	*307	235	249 10 0	71
St. Leonard's, St. Paul's - - - Ch. 11	555	466	395 6 6	75
St. Mary's - - - N. 11	*687	540	476 9 6	
St. Mary Star of the Sea - - - - R. 1	204	89	60 15 6	
Silverhill - - - Bd. 1	448	377	321 3 0	
Silverhill, St. Matthew's - - - Ch. 1	272	250	216 2 0	
Waterloo Place, Girls Bd. 11	*431	313	272 8 0	
Hawkenbury. See Frant.				
Heathfield:				
Heathfield - - - N.	*158	149	129 5 0	
Maynard's Green - Bd. 2	99	81	59 11 0	
Punnett's Town - - Bd. 2	[redacted]	74	56 13 0	
Heene. See Worthing (Borough):				
Hellingly - - - N. 2	*220	151	137 4 0	
Henfield:				
Henfield, Boys - - N. 7	190	100	96 0 0	
Henfield, Girls - - N. 7	145	98	93 6 8	
Henfield, Infants - N. 7	*112	64	49 0 0	
Heron's Ghyll. See Buxted.				

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Sussex—*cont.*			£ s. d.	
Heyshott - - - N. 6	*111	64	†39 1 8	85
Highbrook. See West Hoathly.				
High Hurst Wood. See Buxted.				
Hollington:				
Hollington, Boys - Bd. 7	163	92	80 10 0	69
Hollington, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 7	198	167	127 9 0	
Hollycombe. See Iping.				
Hoon - - - - N. 2	*110	63	62 4 6	71
Horsham, U.D.:				
All Saints - - - Bd. 5	*243	147	132 17 6	79
Broadbridge Heath - Bd. 5	69	57	47 3 6	
East Parade - - Bd. 5	464	453	391 12 6	
Horsham - - - R. 5	227	106	82 14 0	
St. Mark's, Boys - - Bd. 5	*177	166	172 0 0	
§St. Mary's, Girls - N. 5	161	138	137 4 0	
Southwater - - - N. 5	149	73	52 4 6	
Trafalgar Road - - Bd. 5	381	274	222 15 6	
Horsted Keynes - Ch. 5	*140	88	87 12 6	75
Hove:				78
Coleridge Street - R. 4	206	98	77 12 0	
§Connaught Road - Bd. 4	971	795	513 1 0	
		10	6 0 0	
East - - - - Bd. 4	775	139	131 4 6	
East, Infants - - N. 4	124	97	82 9 0	
Ellen Street - - Bd. 4	826	907	814 5 0	
§Western - - - N. 4	*577	396	362 16 0	
Hurst Green. See Salehurst.				
Hurstmonceux - - N. 2	198	133	186 16 6	71
Hurstpierrepoint:				75
Hurstpierrepoint - N. 6	*446	315	280 8 0	
Sayer's Common - N. 6	*96	58	43 9 0	
Icklesham:				[redacted]
Icklesham - - N. 5	*110	85	74 11 0	
Rye Harbour - - Ch. 4	*118	73	50 15 0	
Iden - - - - N. 4	*113	77	†71 15 6	67
Ifield - - - - -				79
Crawley and Ifield - N. 6	237	199	162 13 6	
Ifield - - - - 5	120	82	79 4 0	
Iford:				76
Iford and Kingston - N. 2	73	[redacted]	†44 11 0	
Iping:				85
Hollycombe - - R. 6	[redacted]	97	80 1 9	
Iping - - - - Ch. 7	*96	56	40 16 [illegible]	
Ispield - - - - N. 4	*97	47	[illegible] 5 6	73
Itchingfield - - Bd. 6	110	91	63 10 0	79
Jevington - - - Ch. 3	96	27	††48 5 6	78
Kingston-by-Sea - Ch. 11	101	21	×†41 17 6	[redacted]

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	Sussex—*cont.*			
80	KIRDFORD:			
	Ebernoe - - - 6	60	53	†‡57 2 6
	Kirdford - - - N. 6	128	96	73 0 0
	Plaistow - - - 6	102	70	68 4 0
78	LANCING - - - Ch. 10	*218	147	121 7 6
71	LAUGHTON, Undenominational - - - 2	*175	120	122 11 10
83	LAVANT - - - Ch. 6	176	129	100 10 6
	Lavington. See WEST LAVINGTON.			
82	LEOMINSTER OR LYMINSTER:			
	Lyminster - - - Bd. 6	330	300	222 17 0
76	LEWES (BOROUGH):			
	All Saints' and Southover - - N. 2	202	167	126 5 0
	Lewes - - - - B. 2	*612	421	399 5 0
	Lewes - - - - N. 2	*516	309	286 2 6
	St. Ann's - - - P. 2	*180	131	128 10 0
	St. John's - - - N. 2	158	130	105 7 6
	St. Pancras - - R. 2	57	32	23 0 0
	South Malling - - N. 2	131	117	91 16 6
	Southover - - - N. 2	233	120	95 12 0
85	LINCHMERE - - - Bd. 6	70	44	33 5 0
75	LINDFIELD:			
	Lindfield - - - Bd. 4	287	269	229 1 0
	Lindfield - - - N.	*		
	Scaynes Hill - - Ch. 4	108	64	54 16 6
82	LITTLEHAMPTON:			
	Church Street - - Bd. 6	*250	150	124 15 0
	East Street - - - Bd. 6	394	288	252 12 6
	St. Catherine's - - R. 6	163	121	100 14 0
73	LITTLE HORSTED. - N. 3	61	40	†‡56 19 0
85	LODSWORTH - - - N. 6	*115	110	80 14 6
79	LOWER BEEDING:			
	Colgate - - - Ch. 5	142	78	†‡82 7 0
	Holy Trinity - - N. 5	145	85	76 15 0
	Mission Road - - Ch. 5	48	30	24 4 0
85	LURGASHALL:			
	Lurgashall - - - N. 6	*117	69	51 13 4
	Roundhurst - - Ch. 6	68	32	24 11 0
83	MADEHURST - - Ch. 6	49	29	×‡47 14 6
	Marden. See EAST MARDEN.			
73	MARESFIELD:			
	Ashdown Forest - - N. 4	80	83	62 9 0
	Maresfield - - - N. 4	136	88	69 6 0
	Nutley - - - - N. 4	*214	105	72 4 0
	Twyford - - - Ch. 11	132	67	43 8 0
73	MAYFIELD:			
	Fivenshes - - - N. 4	*121	66	48 13 6
	Mayfield, Boys - - N. 2	120	65	48 15 0
	Mayfield, Girls - - N. 2	173	109	79 2 6
	Meads. See EASTBOURNE (BOROUGH).			
	Merston. See NORTH MUNDHAM, U.D.			
85	MIDHURST - - - N. 11	*327	200	174 13 6

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	Sussex—*cont.*		
	Millard and Rake. See ROGATE.		
69	MOUNTFIELD.		
	Mountfield and Whatlington - - - N. 2	*157	13
	Netherfield. See BATTLE.		
	New Groombridge. See WITHYHAM.		
76	NEWHAVEN - - - Bd. *d*	*757	—
76	NEWICK:		
	Lady Vernon's - - 4	87	
	Newick, Infants - - Bd. 4	79	
	Newick - - - N. 4	180	
78	NEW SHOREHAM:		
	New Shoreham - - Bd. 10	436	
	New Shoreham, Evening	—	
	St. Peter's - - -R. 11	141	
75	NEW TIMBER - - Ch. 5	48	
71	NINFIELD - - - N. 2	*159	
80	NORTH CHAPEL - - Ch. 6	17	
67	NORTHIAM - - - N. 5	*337	
83	NORTH MUNDHAM, U.D.:		
	Merston - - - N.	*	
	North Mundham - Bd. 6	106	
79	NUTHURST:		
	Manning's Heath - Ch. 5	109	
	Nuthurst - - - N. 5	130	
	Nutley. See MARESFIELD.		
	Offham. See HAMSEY.		
78	OLD SHOREHAM - - Ch. 10	142	
68	ORE:		
	St. Helen's - - - Bd. 12	106	
	Sandown - - - Bd. 12	307	
	Village - - - - Bd. 12	522	
83	OVING, E.M.:		
	Oving - - - - P. 6	135	
76	OVINGDEAN - - - N. 7	43	
83	PAGHAM - - - N. 6	162	
78	PATCHAM - - - Bd. 10	*116	
67	PEASMARSH - - - N. 4	*174	
68	PETT - - - - N. 6	*56	
80	PETWORTH:		
	Byworth - - - Ch. 6	80	
	Petworth, Boys - - N. 6	240	
	Petworth, Evening -	—	
	Petworth, Girls - - N. 6	191	
	Petworth, Infants - N 6	126	
	Pevensey. See WESTHAM.		
76	PIDDINGHOE - - P. 4	81	

d Inspection deferred.

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Sussex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
LAYDEN - - - Ch. 4	117	68	58 11 0
LUMPTON - - - Bd. 4	*130	77	58 18 0
olegate. See HAILSHAM.			
OLING - - - - N. 6	*54	27	×‡46 3 0
rtfield. See CHICHESTER (BOROUGH).			
ORTSLADE:			
Portslade-by-Sea - Ch. 7	562	434	379 15 0
Portslade - - - N. 7	*305	266	226 9 6
OYNINGS - - - N. 7	*74	57	53 2 6
reston. See BRIGHTON AND PRESTON, U.D.			
ULBOROUGH:			
North Heath - - Bd. 5	*90	63	48 19 0
Nutbourne - - - Bd. 5	*75	35	25 8 0
Pulborough - - Bd. 5	*189	131	114 7 6
YEC OMBE - - - N. 5	*86	71	‡64 18 0
LACKHAM - - - N. 5	119	37	×‡55 10 0
LINGMER - - - Bd. 4	231	253	244 2 0
LIPE - - - - N. 3	*203	78	56 0 0
LODMELL - - - P. 4	70	43	†‡54 6 6
LOGATE:			
Milland and Rake - N. 6	173	92	‡96 6 6
Rogate - - - N. 6	*163	127	96 15 6
LOTHERFIELD:			
Crowborough, Sir H. Fermor's Charity - 11	191	177	150 3 6
Eridge - - - Bd. 4	154	99	69 6 6
Frankham - - Ch. 5	139	81	52 14 2
Jarvis Brook - - N. 5	76	53	39 15 0
Rotherfield - - Bd. 5	329	215	178 17 6
The Steel Cross - - N. 11	196	77	62 14 0
LOTTINGDEAN - - N. 7	*220	126	104 10 0
Roundhurst. See LURGASHALL.			
LUDGWICK - - - Bd. 6	150	106	81 0 0
Rumsboldswhyke. See CHICHESTER (BOROUGH).			
LUSPER - - - Bd. 5	*116	77	61 9 0
LUSTINGTON - - Ch. 6	*63	48	‡48 5 0
LYE (BOROUGH):			
Rye - - - - Bd. 1	*759	632	553 0 0
Rye Harbour. See ICKLESHAM.			
St. Leonard's. See HASTINGS, U.D.			
ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE, WINCHELSEA:			
Winchelsea - N. 5	*160	107	80 16 6

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	Sussex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	St. Wilfrid's. See CUCKFIELD.			
72	SALEHURST:			
	Hurst Green - - N. 3	111	86	63 0 0
	Salehurst - - - N. 3	*270	176	158 9 0
	Sayer's Common. See HURSTPIERREPOINT.			
	Scaynes Hill. See LINDFIELD.			
70	SEAFORD, U.D.:			
	Seaford - - - Bd. 4	*396	336	250 4 6
69	SEDLESCOMBE - - P. 2	220	154	146 15 0
76	SELMESTON - - - N. 3	78	71	66 13 0
83	SELSEY - - - - N. 6	182	147	120 10 0
78	SHERMANBURY - - N. 7	92	54	×‡76 5 0
79	SHIPLEY - - - Ch. 5	*200	102	81 7 0
	Shoreham. See NEW SHOREHAM AND OLD SHOREHAM.			
83	SIDLESHAM - - Bd. 6	160	136	124 3 6
	Sidley. See BEXHILL.			
83	SINGLETON - - - 6	85	91	74 2 6
75	SLAUGHAM:			
	Handcross - - - Bd. 5	88	78	165 12 6
	Slaugham - - - N.	*		
	Warninglid - - Bd. 5	124	92	87 1 0
83	SLINDON:			
	St. Richard's - - R. 6	92	17	13 1 0
	Slindon - - - N. 6	*131	76	65 12 0
79	SLINFOLD:			
	Rural - - - - B. 6	90	47	†‡55 2 6
	Slinfold - - - Bd. 5	*143	85	80 16 6
78	SOMPTING - - - N. 10	*125	113	97 15 0
			13	6 6 0
83	SOUTH BERSTED:			
	North Bersted - - Bd. 6	98	46	36 15 0
	South Bersted - - Bd. 6	494	418	402 0 0
	South Bersted - - Ch. 6	333	164	146 3 0
76	SOUTH HEIGHTON:			
	South Heighton and Tarring Neville - Ch. 4	*121	75	†‡76 7 0
	South Malling. See LEWES (BOROUGH).			
	Southover. See LEWES (BOROUGH).			
	Southwater. See HORSHAM.			
78	SOUTHWICK:			
	Fishergate - - - Bd. 10	150	82	61 10 0
	Southwick - - - Bd. 10	*376	259	217 0 6
	Stanstead. See STOUGHTON.			
	Staplecross. See EWHURST.			

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	Sussex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Staplefield. See CUCKFIELD.			
85	STEDHAM - - - Bd. 7	98	74	55 0 4
78	STEYNING:			
	Steyning, Infants - N. 7	119	78	56 11 0
	Steyning - - - N. 7	*256	177	178 0 0
	Stonegate. See TICEHURST.			
80	STOPHAM - - - P. 5	62	31	×‡49 14 6
81	STORRINGTON - - N. 5	*253	170	151 2 6
86	STOUGHTON:			
	Stansted - - - Ch. 7	128	77	61 5 0
	Stoughton and Racton N. 7	*93	60	‡74 17 0
76	STREET - - - - N. 4	61	40	†‡54 2 0
81	SULLINGTON - - Ch. 6	45	33	†‡47 5 0
80	SUTTON:			
	Sutton and Bignor - N. 5	81	75	†‡82 12 0
81	THAKEHAM - - - Bd. 5	92	58	‡59 1 0
72	TICEHURST:			
	Flimwell, Mixed - N. 1	*176	126	96 12 6
	Stonegate, St. Peter's N. 2	104	65	47 2 0
	Ticehurst - - - N. 3	*476	249	203 18 10
	Tidebrook. See WADHURST.			
85	TILLINGTON - - - N. 6	163	130	112 11 6
	Twyford. See MARESFIELD.			
73	UCKFIELD:			
	Uckfield - - - N. 5	*356	302	246 1 0
	Uckfield - - - R. 5	127	10	8 15 0
67	UDIMORE - - - Bd. 5	72	55	‡53 16 8
78	UPPER BEEDING:			
	Smalldole - - - Bd. 7	38	21	×‡54 6 8
	Upper Beeding - - Bd. 7	*106	54	40 1 0
83	UP WALTHAM - - Ch. 6	30	17	×‡31 15 10
72	WADHURST:			
	Couseley Wood - - Ch. 1	184	72	54 19 6
	Tidebrook - - - N. 1	*150	101	79 3 6
	Wadhurst - - - N. 1	*443	266	230 17 0
83	WALBERTON:			
	Walberton and Binsted N. 6	119	86	69 14 0
73	WALDRON:			
	Cross-in-Hand - - N. 4	149	81	79 7 0
	Waldron - - - N. 5	195	77	67 1 0
71	WARBLETON:			
	Bodle Street Green, St. John's - - Ch. 2	*138	85	70 9 0
			12	5 18 0
	Warbleton - - - N. 2	*190	131	103 17 0
70	EASTBURNHAM - - - N. 5	*230	150	130 2 0
	Union, SOMPTING - - Bd. 6	67	22	×30 16 0
	Eastdean and Friston - - - - N. 2	127	66	52 8 0
83	EASTERGATE: Eastergate and Barnham - - - - Ch. 6 N.	114	87	76 19 0

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	Sussex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
86	WESTBOURNE:			
	Southbourne - - Bd. 7	170	142	105 1 0
	Westbourne - - Bd. 7	*333	183	126 5 0
81	WEST CHILTINGTON - Bd. 5	*170	67	36 19 0
86	WESTDEAN - - - N. 6	135	103	77 1 0
69	WESTFIELD - - - Bd. 1	202	115	91 4 0
76	WEST FIRLE - - N. 7	*182	87	75 17 0
79	WEST GRINSTEAD:			
	Dial Post - - - Ch. 5	120	44	‡35 1 0
	Jolesfield - - - Ch. 5	*238	124	94 4 0
	West Grinstead, St. Mary's - - - R. 5	248	124	99 18 0
70	WESTHAM, U.D.:			
	Handcombe - - Bd. 3	126	93	53 1 0
	Pevensey - - - N. 3	121	77	61 2 0
	Westham - - - Bd. 3	97	65	30 2 0
83	WESTHAMPNETT:			
	The March - - - N. 6	125	66	45 17 0
74	WEST HOATHLEY:			
	Highbrook - - - Ch. 6	112	32	†‡46 11 0
	West Hoathley - - N. 6	*274	137	115 5 0
85	WEST LAVINGTON:			
	Lavington - - - N. 5	127	84	62 15 0
76	WESTMESTON - - N. 7	61	36	†‡20 1 0
82	WEST TARRING - - Ch. 10	259	147	113 15 0
86	WEST THORNEY - - Ch. 7	57	23	×‡42 6 0
83	WEST WITTERING - P. 6	104	161	76 6 0
	Wick. See LEOMINSTER.			
70	WILLINGDON - - Ch. 3	*203	142	126 0 0
70	WILMINGTON - - Bd. 3	70	40	†‡31 3 0
	Winchelsea. See ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE, WINCHELSEA.			
80	WISBOROUGH GREEN:			
	Loxwood - - - Bd. 11	120	62	46 16 0
	Wisborough Green - Bd. 11	134	75	61 15 0
81	WISTON:			
	Buncton and Wiston - P. 7	96	67	‡73 7 0
74	WITHYHAM:			
	Blackham District - Ch. 6	77	34	25 11 0
	Crowborough, St. John's - - - Ch. 6	*142	112	98 0 0
	New Groomb-idge - N. 1	156	106	87 6 0
	St. Michael's - - N. 6	107	62	52 15 0
76	WIVELSFIELD - - Bd. 4	146	92	77 19 0
78	WOODMANCOTE - - Ch. 7	103	56	‡37 12 0
85	WOOLBEDING - - N. 5	*99	72	56 18 0
74 & 79	WORTH:			
	Copthorne - - - Ch. 6	161	137	113 3 0
	Crawley Down - - N. 6	187	125	99 10 0
	Turner's Hill - - 6	225	143	126 11 0

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Sussex—*cont.*			£ s. d.
rth—*cont.*			
orth - - - - Ch. 6	181	99	91 11 6
RTHING (BOROUGH):			
rist Church - - Ch. 10	307	238	196 7 0
rist Church, Girls and Infants - - Ch. 10	398	200	151 2 6
avison's, Girls and Infants - - - N. 10	288	260	226 12 0
raham Road, Protestant Evangelical 10	161	161	131 17 0
leene - - - - N. 10	174	118	97 0 0
t. George's - - - N. 10	312	407	354 0 6
t. Joseph's - - R. 10	118	80	65 12 6
rinity - - - Ch. 10	540	279	215 2 1
Worthing, Boys - - N. 10	*286	154	147 5 0
		23	13 14 0
APTON - - - N. 6	157	129	90 13 6
WARWICKSHIRE.			
ALCESTER:			
Alcester - - - N. 11	*371	291	254 12 6
The Priory - - - R. 11	100	55	39 17 0
ALLESLEY:			
Allesley - - - Ch. 12	142	68	57 17 0
Eastern Green - - Ch. 12	71	42	33 11 0
ALVESTON - - - Ch. 2	258	129	114 14 0
AMINGTON AND STONY DELPH:			
Amington - - - N. 1	130	129	116 8 0
ANSLEY - - - - N. 6	*135	114	92 6 6
Ansty and Shilton. See SHILTON.			
ARLEY:			
St. Wilfred - - - Ch. 4	77	31	†‡51 11 0
ARROW - - - - N. 12	129	86	64 16 0
Ashorne. See NEWBOLD PACEY.			
ASHOW:			
Girls and Infants - N. 11	60	28	×‡47 7 0
ASTLEY - - - - Ch. 10	103	49	†‡54 12 4
ASTON, E.M. *See also* BIRMINGHAM (BOROUGH):			
‖Albert Road - - Bd. 1	1,420	1,403	1,494 1 0
Alma Street - - - Bl. 11	1,056	1,040	910 0 0
		194	116 4 0
Aston Lane - - - Bd. 2	*1,308	1,054	922 5 0
Brook, St. Mary - - Ch. 6	*596	591	572 13 9
Burlington Street - Bd. 11	1,354	1,193	1,066 15 4
		212	117 6 0
Castle Bromwich - N. 7	131	117	90 9 6
Erdington - - - Bd. 1	*470	408	405 1 0
Erdington - - - N. 7	534	329	335 0 0
Erdington - - - R. 2	238	153	142 13 0
Gower Street - - Bd. 2	1,355	1,392	1,212 0 0
Lozells, St. Silas - - N. 10	*367	339	342 5 6
Lozells Street - - Bd. 2	1,335	1,368	1,197 0 0
		121	69 4 0
St. Mary's, Boys - - R. 10	266	144	118 16 0

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	Warwick—*cont.*			£ s. d.
387	Aston, E.M.—*cont.*			
	St. Mary's, Girls and Infants - - - R. 10	352	332	311 9 8
	Upper Thomas Street - Bd. 10	1,303	1,398	1,218 17 6
			231	147 14 0
	Vicarage Road - - Bd. 10	1,190	1,289	1,127 17 6
			171	97 8 0
	Water Orton - - Bd. 7	122	88	79 2 6
397	ASTON CANTLOW:			
	Aston Cantlow - - P. 5	131	71	58 13 0
	Wilmcote - - - N. 5	132	80	69 18 0
389	ATHERSTONE:			
	Albert Hall, Boys - Bd. 1	107	59	70 11 1
	Boys - - - - Bd. 1	*188	149	156 14 6
	Girls and Infants - Bd. 1	518	565	490 9 2
	St. Benedict - - R. 1	108	103	82 16 0
	Attleborough. See NUNEATON.			
368	AUSTREY - - - Ch. 1	117	33	†34 16 6
155	AVON DASSETT - - Ch. 1	94	23	†13 7 0
394	BADDESLEY CLINTON:			
	St. Joseph's - - - R. 10	115	70	×‡82 13 6
389	BADDESLEY ENSOR, Infants - - - - - 6	123	63	51 19 6
394	BALSALL:			
	Temple Balsall - - Ch. 11	186	92	76 2 0
	Temple Balsall, Balsall Street - - - Ch. 5	45	38	32 9 0
395	BARFORD - - - N. 4	216	118	88 10 6
394	BARSTON - - - Ch. 6	53	49	36 13 6
154	BARTON-ON-THE-HEATH N.	*		
396	BEARLEY - - - Bd. 2	60	56	×‡72 12 0
396	BEAUDESERT - - - Ch. 6	51	44	39 16 0
391	BEDWORTH:			
	Bulkington Lane, Infants - - - - 10	170	117	85 16 6
	Central - - - N. 10	624	503	496 9 6
			35	14 14 0
	Collycroft - - - 10	258	168	147 1 6
	Hob Lane, Infants - N. 10	186	185	155 12 6
	St. Francis - - - R. 10	104	72	47 9 0
	Woodlands, Infants - N. 10	170	59	48 13 6
389	BENTLEY - - - N. 6	290	228	186 5 0
388	BERKSWELL, Free - 6	175	120	102 0 0
388	BICKENHILL:			
	Bickenhill - - - N. 5	51	36	‡38 4 0
	Marston Green - - Bd. 5	58	36	27 5 0
397	BIDFORD - - - N. 5	*358	242	188 19 0
			25	14 6 0
393	BILTON - - - - Ch. 6	138	103	88 5 6
391	BINLEY - - - - N. 6	91	38	10 16 0
396	BINTON - - - - Ch. 1	54	38	28 13 0

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	Warwick—*cont.*			£ s. d.
393	BIRDINGBURY - - Ch. 12	43	27	×‡46 12 6
385 to 387	BIRMINGHAM (BOROUGH):			
	Ada Street - - - Bd. 6	1,025	994	945 13 4
			128	67 6 0
	Allcock Street - - Bd. 4	1,106	1,016	977 12 6
	All Saints', Central - N. 11	*540	497	462 16 4
	Ashted, St. James' - Ch. 11	457	353	299 6 0
	Balsall Heath, Mary Street - - - Bd. 10	1,202	1,019	1,083 16 9
	Balsall Heath, St. Paul's - - - N. 9	632	365	300 1 0
	Barford Road - - Bd. 7	1,180	1,075	1,168 7 4
			193	106 14 0
	Bishop Ryder's - - N. 7	*743	653	564 9 4
	Bloomsbury - - Bd. 2	1,107	1,020	1,007 16 6
	Bordesley, St. Andrew's - - - N.	*		
	Bordesley, St. Andrew's (Infants), Smallheath - - N.	*		
	Bordesley, Trinity - N. 2	756	488	355 16 8
	Bridge Street, Central Bd. 12	400	239	181 4 10
	Bristol Street - - Bd. 11	1,053	944	934 1 6
	Brookfield - - - Bd. 6	992	1,011	1,323 14 8
			134	57 0 0
	Burbury Street - - Bd. 11	1,044	630	813 1 4
			212	118 18 0
	Camden Street - - Bd. 7	1,090	1,062	1,037 15 0
			195	92 18 0
	Christ Church, Summerfield, Coplow Street - - - Ch. 12	*163	159	139 2 6
	Christ Church - - N. 11	*520	413	375 18 6
	Clifton Road - - Bd. 9	1,224	1,128	1,036 12 0
	Cowper Street - - Bd. 5	1,010	957	846 16 0
	Cromwell Street - - Bd. 3	1,080	1,025	954 0 0
	Dartmouth Street - Bd. 6	1,032	943	858 5 5
	Deritend, Darwin Street, Infants - - Ch. 9	*190	176	132 0 0
	Deritend, St. John's - N. 9	454	387	323 3 6
	Dixon Road - - - Bd. 5	977	999	1,014 8 3
			117	61 14 0
	Dudley Road - - Bd. 9	1,184	1,136	880 8 4
			220	130 2 0
	§Edgbaston - - - P. 10	207	197	195 7 6
	Edgbaston, St. George's N. 10	*639	513	489 2 6
	Edgbaston, St. James' Ch. 6	*561	542	482 9 0
	Elkington Street - Bd. 6	1,035	1,008	947 1 6
			225	117 18 0
	Farm Street - - Bd. 5	1,106	823	1,095 19 4
			214	106 6 0
	Floodgate Street - - Bd. 7	1,115	991	942 16 6
	Foundry Road - - Bd. 9	1,002	996	927 17 6
	Fox Street - - - Bd. 3	*995	824	832 15 6
	Garrison Lane - - Bd. 5	1,042	1,039	964 15 0
	Gem Street - - - Bd. 3	312	154	179 13 4
	Harborne Heath, St. John's - - - Ch. 10	*371	324	284 4 0
	Harborne, High Street Bd. 11	500	390	418 16 6
			49	28 12 0
	Harborne - - - N. 10	*432	272	256 6 6
	Harborne, St. Mary - R. 11	97	51	41 3 11
	Hebrew - - - 5	459	374	327 5 0
	Hope Street - - Bd. 12	1,150	1,089	714 13 2
			282	160 12 0
	Hutton Street - - Bd. 2	1,079	1,079	1,042 9 6
	Icknield Street - - Bd. 7	940	954	957 19 6
			221	108 10 0
	Immanuel, Tennant Street - - - N. 12	*438	360	315 0 0
	Industrial - - - B.	*		
	Industrial Free - -	*		
	Islington - - - W. 5	758	501	347 11 6

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	Warwick—*cont.*			£ s. d.
385 to 387	Birmingham—*cont.*			
	Jenkin Street - - Bd. 3	1,098	1,105	1,291 11
			153	39 19
	Ladywood, St. John's - N. 12	*939	856	780 6
	Little Green Lane - Bd. 1	1,313	1,265	1,342 19
			150	77 15
	Lower Windsor Street Bd. 4	1,108	1,055	739 16
			295	169 14
	Loxton Street - - Bd. 9	1,155	1,109	1,091 11
			246	121 2
	" " - - 4	—	1,071	549 5
	Montgomery Street - Bd. 5	979	870	1,012 5
	Moseley Road - - Bd. 11	996	918	573 15
	Nelson Street - - Bd. 6	972	929	534 15
	Norton Street - - Bd. 10	972	833	889 3
	Oakley Road - - Bd. 1	1,110	1,052	1,209 3
			133	56 15
	Oozells Street - - Bd. 11	791	827	386 4
			186	104 1
	Oozells Street North - Bd. 11	486	534	182 1
	Oratory Mission - - R. 7	1,023	450	422 1
	Osler Street - - Bd. 6	1,076	919	943 17
	Rea Street South - Bd. 10	1,709	979	725 15
	St. Alban's - - - Ch. 3	905	742	374 15
	St. Alban's Branch - Ch. 3	375	358	291 18
	St. Anne's (Alcester Street) - - - R. 2	974	345	635 16
	St. Anne's, Duddeston N. 4	*746	601	473 18
	St. Asaph's - - - N. 2	619	526	462 1
	St. Barnabas - - N. 6	*911	836	768 4
	St. Chad's - - - R. 4	1,356	971	1,296 7
	St. Clement's, Nechells N. 10	*815	669	592 17
	St. Cuthbert, Heath Street - - -	*		
	St. Cuthbert, Winson Street - - -	*		
	St. David's - - - N. 2	*585	504	441 6
	St. George's - - N. 2	*1,184	1,068	572 12
	St. Joseph's - - - R. 1	479	480	574 17
	St. Jude's - - - Ch. 6	*407	190	153 4
	St. Lawrence - - N. 5	*257	230	191 6
	St. Luke's - - - N. 10	*538	480	350 16
	St. Mark's, Helena Street - - - N. 10	*208	157	124 9
	St. Mark's - - - N. 10	*980	627	650 16
	St. Mary's - - - N. 10	*980	528	445 9
	St. Matthew's - - N. 3	*1,245	945	586 15
	St. Matthias' - - N. 3	*651	628	563 16
	St. Michael - - - R. 3	911	500	388 17
	St. Patrick's - - R. 1	392	250	219 15
	St. Paul's - - - N. 4	*666	635	526 4
	St. Paul's, Camden Drive - - - N. 4	*335	325	244 11
	St. Peter's, Dale End - N. 4	*441	62	46 10
	St. Peter's (London Prentice Street), Infants - - - - N.	*		
	St. Peter's - - - R. 2	566	346	400 14
	St. Philip's - - - N.	*214	—	—
	St. Saviour - - - N.	*		
	St. Stephen - - N.	*		
	St. Thomas' - - N. 1	*941	884	713 15
	St. Vincent - - - R. 2	503	459	535 19
	Saltley, Arden Road - Bd. 4	792	579	503 19
			114	63 16
	Saltley, Highfield Road - - - Bd. 4	716	648	577 15
	Saltley, St. Saviour's Girls and Infants - Ch. 4	*399	363	253 14
	Saltley, Worcester Diocesan Practising - 11	457	191	114 4
	Severn Street - - B. 5	1,061	586	470 0

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Warwick—*cont.*			£ s. d.
Birmingham—*cont.*			
Sherborne Road - - Bd. 10	1,462	983	1,038 5 6
		171	98 4 0
Smith Street - - Bd. 10	950	885	861 8 6
Soho Road - - - Bd. 1	962	867	935 13 7
Sparkbrook, Christ Church - - - N. 3	*579	588	514 10 0
Staniforth Street - Bd. 3	*308	191	170 14 2
Steward Street - - Bd. 6	1,106	1,009	1,161 4 0
Stratford Road - - Bd. 11	981	998	1,076 7 10
		122	57 18 0
Summer Lane - - Bd. 2	1,602	1,559	1,934 10 8
		166	93 12 0
Tilton Road - - - Bd. 7	1,070	985	961 8 0
Tindal Street - - 9	1,134	1,145	1,203 7 0
		126	63 10 0
Upper Highgate Street Bd. 12	1,116	907	745 15 10
		213	110 2 0
Ward End - - - Bd. 5	131	113	100 7 1
Windmill Street, St. Catherine - - - R 2	567	355	414 3 4
BISHOPS ITCHINGTON - Bd. 1	*216	172	144 12 0
		28	12 10 0
BISHOPS TACHBROOK:			
Tachbrook - - - N. 11	144	102	79 14 0
BOLEHALL AND GLASCOTE, E.M.:			
Glascote - - - Bd. 2	*688	491	480 4 0
Kettlebrook - - - Bd. 1	159	132	113 4 0
Bordesley. See BIRMINGHAM (BOROUGH).			
BOURTON-ON-DUNSMOOR - - - - Ch. 5	87	42	†‡53 15 0
BRAILES:			
Brailes - - - - Ch. 6	*165	93	81 7 6
Endowed, Boys - - 6	67	55	44 0 0
BRANDON AND BRETFORD:			
Brandon (Mrs. Beech's) 11	105	63	42 16 6
BRINKLOW - - - N. 4	*172	161	130 16 6
Brockhurst. See MONKS KIRBY.			
BUBBENHALL - - 2	90	48	†‡64 6 0
BUDBROOKE - - - Ch. 6	88	60	45 2 0
BULKINGTON - - Ch. 2	*382	174	161 3 0
BURMINGTON - - N. 6	87	38	×‡53 12 0
BURTON DASSETT:			
Burton Dassett - - Bd. 7	122	99	‡91 11 10
		15	8 8 0
Knightcote - - - Bd. 7	77	30	×‡47 5 0
Burton Green. See KENILWORTH.			
BUTLERS MARSTON - Ch. 4	*73	35	†‡52 2 0
Castle Bromwich. See ASTON.			
CHARLECOTE - - Ch. 7	68	38	†‡53 2 0
CHESTERTON - - Ch. 3	39	32	×38 4 0

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	Warwick—*cont.*			£ s. d.
390	CHILVERS COTON:			
	Chilvers Coton - - Ch. 10	255	207	179 11 0
			27	12 0 0
	Heath End Branch - Ch. 10	112	143	123 16 0
	Infant - - - - N. 10	*207	93	72 1 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 10	125	121	105 17 6
393	CHURCH LAWFORD:			
	Church Lawford and King's Newnham - Ch. 4	80	52	‡58 2 0
393	CHURCHOVER - - P. 4	69	57	46 15 0
396	CLAVERDON, U.D.:			
	Claverdon - - - Bd. 10	*210	134	133 15 6
393	CLIFTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR - - - - N. 5	*173	129	102 16 0
388	COLESHILL - - - P. 12	460	222	211 3 0
	Coleshill, St. Paul's - R. 12	298	108	95 14 6
396	COMBROKE - - - N. 4	56	37	×‡55 15 0
400	COPSTON MAGNA - - Ch. 5	45	19	×‡42 12 0
388	CORLEY - - - - N. 12	74	45	†‡58 6 6
397	COUGHTON:			
	Coughton - - - Ch. 11	119	69	56 19 0
	Coughton - - - R. 11	88	28	20 3 0
392	COVENTRY (BOROUGH):			
	All Saints - - - Ch. 9	*317	294	228 4 6
	Christ Church - - N. 3	345	270	211 14 6
	Cotton Company's - 4	61	30	22 12 0
	Earlsdon - - - Bd. 4	248	190	182 4 6
	Girls - - - - B. 5	213	208	224 13 4
	King Street - - - B.	*		
	Radford - - - B. 5	138	101	28 3 6
	St. John's - - - N. 9	*541	340	297 10 0
	St. Mark's - - - N. 9	395	441	385 17 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 9	457	402	371 4 8
	St. Michael - - - N. 3	*675	607	531 2 6
	St. Nicholas Place, Boys - - - - B.	*		
	St. Osburg's - - R. 9	575	376	320 0 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 3	*670	722	725 19 6
	St. Thomas - - - P. 10	212	167	140 4 6
	South Street - - Bd. 4	652	857	883 0 6
	Spon Street - - Bd. 4	1,036	985	977 3 0
	Thomas Street - - 10	105	101	85 17 6
	Trinity - - - N. 3	*1,004	998	873 5 0
	West Orchard, Congregational - - 10	197	124	100 15 6
395	CUBBINGTON - - N. 2	*218	207	181 2 6
393	DUNCHURCH:			
	Dunchurch, Boys - 11	*111	73	63 17 6
	Dunchurch, Girls and Infants - - - N. 11	*168	105	102 6 0
396	EATINGTON - - - N. 2	162	111	98 1 0
394	ELMDON - - - N. 5	45	36	×‡54 0 0
	Emscote. See WARWICK (BOROUGH).			
	Erdington. See ASTON, E.M.			
391	EXHALL (Coleshill Union):			
	Exhall - - - Bd. 7	200	163	140 17 6

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	Warwick—*cont.*			£ s. d.
397	EXHALL (Alcester Union): Exhall and Wixford - N. 7	48	28	††48 16 0
155	FARNBOROUGH - - N. 4	129	66	56 15 0
399	FENNY COMPTON - - N. 7	*185	98	85 11 0
			9	5 10 0
388	FILLONGLEY - - N. 7	279	169	150 12 6
391	FOLESHILL:			
	Edgwick - - - Bd. 5	604	547	478 12 6
	Foleshill - - - Ch. 3	250	256	210 3 0
	Foxford - - - Bd. 5	300	252	213 7 0
	Littleheath - - - Bd. 5	180	155	141 7 0
	Forshaw. See SOLIHULL.			
393	FRANKTON - - - Ch. 12	45	31	×‡44 16 6
399	GAYDON - - - N. 6	80	54	40 11 0
393	GRANDBOROUGH - - N. 7	*120	54	‡47 6 0
397	GREAT ALNE:			
	Great Alne - - - Bd. 11	*253	40	30 4 0
	Kinwarton and Great Alne, Sunday - -	*		
393	GREAT WOLFORD - N. 6	131	60	48 10 0
389	GRENDON - - - Ch. 6	90	56	42 0 0
393	HALFORD - - - Ch. 2	85	89	††52 4 0
388	HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, Endowed - - - 6	208	119	101 17 0
396	HAMPTON LUCY - - N. 7	96	41	‡45 16 0
393	HARBOROUGH MAGNA N. 4	*101	58	11 11 0
399	HARBURY - - - N. 4	*295	214	216 8 4
389	HARTSHILL - - - N. 4	*323	306	267 15 0
395	HASELEY AND HATTON, U.D.:			
	Beausale - - - Bd. 5	76	52	42 18 0
	Hatton - - - Bd. 5	199	94	87 8 6
397	HASELOR - - - Bd. 12	65	32	†35 15 0
	Hawkesbury. See SOWE.			
	Henley-in-Arden. See WOTTON WAWEN.			
393	HILLMORTON - - Bd. 5	255	226	180 7 0
	Hockley Heath. See TANWORTH.			
393	HONINGTON - - - N. 7	82	39	37 3 6
395	HUNNINGHAM - - Ch. 4	*91	60	‡66 19 0
393	IDLICOTE:			
	Idlicote and Whatcote 6	53	22	×32 11 0
393	ILMINGTON:			
	Ilmington - - - N. 6	*137	65	51 10 6
	St. Mary - - - R. 6	95	42	33 9 0

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	Warwick—*cont.*			£ s. d.
397	IPSLEY:			
	Redditch Mount Carmel - - - - R. 10	175	117	86 15
395	KENILWORTH:			
	Burton Green, Mixed 11	76	29	†33 4
	Kenilworth - - N. 3	*428	320	292 10
	St. Austin's - - R. 10	90	28	27 16
	St. John's - - - N. 3	*228	154	134 10
391	KERESLEY:			
	Keresley and Coundon N. 4	*165	104	90 1
396	KINETON - - - N. 7	172	145	111 4
388	KINGSBURY:			
	Dosthill and Whateley - - - - Bd. 1	222	128	91 7
	Hurley - - - Bd. 1	175	132	94 6
	Kingsbury - - - Bd. 1	*174	108	83 14
	Kinwarton. See GREAT ALNE.			
394	KNOWLE - - - P. 10	213	156	147 5
399	LADBROOKE - - - N. 6	118	33	†34 1
394	LAPWORTH - - - Ch. 11	115	68	60 14
388	LEA MARSTON, U.D.:			
	Curdworth - - - Bd. 3	117	73	61 10
	Lea Marston - - Bd. 12	*115	46	39 2
	Lea Marston - - Ch. 12	77	33	29 5
	Leamington. See ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA (BOROUGH).			
393	LEAMINGTON HASTINGS - - - - 7	128	47	39 19
395	LEEK WOOTTON - - Ch. 5	121	61	46 15
399	LIGHTHORNE - - N. 3	85	48	36 7
	Lillington. See ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA (BOROUGH).			
154	LITTLE COMPTON:			
	Little Compton, Hitchman's - - - 4	126	63	‡61 19
	Little Compton - - P.	*		
388	LITTLE PACKINGTON:			
	Packington, Earl of Aylesford's - - 5	126	36	‡39 14
154	LONG COMPTON - - Ch. 4	141	111	92 6
399	LONG ITCHINGTON - N. 7	*206	167	143 10
396	LOXLEY - - - - N. 12	*75	46	†50 5
	Lozells. See ASTON.			
389	MANCETTER - - - N. 1	*108	80	66 9
	Mappleborough Green. See STUDLEY.			

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Warwick—*cont.*			£ s. d.
MARTON - - - N. 2	*121	74	55 5 0
MAXSTOKE - - - Ch. 11	54	22	††40 18 0
MERIDEN - - - 5	179	119	110 14 0
MIDDLETON - - - Ch. 1	99	58	46 0 0
MONKS KIRBY:			
Brockhurst, Girls and Infants - - - Ch. 5	137	66	50 0 0
St. Joseph's - - R. 5	135	47	36 18 0
MORETON MORELL - B. 7	68	34	††47 17 0
NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL:			
Napton-on-the-Hill, Boys - - - - N. 4	*81	48	37 4 0
Napton-on-the-Hill, Girls and Infants - N. 4	106	76	55 7 6
NETHER WHITACRE - P. 3	150	71	72 15 6
NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, U.D.:			
Long Lawford - - Bd. 12	183	161	124 17 0
Newbold-on-Avon - Bd. 12	183	136	119 0 0
NEWBOLD PACEY:			
Ashorne - - - B. 5	95	35	28 0 6
Ashorne - - - Ch. 4	76	33	25 11 6
New Oscott. See SUTTON COLDFIELD (BOROUGH).			
NEWTON REGIS:			
Subscription - - 1	136	87	66 15 6
NORTON LINDSEY AND WOLVERTON, U.D.:			
Wolverton - - - Bd. 11	60	57	†58 9 6
NUNEATON:			
Abbey Street, Infants N. 3	*293	287	216 5 0
Attleborough - - N. 2	*381	356	284 0 0
		24	10 18 0
Church Lane - - N. 3	784	751	659 15 0
		19	10 0 0
Smith's Charity - - 3	143	127	127 1 0
Stockingford - - N. 2	*346	302	263 9 6
		28	13 4 0
NUTHURST - - - B. 5	135	65	67 8 0
OFFCHURCH:			
Dowager Countess of Aylesford's - - 2	62	38	‡34 18 0
Olton. See SOLIHULL.			
OVER WHITACRE - - P. 7	60	46	††36 16 10
OXHILL - - - - Bd. 7	90	27	×‡46 10 6
Packington. See LITTLE PACKINGTON.			
PACKWOOD - - - Ch. 5	72	27	23 4 6
PAILTON:			
Pailton - - - N. 5	*160	82	68 5 0
St. Joseph's - - R. 5	104	29	24 0 6
PILLERTON HERSEY:			
Pillerton Hersey - - - N. 6	100	27	††42 18 6

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	Warwick—*cont.*			£ s. d.
389	POLESWORTH:			
	Central - - - Bd. 7	539	425	377 3 0
	Nethersole's Foundation - - - - 7	253	214	214 2 0
	Warton - - - Ch. 7	*111	59	45 14 6
396	PRESTON BAGOT - - Ch. 4	51	30	×‡50 0 0
393	PRINCETHORPE - - R. 4	110	35	25 7 6
399	PRIORS HARDWICK - Ch. 4	86	51	††60 13 0
399	PRIORS MARSTON - Ch. 4	124	99	86 12 6
	Radford. See COVENTRY (BOROUGH).			
395	RADFORD SEMELE - Ch. 11	101	85	68 10 0
155	RATLEY - - - - Ch. 1	*88	62	‡64 5 0
	Redditch. See IPSLEY.			
395	ROWINGTON:			
	Rowington - - - N. 6	*168	79	59 18 6
395	ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA (BOROUGH):			
	Clapham Terrace - Bd. 10	921	469	482 2 0
	Guy Street - - - Ch. 3	250	146	117 1 0
	Leamington - - N. 10	*468	300	279 17 6
	Leicester Street - - Bd. 9	804	405	384 12 6
	Lillington - - - Ch. 3	118	74	66 0 6
	Milverton - - - Bd. 3	507	250	205 2 8
	§Priors - - - - W. 3	457	258	291 18 6
	St. Luke's - - - Ch. 9	312	227	217 1 6
	St. Paul's - - - N. 9	352	231	211 17 0
	St. Peter's, Boys' - R. 10	152	56	51 16 0
	St. Peter's, Girls and Infants - - - R. 10	290	133	122 1 0
	Shrubland Street - Bd. 9	1,131	568	579 8 0
	Trinity Street - - Bd. 9	260	151	135 18 0
393	RUGBY:			
	Elborow's - - - N. 3	*246	154	154 2 0
	Rugby - - - - W. 5	325	251	253 11 0
	St. Andrew's - - P. 3	847	744	651 0 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	250	109	95 18 6
	St. Matthew's - - N. 3	*482	569	479 2 0
393	RYTON-UPON-DUNSMORE - - - - Ch. 2	*143	78	54 11 0
397	SALFORD:			
	Dunnington - - N. 5	77	57	50 0 0
	Perkin's, Free - - 5	100	64	55 18 0
	Saltley. See BIRMINGHAM (BOROUGH).			
395	SHERBORNE - - - 12	87	37	×43 1 6
391	SHILTON:			
	Anstey and Shilton - 2	*126	62	55 11 0
	Shirley. See SOLIHULL.			
	Shottery. See STRATFORD-ON-AVON (BOROUGH).			
155	SHOTTSWELL - - N. 4	101	28	×36 2 0

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	Warwick—*cont.*			
	Shuckburgh. See UPPER SHUCKBURGH.			
388	SHUSTOKE - - - 5	115	97	85 18 6
389	SHUTTINGTON - - Ch. 1	92	96	‡87 14 0
396	SNITTERFIELD - - Bd. 7	*257	134	117 12 6
394	SOLIHULL:			
	Forshaw - - - Ch. 6	60	50	†‡68 15 0
	Lower Solihull, Free - N. 6	284	75	71 5 0
	Olton, Congregational 6	119	35	25 13 0
	Olton, St. Margaret's Ch. 11	192	97	93 7 6
	Palmer's Charity, Girls 6	153	151	117 1 6
	Shirley - - - Ch. 6	*212	165	163 15 6
	Solihull - - - R. 6	120	54	54 1 0
399	SOUTHAM:			
	Southam - - - Bd. 4	243	139	127 6 6
	Southam, Independent	*		
	Southam, Infants - N. 4	119	88	74 16 0
	Southam - - - R. 4	150	74	64 15 0
391	SOWE:			
	Hawkesbury - - N.	112	—	—
	Walsgrave - - - N. 4	*190	140	106 10 6
	Wyken Colliery - - 11	*419	142	124 5 0
	Stockingford. See NUNEATON.			
389	STOCKTON - - - Bd. 11	*238	139	116 6 0
391	STOKE:			
	Stoke - - - - Bd. 4	373	236	206 10 0
	Stoke - - - - N. 4	*169	43	29 12 6
396	STONELEIGH:			
	Stoneleigh - - - Ch. 11	226	96	72 9 0
	Westwood - - - Ch. 11	*132	77	79 5 6
396	STOURTON:			
	Stourton and Cherington - - - - Ch. 6	*129	76	‡73 11 6
393	STRATFORD-ON-AVON (BOROUGH):			
	St. Gregory's - - R. 1	172	100	70 5 6
	Shottery, St. Andrew's N. 2	145	106	90 5 6
	Stratford-on-Avon - Bd. 1	402	327	310 15 0
	Stratford-on-Avon - N. 2	*366	296	289 0 0
396	STRATTON-ON-FOSSE - 6	78	55	49 9 2
393	STRETTON - UNDER - DUNSMORE - - N. 2	*162	81	71 10 9
397	STUDLEY:			
	Mappleborough Green N. 7	99	73	60 11 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 1	265	136	94 15 0
	Studley - - - N. 11	[redacted]	231	219 16 8
387	SUTTON COLDFIELD (BOROUGH):			
	Boldmere Corporation 7	133	100	77 2 6
	Green Lane Corporation - - - 7	130	81	83 0 6
	Hill Corporation - - 7	248	198	189 14 6
	Maney, Infants, Corporation - - - 7	74	67	67 19 0
	New Oscott, Princess Alice Orphange - W. 7	369	99	92 3 6

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	Warwick—*cont.*			
387	Sutton Coldfield—*cont.*			
	Roughley, Infants, Corporation - - - 7	74	39	[illegible]
	St. Joseph - - - R. 7	161	46	[illegible]
	Town, Corporation - 7	474	407	[illegible]
	Walmley, Corporation 7	146	131	[illegible]
396	SUTTON - UNDER - BRAILES - - - Ch. 6	45	21	[illegible]
	Tachbrook. See BISHOPS TACHBROOK.			
	TANWORTH:			
392	Hockley Heath - - 11	96	32	[illegible]
394	Salter Street - - 11	123	54	[illegible]
	Tanworth - - - Ch. 11	175	61	[illegible]
	Temple Balsall. See BALSALL.			
396	TEMPLE GRAFTON - N. 12	107	67	[illegible]
393	THURLASTON - - N. 11	*121	42	[illegible]
396	TYSOE - - - - Ch. 6	*253	161	[illegible]
399	UPTON - - - - N. 12	56	33	[illegible]
	Ullenhall. See WOOTTON WAWEN.			
399	UPPER SHUCKBURGH:			
	§Upper and Lower Shuckburgh - - Ch. 11	64	14	[illegible]
	Walsgrave - on - Sowe. See SOWE.			
	Walton. See WELLESBOURNE HASTINGS.			
155	WARMINGTON - - Bd. 2	71	41	[illegible]
	Warton. See POLESWORTH.			
395	WARWICK (BOROUGH):			
	Coten End - - - Bd. 10	466	121	[illegible]
	Emscote, All Saints - N. 10	436	343	[illegible]
	St. Mary's - - - N. 10	*645	304	[illegible]
	SS. Mary and Paul, Infants - - - N.	*		
	Theatre Street - - Bd.	*		
	West[illegible]gate - - - Bd. 10	850	536	[illegible]
395	WASPERTON - - - Ch. 12	57	32	[illegible]
396	WELFORD. *See also* GLOUCESTERSHIRE:			
	Welford - - - Bd. 2	80	80	[illegible]
	Weston-on-Avon - - Bd. 2	65	28	[illegible]
396	WELLESBOURNE HASTINGS:			
	Walton - - - - Ch. 6	57	34	[illegible]
	Wellesbourne - - Ch.	*225	136	[illegible]
	Westwood. See STONELEIGH.			
396	WHICHFORD - - - N. 6	142	67	[illegible]

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Warwick—*cont.*			£ s. d.
WHITNASH, Endowed - 11	102	84	60 6 6
WILLENHALL - - Ch. 3	67	29	×‡50 7 6
WILLEY - - - Ch. 5	50	43	×‡59 6 6
WILLOUGHBY, Charity 7	76	45	†43 11 6
Wilmcote. See ASTON CANTLOW.			
WILNECOTE, U.D.:			
Wilnecote - - - Bd. 1	488	521	449 4 0
WITHYBROOK - - P. 7	103	27	†‡40 3 6
WOLFHAMPCOTE - - Ch. 7	96	43	‡15 3 8
WOLSTON - - - Ch. 4	181	122	114 0 0
WOLVEY - - - N. 5	*185	94	68 19 0
WOOTTON WAWEN:			
Henley-in-Arden - Bd. 5	283	149	133 12 0
Henley-in-Arden - N.	*		
Ullenhall - - - 11	89	69	‡68 12 0
Wootton Wawen - N. 4	*86	57	41 6 6
Wootton Wawen - R. 10	127	38	28 15 0
WORMLEIGHTON - - N. 11	99	30	†‡46 10 0
WROXALL, Village - 5	93	38	30 8 0
Wyken. See SOWE.			

WESTMORELAND.

AMBLESIDE:			
Ambleside - - - N. 5	*339	224	196 0 10
Kelsick, Endowed - - 5	243	106	100 14 0
APPLEBY (BOROUGH):			
Appleby, Girls and Infants - - - N. 2	175	118	110 14 3
Appleby, St. Lawrence B. 2	*155	120	113 16 0
Bongate - - - N. 2	*164	102	86 14 4
APPLEBY, ST. LAWRENCE, E.M.:			
Oakbeck - - - Ch. 2	66	32	×‡48 19 0
APPLEBY, ST. MICHAEL, E.M.:			
Thwaites - - - Ch. 2	96	44	‡47 8 0
APPLETHWAITE:			
Windermere, St. Mary's - - - N. 5	*480	273	263 5 0
Windermere, St. Mary's, Troutbeck Bridge - - - Ch. 5	99	25	25 9 0
Arnside. See BEETHAM.			
ASBY, Endowed - - - 2	93	52	‡52 16 0
ASKHAM - - - P. 3	95	86	78 6 0
BAMPTON:			
Bampton, Grammar - 3	99	56	‡61 7 0

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	Westmoreland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
578	Bampton—*cont.* Measand Mardale - B. 3	38	13	×‡37 0 6
579	BARBON - - - P. 5	*61	47	†‡57 9 6
	Barton. See HIGH BARTON.			
579	BEETHAM: Arnside - - - N. 7	110	71	106 10 0
	Grammar - - - Ch. 1	96	42	31 2 0
	Storth - - - - 1	61	35	28 13 0
578	BOLTON: Village - - - - 3	74	58	63 8 0
	Bongate. See APPLEBY (BOROUGH).			
	Bowness. See UNDER MILLBECK.			
577	BROUGH, U.D. - - Bd. 2	174	125	117 19 7
578	BROUGHAM - - - Bd. 3	48	20	×‡43 11 0
	Burnside. See STRICKLAND KETTLE.			
579	BURTON-IN-KENDAL: Burton-in-Kendal - Ch. 4	121	74	64 14 0
	Morewood, Memorial, Infants - - - - 4	153	55	39 17 6
579	CASTERTON - - - N. 5	*63	21	†‡37 7 0
578	CLIBURN - - - Bd. 3	87	51	†‡73 8 6
578	CLIFTON - - - Bd. 3	70	53	‡66 2 6
579	CROOK - - - - Ch. 4	95	60	†59 10 0
578	CROSBY RAVENSWORTH: Crosby Ravensworth; Girls - - - - Ch. 3	64	20	‡29 0 0
	Grammar - - - 3	85	24	‡30 8 0
	Maulds Meaburn - Ch. 3	54	50	‡52 10 0
	Reagill - - - Ch. 3	46	8	†17 8 0
	Crosscrake. See STAINTON.			
579	CROSTHWAITE AND LYTH: Crosthwaite, Endowed 4	145	86	77 15 0
	Howe - - - - 4	53	32	†‡48 11 7
579	DILLICAR - - - Bd. 4	39	30	×‡48 6 0
577	DUFTON - - - - B. 2	*157	75	61 15 0
	Endmoor. See PRESTON RICHARD.			
579	FIRBANK - - - Ch. 4	*69	23	×‡49 0 6
579	GRASMERE - - - Ch. 5	212	110	95 11 0
579	GRAYRIGG - - - N. 3	*148	93	†99 11 0
577	GREAT MUSGRAVE - 2	76	26	×‡49 1 0
578	GREAT STRICKLAND - N. 3	48	29	†‡43 15 0
	Greenholme. See ORTON.			
579	HELSINGTON - - Ch. 1	60	34	×‡54 11 0

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	Westmoreland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
579	HEVERSHAM-WITH-MILNTHORPE:			
	Heversham - - - Ch. 4	63	42	37 2 0
	Milnthorpe - - - N. 4	123	63	57 5 6
	Milnthorpe, St. Thomas - - - - N. 4	152	110	96 5 0
578	HIGH BARTON:			
	Barton, Endowed - 3	91	45	†‡59 2 0
579	HOLME - - - - N. 4	*180	140	111 10 6
	Howe. See CROSTHWAITE AND LYTH.			
579	HUGIL:			
	Ings - - - - N. 5	76	36	‡41 10 0
	Hutton. See NEW HUTTON AND OLD HUTTON-WITH-HOLMESCALES.			
579	HUTTON ROOF. - - Ch. 5	65	42	†‡59 15 0
	Ings. See HUGIL.			
579	KENDAL (BOROUGH):			
	Castle Street, Girls and Infants - - B. 9	231	114	92 19 6
	Green - - - - B. 9	*390	310	277 7 6
	Kendal - - - B. 9	*288	186	183 9 0
	Kendal - - - N. 9	*945	634	567 0 0
			92	59 10 0
	Kendal - - - P. 9	672	405	343 2 0
	St. George's - - N. 9	*452	177	168 7 0
	St. Thomas' - - Ch. 9	306	191	167 16 6
579	KILLINGTON - - - Ch. 5	57	33	×‡56 12 6
578	KINGS MEABURN - - Ch. 3	46	26	×‡52 6 0
579	KIRKBY LONSDALE - N. 5	*373	320	280 0 0
577	KIRKBY STEPHEN, U.D.:			
	Kirkby Stephen - - Bd. 2	*330	289	277 8 0
577	KIRKBY THORE, U.D.:			
	Kirkby Thore - - Bd. 2	140	88	95 15 0
	Newbiggin - - - B. 2	64	20	‡27 10 0
579	LANGDALE:			
	Langdale - - - Ch. 5	202	126	103 4 6
	Little Langdale - - Ch. 5	64	49	‡44 8 6
579	LEVENS - - - - Ch. 4	327	145	110 16 6
	Little Langdale. See LANGDALE.			
578	LITTLE STRICKLAND AND THRIMBY, U.D.:			
	Little Strickland - - Bd. 3	48	37	×‡52 11 6
	Longdale. See ORTON.			
577	LONG MARTON - - P. 2	110	74	70 1 0
579	LONG SLEDDALE - - Ch. 7	60	26	×‡46 0 0
578	LOWTHER, Endowed - N. 3	185	70	‡85 0 0
579	LUPTON - - - - Ch. 5	*54	31	†‡44 14 6

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	Westmoreland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
577	MALLERSTANG - - Bd. 2	48	17	×‡20 0 0
579	MANSERGH:			
	Rigmaden - - - Ch. 5	66	41	×‡57 13 6
578	MARTINDALE - - N. 5	*40	17	×‡20 0 0
	Maulds Meaburn. See CROSBY RAVENSWORTH.			
	Meal Bank. See SCALTHWAITERIGG HAY AND HUTTON-IN-THE-HAY.			
	Measand Mardale. See BAMPTON.			
579	MIDDLETON - - - Ch. 5	63	41	×‡51 13 0
577	MILBURN, Village - - 2	63	37	†‡47 0 0
	Milnthorpe. See HEVERSHAM-WITH-MILNTHORPE.			
578	MORLAND:			
	Morland and Newby - Ch. 3	108	59	‡67 17 6
577	NATEBY AND WHARTON, U.D.:			
	Nateby and Wharton Bd. 2	48	37	†‡53 6 1
579	NATLAND - - - Ch. 4	168	97	74 14 6
	Newbiggin. See KIRKBY THORE, U.D.			
579	NEW HUTTON - - N. 4	72	26	†‡38 4 0
	Oakbeck. See APPLEBY ST. LAWRENCE, E.M.			
579	OLD HUTTON-WITH-HOLMESCALES:			
	Old Hutton - - - N. 4	89	71	‡77 9 0
577	ORMSIDE:			
	Ormside - - - Bd. 2	78	33	×‡46 17 0
	Ormside - - - N.	*		
577	ORTON:			
	Greenholme - - - 3	104	45	†‡60 3 6
	Longdale - - - B. 3	58	21	‡28 13 6
	Orton - - - - P. 3	115	36	‡47 11 6
	Tebay - - - - N. 3	263	105	103 9 6
579	OVER STAVELEY:			
	Staveley - - - N. 5	311	233	204 3 6
578	PATTERDALE - - Ch. 5	*140	108	79 4 0
579	PRESTON PATRICK - Ch. 4	154	116	105 3 6
579	PRESTON RICHARD:			
	Endmoor - - - Ch. 4	144	120	111 7 6
577	RAVENSTONEDALE:			
	Fell End - - - 5	44	17	×‡23 4 0
	Ravenstonedale, Endowed - - - P. 2	78	67	63 10 6
	Reagil. See CROSBY RAVENSWORTH.			
	Rigmaden. See MANSERGH.			

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	Westmoreland—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	SCALTHWAITERIGG HAY AND HUTTON-IN-THE-HAY:			
	Meal Bank - - - B. 4	212	63	59 4 0
	SEDGWICK - - - 4	63	56	×54 17 6
	Selside. See SELSIDE-WITH-WHITWELL.			
	SELSIDE-WITH-WHITWELL:			
	Selside, Endowed - 4	75	34	×‡49 17 0
	SHAP:			
	Rosgill - - - Bd. 3	67	23	‡31 4 0
	Shap, Mixed - - 3	111	88	90 4 0
	Shap, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 3	89	63	57 3 0
	Wickersgill - - - Bd. 3	63	39	‡46 19 6
	SKELSMERGH:			
	Garth Row - - - N. 4	57	31	‡36 9 6
	SLEAGILL - - - Ch. 3	57	24	×‡46 13 0
	SOCKBRIDGE AND TIRRIL:			
	Yanwath - - - Ch. 3	106	59	×‡81 1 6
	SOULBY - - - - Bd. 2	72	56	†‡71 16 0
	STAINMORE:			
	North - - - - Bd. 2	48	33	†‡45 10 0
	South - - - - Bd. 2	60	27	†‡42 6 0
	STAINTON:			
	Crosscrake - - - Ch. 4	100	49	‡50 16 6
	Staveley. See OVER STAVELEY.			
	STRICKLAND KETTLE:			
	Burnside, Endowed - 4	307	163	150 18 0
	Storth. See BEETHAM.			
	Tebay. See ORTON.			
	TEMPLE SOWERBY - Ch. 2	*90	55	‡62 2 6
	Thwaites. See APPLEBY ST. MICHAEL, E.M.			
	TROUTBECK - - - Ch. 5	177	63	54 17 0
	UNDERBARROW - - N. 4	106	48	37 9 0
	UNDER MILLBECK:			
	Windermere, Boys, Endowed - - - 5	172	101	106 10 6
	Windermere, Girls, Endowed - - - 5	218	144	141 15 6
	Winster - - - Ch. 5	43	37	†39 12 6
	WAITBY:			
	Waitby and Smardale, Highmore's - - 2	39	23	18 11 6
	WARCOP - - - Ch. 2	*114	79	77 3 0
	Windermere. See APPLETHWAITE AND UNDER MILLBECK.			
	Winster. See UNDER MILLBECK.			
577	**Westmoreland—*cont.*** WINTON - - - Ch. 2	45	40	£ s. d. ††42 8 0
579	WITHERSLACK - - Ch. 7	228	80	67 5 6
	Yanwath. See SOCKBRIDGE AND TIRRIL.			
	WILTSHIRE.			
113	ALDBOURNE - - - N. 5	*255	174	152 5 0
254	ALDERBURY - - - N. 4	179	144	114 19 6
243	ALDERTON: Madam Neeld's, Endowed - - - 6	35	32	×‡50 10 0
247	ALLCANNINGS - - N. 3	*124	87	‡78 19 0
247	ALTON BARNES: Alton - - - - N. 3	108	56	×‡70 17 6
256	ALVESDISTON - - Ch. 10	*56	21	×‡42 7 0
253	AMESBURY: Amesbury - - - N. 12	219	73 17	67 8 0 8 4 0
	§Rose's Grammar - 12	55	35	30 11 0
330	ASHLEY - - - - N. 5	40	19	×29 17 0
	Ashton. See CODFORD ST. PETER.			
242	ASHTON KEYNES - - Ch. 4	*197	151	167 14 0
249	ATWORTH - - - N. 11	188	118	102 2 0
246	AVEBURY - - - P. 4	*113	84	60 2 0
255	BARFORD ST. MARTIN - - - - N. 1	*204	93	78 14 0
113	BAYDON - - - N. 5	111	35	†35 8 0
	Bemerton. See FUGGLESTONE ST. PETER.			
246	BERWICK BASSETT: Webb's - - - N. 4	*50	29	21 15 0
255	BERWICK ST. JAMES - N. 1	52	33	×‡53 12 0
256	BERWICK ST. JOHN - N. 10	92	51	‡44 10 6
244	BIDDESTONE - - - N. 5	*118	81	68 0 0
247	BISHOP'S CANNINGS: Bishop's Cannings - Ch. 3	113	71	57 7 0
241	Coate - - - - N. 3	59	44	34 3 0
256	BISHOP'S FONTHILL - N. 10	*78	38	×‡55 11 0
	Bishop's Lavington. See WEST OR BISHOP'S LAVINGTON.			
255	BISHOPSTONE (Wilton Union): Bishopstone - - N. 1	*117	77	56 19 0

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	Wiltshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
241	BISHOPSTONE (Highworth Union):			
	Bishopstone - - N. 7	*149	76	62 11 6
251	BISHOPSTROW - - Ch. 2	73	41	†‡51 15 0
	Blunsdon. See HIGHWORTH.			
255	BOWER CHALK - - N. 1	*84	78	54 1 6
	Bowood. See CALNE WITHOUT.			
244	BOX - - - - Ch. 5	395	308 11	275 0 2 5 12 0
251	BOYTON - - - - N. 2	*74	46	†‡59 2 0
294	BRADFORD:			
	Bradford - - - B. 12	183	141	71 8 4
	Bradford, Christ Church - - - N. 12	354	306	174 11 8
	Bradford - - - P. 12	*312	244	142 6 8
249	Holt, Congregational - 11	255	76	71 18 6
	Holt - - - - N. 11	*156	101	87 19 0
	Limpley Stoke - - N. 12	*79	51	28 13 8
	South Wraxall - - N. 12	*60	45	‡29 2 4
	Winsley - - - N. 11	*115	95	70 14 0
96	BRAMSHAW, Girls' and Infants - - - N. 7	111	68	52 9 0
	Bratton. See WESTBURY.			
242	BRAYDON - - - N. 4	61	47	×‡34 17 4
245	BREMHILL:			
	Bremhill - - - N. 7	*81	61	47 7 6
	Charlcote - - - Ch. 7	35	10	7 13 0
	East Tytherton, Moravian - - - 7	102	39	33 0 6
	Foxham - - - Ch. 7	127	47	37 11 6
243	BRINKWORTH:			
	Brinkworth - - Bd. 6	*213	124	102 7 0
	Grittenham, Lady Holland's - - - Ch. 6	59	30	‡34 12 0
254	BRITFORD:			
	Britford - - - Ch. 11	121	29	22 12 0
	East Harnham - - Ch. 4	116	46	31 6 6
251	BRIXTON DEVERILL - N. 2	*40	16	×27 10 0
255	BROAD CHALK - - N. 1	*150	123	95 6 0
246	BROAD HINTON - - Ch. 4	*122	40	‡38 16 0
	Broad Somerford. See GREAT SOMERFORD.			
246	BROADTOWN - - - Ch. 4	*100	70 12	67 12 0 5 2 0
247	BROMHAM:			
	Bromham - - - B. 3	76	47	36 7 0
	Bromham - - - N. 3	*198	122	94 2 0
249	BROUGHTON GIFFORD - N. 11	161	93	66 4 6
253	BULFORD - - - Ch. 12	*60	44	‡45 5 0
252	BURBAGE - - - N. 6	*259	155	123 11 6
255	BURCOMBE - - - Ch. 1	83	30	‡37 3 0

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	Wiltshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
245	CALNE (BOROUGH):			
	Calne - - - - B. 7	261	208	189 0 0
	Calne, Boys - - - N. 7	*203	99	89 2 0
	Calne, Girls - - - N. 7	*112	46	44 14 0
	Calne, Trinity - - N. 7	*127	121	105 17 6
	Lord Lansdowne's, Infants - - - - N. 7	99	64	55 8 0
	Mrs. Guthrie's, Juvenile - - - - 7	120	83	67 17 6
245	CALNE WITHOUT:			
	Bowood - - -	97	—	—
	Calstone - - - Ch. 7	62	44	†‡33 1 0
	Derry Hill - - - N. 7	*175	116	97 9 0
	Stockley - - - N.	*		
	Calstone. See CALNE WITHOUT.			
244	CASTLE COMBE - - N. 5	268	76	‡79 2 0
241	CASTLE EATON - - Ch. 7	96	48	‡54 5 0
	Chapel Knap. See CORSHAM.			
	Chapmanslade. See WESTBURY.			
	Charlton. See DOWNTON.			
243	CHARLTON:			
	Charlton Park - - N. 6	125	89	72 19 0
245	CHERHILL - - - Ch. 7	86	43	‡39 17 0
256	CHILMARK - - - N. 10	*108	81	63 17 0
113	CHILTON FOLIATT - N. 5	161	92 31	76 9 0 16 19 0
244	CHIPPENHAM (BOROUGH):			
	Chippenham - - N. 5	*523	411	338 15 0
	Chippenham, St. Paul's - - - N. 5	*324	250	226 17 0
	Chippenham - - B. 5	204	210	190 3 0
247	CHIRTON - - - N. 3	*57	56 9	48 9 0 5 14 0
241	CHISLEDON - - - N. 7	*226	173	154 0 11
251	CHITTERNE ALL SAINTS:			
	Chitterne - - - Ch. 2	138	81	68 0 0
247	CHITTOE - - - N. 3	68	49	×‡36 15 0
	Cholderton. See WEST CHOLDERTON.			
244	CHRISTIAN-MALFORD - N. 5	167	78	64 15 0
252	CHUTE - - - - N. 6	*140	58	‡47 13 0
	Clack. See LYNEHAM.			
242	CLIFFE PYPARD - - Ch. 4	87	53	38 1 0
	Coate. See BISHOP'S CANNINGS.			
251	CODFORD ST. MARY - N. 2	129	71 14	†‡28 12 0 8 12 0
250	CODFORD ST. PETER:			
	Ashton - - - Ch. 2	100	55	‡36 12 0

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Wiltshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.	
COLERNE - - - N. 5	233	215	169 15 6	253
COLLINGBOURN-DUCIS N. 6	*159	70	‡73 2 0	247
COLLINGBOURN-KINGTON - - - - Ch. 6	167	85	67 0 6	
COMPTON BASSETT - N. 7	*104	66	‡63 13 0	247
COMPTON CHAMBERLAYNE - - - - Ch. 10	56	46	†45 16 0	
COOMBE BISSETT - - N. 4	*120	100	84 12 6	
CORSHAM:				257
Chapel Knap - - N. 5	*123	97	71 3 6	
Corsham - - - B. 5	*156	169	137 18 0	252
Methuem - - - Ch. 5	167	137	119 17 6	
Neston - - - - Ch. 5	*213	139	122 10 0	
Pickwick District - N. 5	*203	112	96 17 0	256
CORSLEY - - - N. 2	*183	78	68 4 0	
CRICKLADE ST. SAMPSON:				
Cricklade - - - N. 6	*347	250	229 9 0	
Crockerton. See LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL.				
CRUDWELL:				
Crudwell - - - N. 6	*104	76	54 16 0	
Eastcourt - - - Ch. 6	44	23	18 9 6	
Damerham. See SOUTH DAMERHAM.				
DAUNTSEY:				
Dauntsey, Evening -	—	12	8 2 0	
Earl Danby's Endowed, Free - - - - - 6	*135	66	56 1 0	
Derry Hill. See CALNE.				
DEVIZES (BOROUGH):				
Devizes - - - B. 3	*446	416	365 16 0	
		29	11 4 0	
St. Joseph's - - B. 3	121	96	73 10 0	
St. Peter's - - - N. 3	*141	66	55 16 0	
Southbroom St. James N. 3	*447	311	262 14 0	
		18	14 10 0	
Town - - - - - N. 3	574	223	170 8 0	
Dilton Marsh. See WESTBURY.				
DINTON - - - - Ch. 10	*134	66	‡69 18 11	
DONHEAD ST. ANDREW N. 10	103	95	75 1 0	
DONHEAD ST. MARY:				
Donhead St. Mary - Bd. 10	*30	31	27 1 0	
Ludwell - - - Bd. 10	163	139	107 16 0	
Ludwell - - - N.	*			
DOWNTON:				
Charlton All Saints - N. 4	89	89	46 19 0	
Downton, Boys - - B. 4	*256	114	91 4 0	
Downton, Girls - - B. 4	94	88	70 7 0	
Downton - - - N. 4	*219	79	66 4 6	
Nomansland and Hamptworth - - N. 4	47	31	†13 11 6	
Redlynch - - - N. 4	156	105	82 0 6	
DURNFORD - - N. 12	*97	82	‡54 4 0	
D				253
E				247
Erlestoke - - - 3	69	31	†‡33 5 6	
Eastcourt Crudwell. See CRUDWELL.				
EASTERTON - - - N. 3	*82	60	41 13 4	247
East Grafton. See GREAT BEDWIN.				
East Harnham. See BRITFORD.				
EAST KNOYLE - - N. 5	206	129	97 0 6	257
EASTON:				252
Easton Royal - - Ch. 6	*107	51	†‡73 8 6	
EAST TISBURY:				256
Chick's Grove - - N. 10	*56	25	18 3 0	
Newtown - - - Ch. 10	97	27	21 1 0	
East Tytherton. See BREMHILL.				
EBBESBORNE WAKE - Ch. 10	73	42	†‡34 14 0	255
EDINGTON AND EAST COULSTON, U.D.:				250
Edington and East Coulston - - - Bd. 1	124	119	88 13 6	
West Coulston - - Bd. 1	93	27	19 10 0	
ENFORD - - - - Ch. 6	165	125	111 17 10	252
ERCHFONT - - - N. 3	238	141	101 14 6	247
		22	16 6 0	
Erlestoke. See EARL STOKE.				
ETCHILHAMPTON - - Ch. 3	71	27	×34 13 0	247
EVERLEY - - - N. 6	*77	63	‡†35 2 10	253
Farley. See PITTON AND FARLEY.				
FIGHELDEAN - - N. 12	124	76	‡79 3 0	253
Fisherton Anger. See SALISBURY (BOROUGH).				
FISHERTON DE LA MERE - - - - Ch. 2	*73	44	†‡37 7 0	256
FITTLETON - - - Ch. 6	78	57	46 14 0	252
Fonthill Bishops. See BISHOPS FONTHILL.				
FONTHILL GIFFORD - N. 10	*77	60	‡66 14 0	238
Forest and Sandridge. See MELKSHAM.				
Foxbury. See TIDCOMBE.				
FOVANT - - - - N. 10	*105	78	55 17 0	255
Foxham. See BREMHILL.				
FROXFIELD - - - Ch. 6	78	39	28 5 0	113
FUGGLESTONE ST. PETER:				255
Bemerton - - - N. 1	*195	122	105 6 0	

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	Wiltshire—*cont.*				
113	GREAT BEDWIN:				
	East Grafton	N. 5	150	93	80 18 0
	Great Bedwyn	N. 5	197	124	102 17 0
	Savernake Forest, St. Katherine's	Ch. 5	90	61	47 5 6
247	GREAT CHEVERELL	Bd. 3	*105	54	‡46 15 2
243	GREAT SOMERFORD:				
	Broad Somerford	N. 6	120	73	53 3 0
255	GREAT WISHFORD:				
	Wishford	Ch. 2	77	60	49 9 0
	Grittenham. See BRINKWORTH.				
244	GRITTLETON	Ch. 5	98	61	‡52 0 6
113	HAM	N. 5	60	45	37 2 6
243	HANKERTON	N. 6	*67	38	‡41 9 0
241	HANNINGTON	Ch. 7	81	45	39 4 0
	Haydon. See RODBOURNE CHENEY.				
246	HEDDINGTON	N. 7	100	66	‡63 6 0
251	HEYTESBURY, Infants and National	2	*218	94	69 3 6
241	HIGHWORTH				
	Blunsdon	N. 7	154	91	73 15 6
	Highworth	N. 7	*369	[redacted]	325 3 0
	South Marston	Ch. 7	109	64	61 17 0
245	HILLMARTON	Ch. 7	146	117	113 4 0
248	HILPERTON	N. and P. 4	*165	122	94 10 6
256	HINDON	N. 10	137	140	114 13 0
	Holt. See BRADFORD.				
251	HORNINGSHAM	N. 2	146	101	84 12 0
243	HULLAVINGTON	Bd. 6	*119	89	66 19 0
253	IDMISTON	N. 12	98	68	‡63 18 0
251	IMBER:				
	Imber	R. 2	51	23	16 13 0
	Imber	N. 2	*58	21	16 7 0
241	INGLESHAM	N. 11	*40	15	×24 7 0
250	KENVIL	Ch. 1	91	68	‡68 5 0
331	KEMBLE	Bd. 7	121	96	‡79 10 6
257	KINGSTON DEVERILL	N. 5	67	[redacted]	†35 6 0
244	KINGTON LANGLEY:				
	Langley Fitzurse	N. 5	*107	81	71 10 6
244	KINGTON ST MICHAEL	Ch. 5	104	78	53 3 0
244	LACOCK	N. 5	*257	171	137 4 6
254	LANDFORD	N. 4	*98	72	†‡79 7 0
244	LANGLEY BURRELL	Ch. 5	43	46	35 15 0

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248	I			
254	I			
243	I			
	Lea and Garston	N. 6	*148	16 9 1
	Limpley Stoke. See BRADFORD.			
113	LITTLE BEDWIN	N. 5	*136	41 [illegible]
247	LITTLE CHEVERELL	Ch. 3	81	30 ×[illegible]
241	LITTLE HINTON	N. 7	*75	44 [illegible]
243	LITTLE SOMERFORD	N. 6	[redacted]	82 [illegible]
244	LITTLETON DREW	Ch. 5	50	23 ×[illegible]
251	LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL:			
	Crockerton	N. 2	103	46 [illegible]
	Longbridge Deverill	N. 2	170	63 [illegible]
330	LONG NEWNTON	N. 5	*90	47 [illegible]
	Lowbourne. See MELKSHAM.			
248	LUCKINGTON	Bd. 6	[redacted]	84 [illegible]
[redacted]	LUDGERSHALL	N. 6	96	94 [illegible]
	Ludwell. See DONHEAD ST. MARY.			
241	LYDDINGTON	Ch. 7	*82	75 [illegible]
254	LYDIARD MILLICENT	N. 4	*145	134 [illegible]
242	LYDIARD TREGOOZE	N. 4	*149	93 [illegible]
242	LYNEHAM:			
	Lyneham Bradenstoke	N. 6	*93	52 [illegible]
	Lyneham	N. 6	132	106 [illegible]
257	MAIDEN BRADLEY	N. 6	*169	84 [illegible]
243	MALMESBURY (BOROUGH):			
	Juvenile and Infants, Girls	N. 6	334	240 [illegible]
	Malmesbury and Westport	Ch. 6	460	201 [illegible]
	Malmesbury St. Joseph's	R. 6	81	64 [illegible]
	Rodbourne and Corston	N. 6	116	61 [illegible]
252	MANNINGFORD BRUCE	N. 6	100	69 [illegible]
247	MARDEN	N. 3	*96	59 ×[illegible]
[redacted]	MARKET LAVINGTON	N. 3	*201	134 [illegible]
242	MARLBOROUGH (BOROUGH):			
	St. Mary's	N. 4	*433	267 [illegible]
	St. Peter's	N. 4	[redacted]	226 [illegible]
251	MARSTON MAISEY	N. 7	43	28 ×[illegible]

	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Wiltshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
331	POOLE KEYNES - - N. 7	*49	27	×‡50 13 6
247	POTTERNE - - - Ch. 3	215	199	190 9 6
247	POULSHOT - - - Ch. 3	93	65	53 12 6
246	PRESHUTE - - - P. 4	116	63	51 7 0
242	PULTON - - - N. 6	*389	288	252 0 0
113	RAMSBURY:			
	Axford - - - Bd. 5	100	41	‡51 6 6
	Ramsbury - - - Bd. 5	320	165	147 4 6
	Ramsbury, Girls - Ch. 5	194	89	89 0 0
	Redlynch. See DOWNTON.			
	Road Hill. See SOUTHWICK.			
241	RODBORNE CHENEY:			
	Haydon - - - 11	*167	160	111 9 6
	Rodbourne and Corston. See MALMESBURY (BOROUGH).			
247	ROWDE, E.M. - - N. 3	100	114	82 19 0
252	RUSHALL - - - N. 6	149	70	×‡95 0 0
254	SALISBURY (BOROUGH):			
	Fisherton Anger - N. 11	*1,092	587	531 2 0
	George Herbert, Girls and Infants - - 11	347	168	124 18 0
	Ragged - - - Ch. 11	*129	51	38 5 0
	St. Edmund - - N. 11	*574	479	438 19 6
	St. Edmund's, Sunday	*		
	St. Mark's - - - N. 11	488	270	254 0 6
	St. Martin's - - N. 11	*671	00	332 3 6
	St. Osmund's - - R. 11	90	80	69 10 0
	‖St. Thomas' - - N. 11	*558	335	319 4 0
	The Bishop's, Boys - 11	211	99	110 9 6
	Savernake. See SOUTH SAVERNAKE AND GREAT BEDWIN.			
243	SEAGRY - - - - N. 5	*53	29	×‡50 5 0
257	SEDGEHILL - - - Ch. 5	45	33	×40 13 0
243	SEEND - - - - Ch. 4	*174	32	100 9 6
248	SEMINGTON - - - N. 4	67	39	†‡51 8 6
256	SEMLEY - - - N. 10	*139	87	70 17 6
	Shaw. See MELKSHAM.			
243	SHERSTON MAGNA:			
	Sherston Magna - B. 5	168	82	61 1 0
	Sherston Magna - - N. 6	*168	26	102 4 6
253	SHREWTON - - - N. 12	*113	96	123 1 6
			5	20 0 0
231	SOMERFORD KEYNES - Ch. 7	*74	4	†45 6 0
	Southbroom. See DEVIZES (BOROUGH).			
95	SOUTH DAMERHAM:			
	Damerham - - - N. 4	*108	78	64 16 6
			11	4 13 0
331	MELKSHAM:			
	Forest and Sandridge Ch. 4	*115	62	44 9 6
247	Lowbourne - - - B. 4	*223	207	181 2 0
247	Melksham - - - N. 4	*514	290	279 2 6
	Shaw - - - - N. 4	*119	100	80 3 0
246	MERE:			
242	Mere - - - - B. 5	468	189	177 19 0
	Mere - - - - N. 5	*349	153	120 6 0
113	Zeals - - - - B. 5	90	53	41 14 6
	Zeals - - - - N. 5	*98	79	61 13 0
	MILDENHALL:			
	Protestant - - - 4	92	70	‡65 17 6
			9	3 12 0
	MILTON LILBORNE - Bd. 6	101	60	45 2 0
241	MINETY:			
	St. Leonard's - - N. 10	*88	45	32 12 0
	Silver Street - - N. 10	107	67	51 15 0
	MONKTON DEVERILL - N. *c*	—	—	—
	MONKTON FARLEY - N. 12	*136	73	‡48 4 0
247	*Neston.* See CORSHAM.			
252	NETHERAVON - - Ch. 6	168	95	‡86 0 0
254	NETHERAMPTON - - N. 1	59	23	×33 12 6
	NETTLETON:			
	Nettleton and Burton N. 5	*114	41	‡44 18 6
	NEWTON-TONEY - - P. 12	*89	62	†‡68 10 0
	Newtown. See EAST TISBURY.			
	NORTH BRADLEY - - Ch. 1	130	98	81 13 6
			20	12 2 0
	NORTON BAVANT - P. 2	*51	32	×‡48 0 0
	NUNTON AND BODENHAM:			
	Nunton - - - N. 4	57	47	†47 18 6
	OAKSEY - - - M. 6	82	48	‡49 9 0
	Oare. See WILCOTT.			
	ODSTOCK - - - Ch. 11	38	26	×‡45 14 0
	OGBOURNE ST. ANDREW - - - - N. 4	*75	48	33 12 0
	OGBOURNE ST. GEORGE - - - Ch. 4	106	70	56 7 0
	ORCHESTON ST. MARY N. 12	39	40	×‡54 2 0
	Overton-cum-Fyfield. See WEST OVERTON.			
	PATNEY - - - - N. 3	*43	28	†‡46 16 0
			7	4 0 0
	PEWSEY - - - Bd. 6	*318	224	184 17 6
	PITTON AND FARLEY:			
	Farley - - - - N. 4	*89	70	‡74 14 0
	Pitton - - - - N. 4	102	52	‡50 10 0
	PLAITFORD - - - N. 7	*84	44	×‡55 3 0

c School closed.

No. of Dist., or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average
	Worcester—*cont.*		
	Bengeworth. See EVESHAM (BOROUGH).		
394	BENTLEY PAUNCEFOOT Ch. 2	61	
365	BEOLEY - - - - Bd. *d*	110	
330	BERROW - - - N. 3	*84	
370	BEWDLEY (BOROUGH). *See also* KIDDERMINSTER FOREIGN:		
	Bewdley - - - N. 5	*358	2
	Wyre Hill - - - Ch. 5	156	
380	BIRTS MORTON - - N.	*	
382	BISHAMPTON - - N. 4	93	
	Blackheath. See HILL.		
	Blakedown. See HAGLEY.		
398	BLOCKLEY:		
	Aston Magna - - Ch. 7	54	
	Blockley, Boys - - N. 7	178	
	Blockley - - - Ch. 7	*233	1
	Paxford - - - N. 7	93	
377	BOCKLETON - - - Ch. 6	100	
	Bournbrook. See NORTHFIELD.		
378	BRANSFORD:		
	Leigh Hurst - - N. 2	132	
382	BREDICOT - - - N. 2	*165	
336	BREDON - - - - Bd. 1	156	
391	BRETFORTON:		
	Bretforton - - - Bd. 4	*101	
	Honeybourne and Bretforton - - Ch. 4	136	58
382	BRICKLEHAMPTON - Ch. 4	67	35
	Broadheath. See HALLOW.		
378	BROADWAS - - - Ch. 2	*92	71
391	BROADWAY:		
	Broadway - - - N. 4	*261	163
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	195	61
364	BROMSGROVE:		
	Bromsgrove - - N. 4	*845	565
	Catshill - - - Bd. 3	*374	316
	Dodford - - - Bd. 3	144	93
	Lickey End - - Bd. 3	300	227
	Lickey - - - - N. 11	*186	117
			9
	St. Peter's - - - R. 4	128	110
	Sidemoor, Infants - Bd. 3	150	95
	Stourbridge Road - Bd. 3	545	475
	The Linthurst - - Ch. 11	158	67
376	BROOM - - - - P. 6	40	20
	Broughton Green. See HANBURY.		
380	BUSHLEY - - - P. 3	97	68

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				£	s.	d.
394	BENTLEY PAUNCEFOOT Ch. 2	61				
365	BEOLEY - - - - Bd. *d*	110				
330	BERROW - - - N. 3	*84				
370	BEWDLEY (BOROUGH). *See also* KIDDERMINSTER FOREIGN:					
	Bewdley - - - N. 5	*358	2			
	Wyre Hill - - - Ch. 5	156				
380	BIRTS MORTON - - N.	*				
382	BISHAMPTON - - N. 4	93				
	Blackheath. See HILL.					
	Blakedown. See HAGLEY.					
398	BLOCKLEY:					
	Aston Magna - - Ch. 7	54				
	Blockley, Boys - - N. 7	178				
	Blockley - - - Ch. 7	*233	1			
	Paxford - - - N. 7	93				
377	BOCKLETON - - - Ch. 6	100				
	Bournbrook. See NORTHFIELD.					
378	BRANSFORD:					
	Leigh Hurst - - N. 2	132				
382	BREDICOT - - - N. 2	*165				
336	BREDON - - - - Bd. 1	156				
391	BRETFORTON:					
	Bretforton - - - Bd. 4	*101				
	Honeybourne and Bretforton - - Ch. 4	136	58	97	7	4
382	BRICKLEHAMPTON - Ch. 4	67	35	×†57	11	0
	Broadheath. See HALLOW.					
378	BROADWAS - - - Ch. 2	*92	71	†74	1	9
391	BROADWAY:					
	Broadway - - - N. 4	*261	163	202	1	1
	St. Mary's - - - R. 4	195	61	70	18	1
364	BROMSGROVE:					
	Bromsgrove - - N. 4	*845	565	511	17	6
	Catshill - - - Bd. 3	*374	316	275	17	3
	Dodford - - - Bd. 3	144	93	77	3	8
	Lickey End - - Bd. 3	300	227	216	18	3
	Lickey - - - - N. 11	*186	117	63	16	6
			9	5	14	0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 4	128	110	95	8	6
	Sidemoor, Infants - Bd. 3	150	95	75	0	5
	Stourbridge Road - Bd. 3	545	475	381	15	10
	The Linthurst - - Ch. 11	158	67	33	1	3
376	BROOM - - - - P. 6	40	20	×†31	10	9
	Broughton Green. See HANBURY.					
380	BUSHLEY - - - P. 3	97	68	†73	14	6
375	CRADLEY:					
	Cradley - - - B. 11	*472	468	309	7	
	Cradley - - - N. 11	*420	362	250	12	
	Netherend - - - 2	339	275	205	1	
382	CROPTHORNE - - P. 4	130	104	70	13	
383	CROWLE - - - - N. 3	*126	99	74	16	
	Cutnall Green. See ELMLEY LOVETT.					
334	CUTSDEAN - - - Ch. 12	52	34	×†30	13	6
	Darlingscott. See TREDINGTON.					
382	DEFFORD.					
	Defford-cum-Besford - N. 2	*142	83	75	11	1
376	DODDENHAM:					
	Knightwick and Doddenham - - - Ch. 1	115	74	†25?	6	6
	Drakes Broughton. See HOLY CROSS, PERSHORE.					
383	DROITWICH:					
	St. Peter's - - - N. 6	*616	546	385	0	6

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	Worcester—*cont.*			£ s. d.
374	DUDLEY (BOROUGH):			
	Blue Coat - - - B. 3	571	382	351 16 9
	Dudley - - - R. 11	397	315	160 15 8
	Dudley - - - W. 3	*401	235	233 12 10
	Dudley Wood - - Bd. 3	231	79	49 7 6
	Female School of Industry - - - 3	113	114	108 1 3
	Halesowen Road - Bd. 3	579	577	420 14 7
	Harts Hill - - - Bd. 3	526	509	371 2 11
	Holly Hall - - - N. 3	597	534	394 17 11
	Kate's Hill - - - Bd. 3	400	397	277 14 2
	Netherton - - - Bd. 3	727	726	529 7 6
	Netherton - - - Ch. 3	429	397	256 9 5
	Netherton, St. Andrew's, Infants - N. 3	*155	101	56 16 3
	Northfield Road - - Bd. 3	456	419	305 10 5
	St. Edmund - - N. 3	*368	358	335 3 5
	St. James' - - - N. 3	*260	270	244 6 4
	St. John's, Kate's Hill N. 3	*503	480	423 14 8
	§St. Thomas' - - N. 3	*621	415	406 4 2
	St. Thomas', Tetnall Street, Infants - 3	228	210	172 12 6
	Stafford Street - - Bd. 3	*410	378	275 12 6
	Wolverhampton Street Bd. 3	831	780	568 15 0
380	EARL'S CROOME:			
	Earl's Croome and Hill Croome - - - N. 3	55	44	‡33 2 0
377	EASTHAM:			
	Eastham and Hanley William - - - N. 6	*134	66	†‡75 14 6
382	ECKINGTON - - - N. 2	*132	117	127 19 5
380	ELDERSFIELD:			
	Eldersfield, Infants - N. 3	*38	30	×‡47 10 0
	Eldersfield Lawn - N. 3	*130	63	†‡61 11 0
382	ELMLEY CASTLE - - N. 4	108	41	‡43 16 0
382	ELMLEY LOVETT:			
	Cutnall Green - - Ch. 3	*180	114	99 15 0
383	EVENLODE:			
	Evenlode - - - Bd. 2	70	48	†44 15 0
	Evenlode - - - N.	*		
381	EVESHAM (BOROUGH):			
	Bengeworth - - N. 4	*280	251	311 2 9
			58	43 16 0
	Evesham and Bengeworth - - - B. 4	*510	330	336 17 6
	Evesham - - N. 4	559	407	504 10 3
	Fairfield. See BELBROUGHTON.			
397	FECKENHAM:			
	Astwood Bank - - Bd. 5	374	349	207 2 6
	Crabbs Cross - - Bd. 5	353	333	281 5 6
	Feckenham - - N. 10	*279	149	131 16 0
	Finstall. See STOKE PRIOR, U.D.			
382	FLADBURY - - - Ch. 4	152	91	60 19 6
384	FRANKLEY - - - N. 10	74	35	×‡56 18 11
382	GRAFTON, FLYFORD - Ch. 2	49	30	×‡32 1 8
382	GREAT COMBERTON - Ch. 2	52	32	×‡54 15 0
381	GREAT HAMPTON - P. 4	133	100	117 7 7
380	GREAT MALVERN:			
	Great Malvern - - N. 1	49	26	24 1 0
	Great Malvern - - W. 1	293	62	65 13 9
	Guarlford - - - N. 2	*118	79	64 6 6
	North Malvern - - N. 1	501	249	215 16 8
	Parish - - - - Ch. 1	*530	266	229 3 7
	Wyche - - - - N. 1	230	108	88 16 6
378	GREAT WITLEY:			
	Witley - - - - N. 2	124	94	52 13 4
378	GRIMLEY - - - N. 3	95	56	38 18 3
	Guarlford. See GREAT MALVERN.			
383	HADSOR. *See also* ODDINGLEY:			
	Hadsor - - - R. 2	54	26	×‡56 9 4
384	HAGLEY:			
	Blakedown - - - N. 11	121	77	67 13 0
	Blakedown - - - N. 6	—	82	39 15 2
	Hagley - - - - N. 6	*151	137	167 18 2
375	HALES OWEN. *See also* HASBURY:			
	Hales Owen - - B. 10	372	354	284 10 9
	Hales Owen - - N. 10	*931	963	719 10 10
	Hall Green. See YARDLEY.			
378	HALLOW. *See also* WORCESTER (BOROUGH):			
	Broadheath - - - N. 3	*92	84	58 8 10
	Hallow - - - - N. 3	*293	129	93 12 4
383	HANBURY:			
	Broughton Green - N. 3	*70	45	41 15 0
	Hanbury - - - N. 3	*135	110	101 9 0
380	HANLEY CASTLE:			
	Hanley Castle, Grammar - - - - 3	171	47	44 19 5
	Hanley Castle, Mixed 3	159	75	74 3 5
	Malvern Wells - - N. 1	*168	99	81 12 0
383	HARTLEBURY:			
	Hartlebury - - Ch. 2	275	176	88 18 2
	Wilden, All Saints' - 5	187	100	108 4 8
381	HARVINGTON:			
	Harvington - - - N. 4	*101	66	61 7 4
	St. Mary's - - - R. 6	95	33	33 19 0
375	HASBURY:			
	Hales Owen, Hasbury Branch - - - N. 10	*313	303	212 18 4
	Headless Cross. See WEBHEATH.			
375	HILL:			
	Blackheath - - - N. 2	520	503	550 3 2
383	HIMBLETON - - - N. 3	*68	52	39 4 0
	Hindlip. See CLAINES, E.M.			
383	HOLY CROSS, PERSHORE:			
	Drake's Broughton - Ch. 3	*89	81	70 17 6

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	Worcester—*cont.*			£ s. d.
378	HOLT: Holt - - - - N. 2	*70	42	†‡37 3 4
	Honeybourne. See BRETFORTON.			
	Hoo Brook. See STONE.			
	Hook. See UPTON-ON-SEVERN.			
397	INKBERROW, U.D.: Inkberrow - - - Bd. 5	*154	80	59 12 0
	Priest Bridge - - Bd. 5	75	62	†55 0 0
	Ridgeway - - - Bd. 5	154	112	92 9 0
380	KEMPSEY - - - Ch. 3	*265	169	140 14 2
376	KIDDERMINSTER (BOROUGH): Coventry Street - - Bd. 1	823	680	470 2 0
	Hume Street - - Bd. 1	241	246	150 6 11
	Lea Street - - - Bd. 1	389	365	253 16 4
	Mill Lane - - - Bd. 1	465	361	252 16 4
	New Meeting - - 2	*396	315	256 5 5
	St. Ambrose - - R. 2	401	204	156 1 5
	St. George's - - - N. 2	*677	603	461 4 2
	St. John the Baptist's - - - - N. 2	*961	750	555 12 1
	St. Mary's - - - N. 2	*977	700	507 15 5
	Worcester Cross - Ch. 2	171	156	114 15 11
376	KIDDERMINSTER FOREIGN, E.M.: Bewdley and Wribbenhall - - - B. 5	363	214	198 6 7
	France - - - N. 2	135	75	55 10 5
	Trimpley - - - Ch. 5	35	36	††‡46 6 9
	Wribbenhall - - N. 5	*200	176	174 8 6
385	KING'S NORTON, E.M. *See also* BIRMINGHAM (BOROUGH): Kingsheath - - Bd. 10	791	701	715 12 5
	Moseley - - - N. 10	419	252	241 11 0
	Rubery - - - Bd. *d*	154	—	—
	Silver Street - - Bd. *d*	152	—	—
	Sparkbrook - - - N. 9	*320	326	285 5 0
	Sturchley Street - Bd. 10	315	375	386 7 2
			28	14 14 0
	Village - - - Bd. 10	*329	248	264 4 0
	Wythall - - - Ch. *d*	83	—	—
377	KNIGHTON-ON-TEME - N. 6	*100	79	73 6 0
	KNIGHTWICK. *See* DODDENHAM.			
	Langley. See OLDBURY.			
378	LEIGH: Cowley - - - N. 1	155	83	81 7 2
	Leigh Sinton - N. 2	135	74	67 16 4
	Malvern Link - - B. 1	136	66	53 10 0
	Malvern Link - - N. 1	*335	217	155 16 3
	Lower Howsell - - Ch. 2	60	44	35 10 8
	Leigh Hurst. See BRANSFORD.			
377	LINDRIDGE - - - Ch. 6	119	79	‡74 12 4
382	LITTLE COMBERTON - Ch. 4	175	39	†‡56 1 0
	Littleton. See NORTH LITTLETON.			
	LITTLE WITLEY - - N. 2	50	27	14 9 3
380	LONGDON - - - N. 3	*103	53	†‡61 7 10
	Lower Howsell. See LEIGH.			
376	LOWER MITTON-WITH-STOURPORT: Stourport - - - N. 5	*792	765	592 7 10
	Lye. See THE LYE.			
380	MADRESFIELD - - N. 2	118	56	×‡82 7 6
	Malvern. See GREAT MALVERN.			
	Malvern Link. See LEIGH.			
	Malvern Wells. See HANLEY CASTLE.			
	Malvern Wyche. See GREAT MALVERN.			
337	MARTLEY - - - N. 2	*160	113	67 2 0
337	MATHON: Mathon - - - Ch. 5	65	31	24 16 6
	West Malvern - - Ch. 5	*269	122	105 15 6
	West Malvern Orphanage - - - 5	112	54	56 11 0
	Moseley (King's Norton Union). See KING'S NORTON.			
	Moseley (Solihull Union). See YARDLEY.			
	Netherend. See CRADLEY.			
	Netherton. See DUDLEY (BOROUGH).			
	Newbold-on-Stour. See TREDINGTON.			
385	NORTHFIELD: Bartley Green - - N. 10	*253	113	100 19 6
	Bournbrook, St. Mary's N. 10	550	454	397 5 0
	Northfield - - - N. 10	*371	166	141 1 0
	Selly Hill - - - Ch. 10	205	154	127 4 9
	Selly Oak - - - N. 10	*484	436	377 3 6
			24	11 6 0
	Selly Park, St. Paul's R. *d*	135	—	—
381	NORTH LITTLETON: Littleton - - - N. 4	*119	105	110 5 0
	North Malvern. See GREAT MALVERN.			
381	NORTON: Norton and Lenchwick N. 4	*103	59	81 0 8
			16	7 4 0
336	NORTON-BY-BREDON - 1	67	28	†30 5 0
382	NORTON-BY-KEMPSEY P. 2	131	90	87 11 3
383	ODDINGLEY: Hadsor and Oddingley - - - - Ch. 2	66	40	×‡34 7 9

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	Worcester—*cont.*			£ s. d.
381	OFFENHAM - - - N. 3	*119	96	93 0 10
373	OLDBURY:			
	Charity - - - 6	258	259	222 4 6
	Langley - - - B. 6	365	390	303 5 6
	Messrs. Chance's - N. 6	*578	534	480 6 0
	Oldbury - - - N. 6	*665	555	459 6 0
	Oldbury - - - W. 6	679	502	409 14 0
	Round's Green - - N. 7	477	414	323 7 0
	St. Francis Xavier's - R. 6	225	147	115 0 6
	Tabernacle - - - 7	766	526	333 0 0
	Tat Bank, Infants - N. 6	*151	148	113 0 0
	Old Swinford. See UPPER SWINFORD.			
383	OMBERSLEY:			
	Ombersley - - - 3	224	185	161 17 6
	Sychampton Charity - 3	126	104	105 4 0
336	OVERBURY - - - N 1	173	104	97 1 0
			17	8 16 0
	Paxford. See BLOCKLEY.			
384	PEDMORE - - - N. 11	77	77	‡81 7 0
	„ - - - „ 6	—	76	41 1 4
336	PENDOCK - - - N. 4	*63	40	†41 1 0
378	PENSAX - - - Ch. 6	*122	91	76 18 6
382	PEOPLETON - - - Ch. 2	76	67	†69 10 8
	Pershore. See ST. ANDREW, PERSHORE.			
382	PINVIN - - - - N. 3	*79	79	62 15 0
382	PIRTON - - - - Ch. 2	83	49	‡28 0 7
380	POWICK:			
	Callow End - - N. 3	185	78	62 3 0
	Powick - - - N. 3	*181	134	117 19 9
	Quinton. See RIDGEACRE.			
384	REDDITCH:			
	Redditch, Evening - N.	—	42	26 0 0
	Redditch - - - N. *d*	*854	—	—
	Redditch - - - W. *d*	*304	—	—
	St. George's Branch - N. *d*	331	—	—
326	REDMARLEY D'ABITOT:			
	Lowbands - - - Ch. 4	99	44	40 17 0
	Redmarley - - - N. 4	*125	73	64 7 0
375	RIDGEACRE:			
	Quinton - - - N. 10	*401	271	217 7 4
380	RIPPLE - - - - N. 3	*125	81	59 4 0
377	ROCHFORD - - - N. 6	*69	41	†41 18 0
347	ROCK:			
	Far Forest - - - Bd. 5	*144	112	76 15 5
	Heighington - - Bd. 6	*45	35	26 5 0
	Rock - - - - Bd. 8	*129	96	102 1 0
384	ROMSLEY:			
	St. Kenelm's - - P. 6	*100	68	78 16 3
	Round's Green. See OLDBURY.			

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	Worcester—*cont.*			£ s. d.
381	ROUSE LENCH - - Ch. 4	70	22	†‡43 17 4
	Rowney Green. See ALVECHURCH.			
376	RUSHOCK - - - Ch. 6	35	27	×‡46 13 6
382	ST. ANDREW, PERSHORE:			
	Pershore - - - N. 2	*549	383	418 18 2
379	ST. JOHN BEDWARDINE, E.M.:			
	Worcester. St. John's Crown, East - - N. *d*	87	—	—
383	SALWARPE - - - N. 3	144	100	97 4 9
381	SEDGEBERROW - - N. 4	*82	46	†31 5 7
	Selly Hill. See NORTHFIELD.			
	Selly Oak. See NORTHFIELD.			
380	SEVERNSTOKE - - 3	145	86	62 13 1
378	SHELSLEY BEAUCHAMP Ch. 6	99	79	‡‡92 19 0
398	SHIPSTON-ON STOUR - Bd. 7	*344	250	218 15 0
378	SHRAWLEY - - - N. 2	80	58	‡47 3 4
	Sparkbrook. See KING'S NORTON.			
	Spark Hill. See YARDLEY.			
382	SPETCHLEY:			
	St. Ann's - - - R. 2	116	77	94 2 6
	Stamber Mill. See THE LYE.			
341	STANFORD BISHOP AND ACTON BEAUCHAMP, U.D.:			
	Stanford - - - Bd. 5	90	63	‡68 11 0
378	STANFORD:			
	Stanford-on-Teme - N. 6	56	35	†‡26 10 3
326	STAUNTON - - - N. 4	*102	58	‡55 4 0
384	STOKE PRIOR, U.D.:			
	Finstall - - - Bd. 1	333	311	230 12 0
	Finstall - - - N.	*		
	Rashwood - - - Bd. 1	*231	138	112 18 9
	Stoke Prior - - Bd. 1	*267	174	143 5 0
	Stoke Works - - Bd. 1	516	215	179 11 8
376	STONE:			
	Hoo Brook, Infants - Ch. 6	74	30	22 10 0
	Stone - - - - 6	152	93	79 0 0
382	STOULTON - - - N. 2	63	35	‡23 13 8
375	STOURBRIDGE:			
	Enville Street - - Bd. 4	*467	384	420 0 0
	Hill Street - - - Bd. 4	520	414	485 12 6
	St. John's - - - N. 4	*377	325	378 5 8
	St. Joseph's - - R. 4	318	259	283 5 8
	§St. Mary - - - R. 4	50	31	38 3 7
	Wollaston Road, Pres. 4	263	238	285 14 3
	Stourport. See LOWER MITTON-WITH-STOURPORT.			

d Inspection deferred.

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	Worcester—*cont.*			£. s. d.
382	STRENSHAM - - - N. 3	94	46	†43 8 0
	Tardebigge. See TUTNALL AND COBLEY.			
377	TENBURY:			
	Goff's Charity - - B. 6	78	46	38 5 0
	St. Michael's - - Ch. 6	92	49	40 8 0
	Tenbury - - - N. 6	*252	216	217 10 0
375	THE LYE:			
	Cemetery Road - - Bd. 2	200	166	155 12 6
	Lye - - - - N. 2	*664	501	547 19 5
	Orchard Lane - - Bd. 2	530	521	558 3 9
	Stamber-Mill - - N. 2	*274	266	290 18 9
382	THROCKMORTON - - Ch. 4	59	33	†‡59 19 11
383	TIBBERTON - - - Ch. 3	56	54	‡52 9 1
398	TREDINGTON:			
	Darlingscott - - Ch. 6	35	24	13 10 9
	Newbold-on-Stour - N. 7	*92	64	56 2 0
	Tredington - - - Ch. 7	103	60	52 14 0
	Trimpley. See KIDDERMINSTER FOREIGN.			
384	TUTNALL AND COBLEY:			
	Tardebigge - - - N. 2	216	138	86 12 0
383	UPPER MITTON:			
	St. John's - - - Ch. 5	157	94	103 17 6
375	UPPER SWINFORD:			
	Old Swinford - - N. 4	*484	331	416 14 5
380	UPTON-ON-SEVERN:			
	Hook - - - - N. 3	*88	45	45 1 3
	Upton-on-Severn - N. 3	*426	307	313 7 11
382	UPTON SNODSBURY - Ch. 2	72	41	†26 1 10
383	UPTON WARREN - - N. 3	87	57	†62 12 0
373	WARLEY, U.D.:			
	Warley - - - Bd. 6	296	268	204 1 6
384	WEBHEATH:			
	Headless Cross - - N. *d*	445	—	—
380	WELLAND - - - Bd. 3	110	94	58 11 8
	West Malvern. See MATHON.			
382	WHITTINGTON - - Ch. 2	*91	71	‡84 2 11
378	WICHENFORD - - N. 2	*139	50	‡37 17 2
382	WICK-NEAR-PERSHORE:			
	Wick - - - - P. 2	54	38	†‡5 17 2
	Wilden. See HARTLEBURY.			
	Witley. See GREAT WITLEY.			
375	WOLLASTON - - - N. 5	521	414	45 17 1
375	WOLLESCOTE:			
	Carless Green, Unsectarian - - - 2	289	223	254 11 11
	Crabbe Street - - Bd. 4	508	463	505 6 3
376	WOLVERLEY:			
	Cookley - - - N. 6	394	194	185 17 6
	Sebright's Endowed - 6	398	183	168 9 0
379	WORCESTER (BOROUGH). *See also* ST. JOHN BEDWARDINE, E.M.:			
	All Saints' - - - N.	*		
383	Barbourne St. Stephen's Ch. 11	*672	660	625 13 6
379	Cherry Orchard - - Bd. 12	108	75	62 17 6
383	Claines St. George's - N. 11	*486	440	417 1 9
379	Clapgate, Boys - - B. 12	265	210	206 12 11
378	Hallow Comer Gardens - - - - Ch. 12	122	80	39 0 0
379	Hounds Lane - - Bd. 12	810	432	430 6 6
	Rainbow Hill - - N. 12	175	162	130 4 9
	St. Andrew - - N.	*		
	St. Clement - - - N. 11	*538	478	502 18 4
	St. George's - - R. 12	525	238	243 8 6
	St. John's - - - N. 11	*652	525	421 1 11
	St. Martin - - - N. 12	*942	700	736 1 1
	St. Nicholas - - N. 12	162	142	126 0 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 11	*807	626	636 15 7
	St. Peter's, Boys and Girls - - - - N. 12	778	533	650 13 10
	St. Peter's, Infants - N. 12	*228	179	193 3 4
	Sansome Place - - N. 12	*441	255	261 13 6
	Worcester, Girls - 12	199	153	156 3 9
	Worcester - - - W. 12	246	137	138 5 6
	Wribbenhall. See KIDDERMINSTER FOREIGN, E.M.			
382	WYRE PIDDLE - - N. 3	71	52	†54 5 0
	Wythall. See KING'S NORTON.			
394	YARDLEY:			
	Acocks Green, St. Mary's Ch. 11	*400	228	191 14 0
	Charity Estates - - 7	121	100	102 10 0
	Greet - - - - Bd. 7	1,035	629	617 0 0
	Hall Green - - - Bd. 7	249	47	37 12 0
	Hall Green, Yardley Charity - - - 7	145	32	27 4 0
	Moseley St. Cyprian's, Hay Mills - - Ch.	74	—	—
	Redhill - - - Bd. 7	540	452	438 2 6
	Sparkhill - - - Ch. 6	605	370	328 15 0
	Yardley - - - Ch. 7	171	114	100 11 6
	Yardley Wood - - Ch. 10	251	93	77 15 6
	YORKSHIRE.			
515	ABERFORD:			
	Aberford - - - N. 3	248	161	141 0 0
	Aberford - - - R. 3	89	35	25 5 0
516	ACASTER MALBIS - 4	83	26	†‡39 10 0
515	ACASTER SELBY - - 1	62	12	×24 3 0
527	ACKLAM-WITH-BARTHORPE:			
	East Acklam - - N. 2	*61	40	†‡51 7 0
504	ACKTON:			
	Loscoe Grove - - Bd. 10	194	163	146 16 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*				
505	ACKWORTH:				
	Ackworth	B. 6	103	50	43 15 0
	Ackworth	N. 6	192	167	116 14 0
	Low Ackworth, Miss Howard's	6	147	90	84 6 0
	Moor Top and Brackenhill	6	91	64	46 0 0
498	ACOMB AND KNAPTON, U.D.:				
	Acomb	N. 10	277	302	264 5 0
493	ADDINGHAM:				
	Addingham	N. 6	*379	122	89 6 0
				21	13 6 0
	Addingham	W. 6	347	210	179 10 0
				19	10 6 0
491	ADDLE-WITH-ECCUP:				
	Adel	N. 11	*94	40	34 0 0
	Eccup	N. 4	*51	25	×‡46 14 0
513	ADLINGFLEET	Bd. 7	48	25	†‡38 5 0
511	ADWICK-LE-STREET:				
	Adwick-le-Street	N. 5	*68	36	†‡48 0 0
	Hampole	Ch. 5	80	54	×‡52 1 0
511	ADWICK-ON-DEARNE	Bd. 4	65	32	†‡37 0 0
505	AGELTHORPE:				
	Carlton-in-Coverham	Ch. 5	*189	67	48 3 0
506	AISDERBY STEEPLE	N. 7	*178	87	67 14 6
513	AIRMYN	Ch. 7	124	66	49 13 6
494	AIRTON, U.D.:				
	Airton	Bd. 6	95	52	‡48 1 0
533	AISLABY	N. 6	98	63	‡67 2 6
488	ALDBOROUGH (Great Ouseburn Union):				
	Aldborough Infants	Ch. 3	75	[illegible]	33 2 6
488	ALDBOROUGH (Skirlaugh Union):				
	Towry	4	139	90	70 2 0
541	ALDBROUGH, Mixed	Ch. 3	126	66	53 14 0
497	ALDFIELD	N. 5	114	86	×‡56 0 0
485	ALDWARK (Aine)	Ch. 11	45	38	†‡47 6 0
531	ALLERSTON:				
	Allerston	B.	*		
	Allerston	N. 5	*101	46	†‡57 1 0
517	ALLERTHORPE	N. 1	40	28	×‡45 5 0
497	ALLERTON BYWATER	N. *d*	175	—	—
488	ALLERTON MAULEVERER-WITH-HOPPERTON:				
	Allerton Mauleverer	B. 7	90	26	38 17 0
	Almondbury. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).				
526	ALNE	P. 11	136	82	‡44 2 0
506	ALTOFTS:				
	Altofts	Ch. 11	457	[illegible]	366 13 6
	West Riding Colliery, Boys and Girls	11	384	194	182 17 0
	West Riding Colliery, Infants	11	197	171	128 5 0
503	ALVERTHORPE WITH-THORNES, E.M.:				
	Alverthorpe	N. 4	*191	178	142 14 0
	Flanshaw Lane	Bd. 7	277	302	270 12 0
	Kirkham Gate	Ch. 4	135	93	63 1 0
491	ALWOODLEY	Ch.	70	—	—
	Ambler Thorn. See NORTHOWRAM, E.M.				
	Amotherby. See APPLETON-LE-STREET, U.D.				
530	AMPLEFORTH:				
	Ampleforth	N. 4	*87	61	36 17 0
	Ampleforth	R. 4	90	27	19 10 0
520	ANLABY	N. 4	161	126	95 12 0
	Anston. See NORTH AND SOUTH ANSTON.				
530	APPLETON-LE-MOORS	N. 8	125	34	†‡50 18 4
527	APPLETON-LE-STREET, U.D.:				
	Amotherby	Bd. 1	173	101	67 12 0
515	APPLETON ROEBUCK	N. 1	175	63	‡59 17 0
536	APPLETON-UPON-WISKE	Bd. 7	96	62	95 15 8
515	APPLETREEWICK:				
	Skyreholm	6	90	25	×‡44 7 6
506	ARDSLEY:				
	Ardsley	Bd. 7	456	543	441 17 10
	Ardsley	N. 7	*212	183	139 0 6
	Hoyle Mill	N. 7	*203	184	129 10 0
488	ARKENDALE	Ch. 7	67	46	×46 18 0
540	ARKENGARTHDALE	Ch. 10	247	102	69 9 6
	Arksey. See BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY.				
	Armitage Bridge. See SOUTH CROSLAND.				
	Armley. See LEEDS (BOROUGH).				
511	ARMTHORPE	N. 5	94	69	‡66 4 8
484	ARNCLIFFE:				
	Arncliffe	Ch. 6	67	34	×‡57 6 0
535	Ingleby Arncliffe	Ch. 7	73	60	†‡71 2 0
491	ARTHINGTON	Ch. 11	123	50	‡34 3 1
541	ASKE	6	44	24	×‡49 3 8
511	ASKERN	Bd. 5	123	69	53 12 0
515	ASKHAM BRYAN	N. 1	*74	45	†‡58 9 6
539	ASKRIGG	6	103	101	86 7 6
				20	13 4 0
491	ASKWITH, Dawson's	P. 10	60	26	×‡51 13 0
	Astley. See GREAT AND LITTLE PRESTON.				

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
510	ASTON-WITH-AUGHTON:			
	Aston - - - - Bd. 6	*305	235	240 17 6
	Aston, Infants - - Bd. 6	58	69	46 17 0
	Aughton - - - Bd. 6	64	59	48 4 0
	Fence Collieries - - Bd. 6	235	257	239 9 6
	Attercliffe. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).			
523	ATWICK, Etherington - Bd. 6	67	38	†‡47 9 0
518	AUGHTON - - - N.	38	—	—
511	AUSTERFIELD - - Bd. 5	82	56	‡47 7 4
495	AUSTONLEY			
	Holme Bridge - - N. 4	*247	161	148 5 6
	Austerlands. See SADDLEWORTH.			
484	AUSTWICK - - - Ch. 5	165	73	‡75 9 6
511	AWKLEY - - - Bd. 5	67	33	†35 11 0
539	AYSGARTH - - - N. 5	120	24	†‡47 7 6
487	AZERLEY:			
	Galphay - - - N. 10	58	35	†‡48 17 0
	Mickley - - - Ch. 2	75	33	×‡52 4 0
505	BADSWORTH - - - Ch. 5	162	134	115 1 6
529	BAGBY-WITH-ISLEBECK Ch. 12	60	27	×‡23 3 2
491	BAILDON:			
	Baildon Green - - Bd. 12	74	52	27 5 4
	Baildon - - - N. 12	*247	95	49 0 0
	Tong Park - - - Bd. 12	229	124	78 3 4
			31	19 8 0
	Westgate - - - Bd. 12	247	175	107 18 4
			16	10 0 0
	Woodbottom - - Bd. 12	337	261	166 16 8
			43	26 16 0
	Bailiff Bridge. See WIKE.			
539	BAINBRIDGE:			
	Bainbridge - - - N. 5	65	49	‡52 17 6
	Stalling Busk - - Ch. 5	68	30	×‡45 19 0
524	BAINTON - - - Ch. 5	140	50	‡48 12 0
511	BALBY-WITH-HEXTHORPE:			
	Balby - - - - Bd. 5	330	215	220 7 6
			20	10 8 0
	Balby - - - - N. 5	123	97	72 15 0
	Hexthorpe - - - Bd. 5	202	214	199 19 0
	Hexthorpe, St. James, Girls and Infants - - Bd. 5	119	131	98 5 0
487	BALDERSBY - - - N. 2	117	74	58 9 0
	Baldersdale. See HUNDERTHWAITE.			
513	BALNE - - - - N. 4	129	81	58 12 6
	Bankfoot. See BRADFORD (BOROUGH).			

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d
485	BARDEN - - - Ch. 6	64	28	×‡46 15
496	BARDSEY-WITH-RIGTON:			
	Bardsey, Endowed - 7	56	32	†‡46 10
496	BARKISLAND:			
	Barkisland, Endowed - Ch. 7	*214	161	186 13
	Ripponden - - - N. 11	*452	171	183 6
515	BARKSTONE ASH:			
	Scarthingwell - - R. 2	76	57	†‡57 0
514	BARLBY:			
	Barlby-cum-Osgodby N. 5	*91	82	67 2
514	BARLOW - - - N. 4	61	39	†‡51 0
518	BARMBY-ON-THE-MARSH AND ASSELBY, U.D.:			
	Asselby - - - Bd. 3	58	33	27 4
	Barmby-on-the-Marsh Bd. 3	*125	75	61 15
517	BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR:			
	Barmby Moor - - N. 1	*117	54	‡39 4
511	BARNBOROUGH:			
	Barnburgh - - - Bd. 4	122	85	72 2
511	BARNBY-UPON-DON:			
	Barnby Don - - P. 5	*111	66	‡57 11
546	BARNINGHAM - - N. 4	109	44	†‡36 2
485	BARNOLDSWICK:			
	Barnoldswick - - N 6	360	325	290 13
			16	10 6
	Barnoldswick - - W. 6	*557	371	350 17
			16	9 13
506	BARNSLEY (BOROUGH):			
	Agnes Road - - Bd. 11	646	647	570 8
			6	3 6
	Arcade, Temporary - Bd. 12	318	70	29 15
	Baker Street, Infants - Ch. 11	131	103	51 5
	Barnsley, British Co-operative Society's, Evening - -	—	119	63 12
	Barnsley - - - W. 11	*460	444	435 15
	Eldon Street - - Bd. 11	602	566	524 5
	Gilroyd, St. Thomas - Ch. 11	189	107	83 8
	Holyrood - - - R. 11	*580	431	385 0
	Old Town - - - Bd. 11	175	178	173 9
	Park Road - - - Bd. 11	785	646	575 14
	St. Augustine's - - Ch. 11	*173	173	151 7
	St. George's, Boys - N. 11	*306	283	268 17
	St. George's, Girls and Infants - - - N. 11	475	340	298 15
	St. John's - - - N. 11	*537	547	468 13
	St. Mary's - - - N. 11	*679	637	578 11
	St. Peter's, Infants - N. 11	*139	154	94 5
542	BARTON - - - N. 3	*151	88	79 4
527	BARTON-LE-STREET - Ch. 1	67	35	×‡39 6
506	BARUGH:			
	Gawber - - - Ch. 11	*239	156	117 13
	Higham and Barugh - N. 11	331	194	138 17
515	BARWICK-IN-ELMET:			
	Barwick-in-Elmet - N. 3	*175	128	100 15
	Manston - - - Ch. 10	*218	153	122 3

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
473	BASHALL EAVES - - Ch. 6	82	40	†‡53 3 0
502	BATLEY (BOROUGH):			
	Batley - - - - N. 2	354	364	334 17 7
			47	30 4 0
	Brownhill, St. Saviour's - - - Ch. 5	*276	185	166 10 0
	Carlinghow - - Bd. 2	662	466	470 16 6
	Carlinghow - - N.	*		
	Field Lane - - - Bd. 4	232	131	116 7 0
	Healey - - - Bd. 4	375	309	286 13 0
	Park Road - - - Bd. 2	774	540	535 16 6
	Purlwell - - - Bd. 2	798	552	560 10 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	453	312	270 0 0
	St. Thomas - - Ch 2	186	91	80 3 0
	Staincliffe - - - N. 4	418	242	238 9 0
	Warwick Road - - Bd. 2	710	527	518 3 6
	Batley Carr. See DEWSBURY (BOROUGH).			
	Battyeford. See MIRFIELD.			
511	BAWTRY AND SCROOBY, U.D.:			
	Bawtry - - - Bd. 5	316	171	115 12 6
504	BEAL, U.D.:			
	Beal - - - - Bd. 1	150	114	82 1 0
537	BEDALE - - - N. 6	*312	190	144 17 0
524	BEEFORD - - - N. 6	*139	133	100 8 0
538	BELLERBY - - - Ch. 5	71	47	39 19 6
525	BEMPTON - - - 5	114	64	56 12 0
484	BENTHAM:			
	Bentham - - - P. 5	157	126	116 0 6
	Bentham - - - R. 5	65	27	26 4 6
	Higher Bentham, Girls and Infants - 5	*207	124	108 3 6
	Lower Bentham, Grammar - - 5	128	53	56 7 6
511	BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY:			
	Arksey, Endowed - 5	141	59	54 11 6
	Bentley-with-Arksey - Bd. 5	284	259	215 11 0
	Bentley-with-Arksey - N.	*		
519	BESWICK:			
	Beswick and Watton - N. 6	*126	55	40 17 6
519	BEVERLEY (BOROUGH):			
	Beverley Minster - N. 7	*963	845	734 11 6
	Beverley - - - W. 7	*280	265	244 12 6
	St. John - - - R. 7	110	69	66 14 6
	St. Mary - - - N. 7	*904	580	500 0 0
	St. Nicholas, Infants - N. 7	174	128	57 7 6
	Wood Street - - N.	*		
486	BEWERLEY:			
	Bridgehouse Gate - Ch. 6	114	101	79 14 6
	Greenhow Hill - - Bd. 6	94	43	†‡54 4 6
	Bewholme. See NUNKEELING-WITH-BEWHOLME.			
517	BIELBY - - - - N. 2	61	27	×‡45 3 6
	Bierley. See NORTH BIERLEY.			
514	BIGGIN - - - - Bd. 1	54	21	×‡40 9 6

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
515	BILBROUGH - - - Bd. 1	87	30	×‡46 13 0
535	BILSDALE MIDCABLE:			
	Bilsdale (Chopgate) - Ch. 7	88	52	†55 10 0
530	Fangdale Beck - - 8	56	41	×43 6 6
523	BILTON (Skirlaugh Union) - - - Ch. 4	50	51	†‡72 5 6
490	BILTON (Wetherby Union):			
	Bilton-with-Bickerton Ch. 7	86	46	‡46 12 0
489	BILTON-WITH-HARROGATE, E.M.:			
	Bilton (Harrogate), Endowed - - - 12	207	91	70 15 6
	Bilton (Harrogate), New Park - - Ch. 12	134	89	66 15 0
492	BINGLEY-WITH-MICKLETHWAITE:			
	Bingley - - - N. 5	*562	315	306 7 8
	Bingley - - - R. 5	179	59	52 6 0
	Bingley Trinity - - Ch. 5	630	287	264 5 0
	Bingley - - - W. 5	*425	307	286 2 6
	Cottingly - - - Bd. 5	309	131	138 10 0
	Crossflatts - - - Bd. 5	290	207	193 5 0
			21	14 18 0
	Cullingworth Joint - Bd. 5	204	213	208 1 6
			16	8 6 0
	Cullingworth - - N. 5	*191	113	91 9 0
			19	13 12 0
	Cullingworth - - W.	*		
	Eldwick - - - Bd. 5	123	62	69 0 0
	Hainsworth - - B.	*		
	Harden - - - Bd. 5	258	142	150 16 0
	Lees - - - - Bd. 5	*600	339	375 13 6
			51	33 18 0
	Mornington Road - Bd. 5	616	356	372 18 6
			48	27 6 0
	Wesley Place, Infants Bd. 5	251	186	158 2 0
	Wesley Place, Mixed - Bd. 5	304	250	277 8 0
			5	2 0 0
	Birchencliffe. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).			
527	BIRDSALL:			
	Lord Middleton's - 4	102	62	†‡69 5 0
	Birdsedge. See DENBY.			
	Birdwell. See WORSBOROUGH.			
	Birkenshaw. See GOMERSAL.			
	Birstal. See GOMERSAL.			
486	BIRSTWITH - - - Ch. 6	150	66	‡79 9 0
519	BISHOP BURTON, Mixed Ch. 1	*117	54	43 2 0
	Bishopdale. See NEWBIGGEN.			
487	BISHOP MONKTON - N. 5	*109	65	‡56 18 0
486	BISHOP THORNTON:			
	Bishop Thornton - Ch. 6	*109	48	40 2 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 6	95	41	35 13 0
516	BISHOPTHORPE:			
	Archbishop of York's N. 3	109	73	‡73 1 6
517	BISHOP WILTON-WITH-BELTHORPE:			
	Bishop Wilton - - Ch. 3	166	66	51 2 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
518	BLACKTOFT AND YOKEFLEET, U.D.: Blacktoft - - - Bd. 3	80	40	†151 0 0
	Bolsterstone. See BRADFIELD.			
529	BOLTBY, Girls and Infants - - - - Ch. 4	58	26	†138 19 0
485	BOLTON ABBEY - - Ch. 6	185	60	†70 0 0
474	BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, Endowed - - - Ch. 6	*170	65	†77 15 6
	Bolton (Calverley). See BRADFORD (BOROUGH).			
515	BOLTON PERCY - - Ch. 6	71	24	†137 10 0
	Bolton and Redmire. See REDMIRE.			
511	BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE: Bolton-on-Dearne - Bd. 6	*270	248	200 4 6
[illegible]	BOLTON-UPON-SWALE Bolton-on-Swale - Ch. 11	195	83	70 6 6
495	BOROUGHBRIDGE: Aldborough and Boroughbridge - N. 3	*296	[illegible]	141 17 0
	Boston. See CLIFFORD-CUM-BOSTON.			
	Bottom Boat. See STANLEY-WITH-WRENTHORPE.			
546	BOWES, Grammar - 4	204	94	79 12 0
473	BOWLAND FOREST (HIGH DIVISION): Browsholme - - Ch.	60	—	—
	Thorneyholme - - R. 6	63	39	×†58 1 6
	Whitewell - - - Ch. 6	90	[illegible]	×†86 5 6
	Bowling. See BRADFORD (BOROUGH).			
495	BRACEWELL - - - N. 6	*78	19	×†44 12 0
507	BRADFIELD: Bolsterstone, Endowed - - - N. 6	*282	144	128 19 6
	Bradfield - - - N. 6	74	57	††46 16 9
	Deepcar - - - N. 10	*314	250	204 9 6
	Dungworth - - N. 6	122	115	82 0 0
	Low Bradfield, Endowed - - - 6	90	55	†54 1 6
	Loxley - - - - 6	82	82	58 10 0
	Midhope, Endowed - Ch. 6	71	31	††43 17 0
	Oughtibridge - - N. 6	*441	260	204 12 0
	Stannington - Hollow Meadows - - - N. 6	*107	25	×†43 15 6
	Stannington - - N. 6	*76	59	44 4 6
	Stannington St. Mary's R. 6	67	65	51 3 10
			19	9 8 0
	Stannington Underbank 6	164	[illegible]	55 4 6
	Stannington - - W. 6	157	109	70 4 0
	Stocksbridge - - N. 10	[illegible]	136	102 1 0
	Stocksbridge Ebenezer B. 10	301	219	184 16 0
			40	22 8 0
	Stocksbridge Works - 10	463	304	177 9 0
	Wharncliffe Side - 6	161	93	79 5 0
	Worrall - - - N. 6	*76	66	61 12 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
497	BRADFORD (BOROUGH): Allerton Hill Top - Bd. 2	*346	249	207 11 6
			49	32 11 0
	Allerton Low Green - Bd. 2	287	185	238 4 6
	All Saints' - - - N. 11	797	393	555 4 6
	All Saints, Bramley Street - - - N. 11	402	142	122 14 6
	All Saints Dirk Hill, Infants - - - N. 11	374	144	125 5 6
	Bankfoot - - N. 2	*459	253	214 9 6
	Barker End - Bd. 2	1,096	977	908 1 6
			103	67 12 0
	Barker End, Half-timers' - - - Bd. 2	428	356	423 5 6
			1,282	1,405 14 6
	Belle Vue - - - Bd. 7	1,454	57	57 10 0
	Bolton (Calverley) - N. 2	*231	61	43 14 6
	Bolton Woods - - Pd. 2	514	406	301 4 6
			39	27 14 0
	Borough, West - - B. 10	*483	216	215 16 6
	Borough West - - 3	—	229	93 6 0
	Bowling, Back Lane - Bd. 2	42	329	449 9 6
			66	32 6 0
	Bowling Chapel Green Ch. 2	69	151	116 19 6
	Bowling, St. John's - N.	*445	—	—
	Bowling, St. Stephen's N. 3	*600	491	444 18 6
			22	17 19 0
	Broomfield's Industrial			
	Carlton Street - - Bd. 7	1,301	1,213	1,313 19 6
			81	62 14 0
	Chapel Street, Higher Boys - - - B. 2	357	265	228 6 6
	Christ Church - - N. 11	*447	251	226 5 6
	Daisy Hill - - - Bd. 2	361	175	125 9 6
	Drummond Road - Bd. 7	1,100	1,219	1,206 15 6
			115	79 3 0
	Fairweather Green - Bd. 2	1,003	335	242 10 0
	Feversham Street - Bd. 2	956	617	671 4 6
			45	26 4 0
	Frizinghall - - - Bd. 2	391	202	179 14 6
	Girlington St. Philip's N. 1	*358	240	222 15 6
	Girlington, St. Philip's, Brownroyd, Infants N. 1	*186	93	64 19 0
			839	896 11 6
	Great Horton - - Bd. 7	1,231	116	91 12 0
	Great Horton - - Ch. 3	*857	457	466 7 6
	Great Horton - - W.			
	Heaton, St. Barnabas N. 3	*319	199	98 14 6
			214	213 14 6
	Horton, Bank Top - Bd. 7	465	27	14 0 0
	Laisterdike, St. Mary N. 3	*375	208	198 15 6
	Lidget Green - - Bd. 7	*346	192	194 12 6
	Lidget Green, Sunday			
	Lilycroft Lane - - Bd. 2	1,144	338	363 6 6
			37	24 11 0
	Lorne Street - - Bd. 7	847	570	569 4 6
			96	69 0 0
	Manningham - - N. 12	*893	263	257 11 6
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -	—	68	35 19 0
			1,215	1,242 7 6
	Moor - - - - Bd. 7	1,449	177	114 4 0
			554	643 19 6
	Otley Road - - Bd. 2	925	96	79 14 0
			369	361 19 6
	Parish Church - - N. 3	*1,092	16	19 0 0
	Peckover, Higher Girls Bd. 2	213	149	228 1 6
			307	338 1 6
	Princeville - - - Bd. 2	796	88	64 3 0
	Queen's Road - - Bd. 7	200	62	34 15 0
	Richmond Terrace - Bd.			
	Ripleyville - - - B. 12	233	71	69 7 0
			1,197	1,227 15 6
	Ryan Street - - Bd. 2	1,496	286	154 16 6
	St. Andrew - - - N. 3	*470	286	272 16 6

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
97	**Bradford (Borough)—*cont.***			
	St. Andrew's Mission Ch. 3	195	259	171 5 0
	St. Ann's - - - R. 10	762	508	457 12 6
	St. Augustine - - Ch. 10	435	300	270 13 0
	St. Cuthbert - - R. 10	537	211	176 17 0
	St. James' - - - N. 3	590	306	280 5 6
	St. John's - - - N. 11	*949	426	397 5 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 10	1,409	549	548 17 5
	St. Jude's - - - N. 11	*537	249	210 14 0
	St. Marie's - - - R. 10	1,791	797	837 0 6
	St Michael and All Angels' - - - 3	579	497	460 5 0
	St. Patrick - - - R. 10	*1,723	893	851 14 10
			127	63 4 0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 10	434	295	294 11 0
	St. Thomas - - - N. 3	*551	187	169 0 6
	Sandy Lane - - Bd. 7	268	116	111 7 0
			16	9 8 0
	Thornbury - - - Bd. 7	641	395	411 8 0
	Thornton Lane - - Bd. 2	810	309	303 9 6
			122	82 14 0
	Trinity - - - N. 11	*816	647	597 12 6
	Tyersal - - - Bd. 7	822	590	611 17 0
			60	42 18 0
	Undercliffe - - - Bd. 7	674	568	563 19 6
			66	48 10 0
	Usher Street - - Bd. 2	1,059	974	987 8 0
			44	30 4 0
	Wapping Road - - Bd. 2	867	621	636 13 6
			82	60 18 0
	Whetley Lane - - Bd. 7	1,015	545	548 5 6
			125	92 8 0
	Whetley Lane, Half-time - - - - Bd. 7	636	437	477 2 6
	White Abbey - - Bd. 2	755	293	365 12 0
	Woodroyd - - - Bd. 7	1,015	753	757 13 0
			48	31 6 0
	Bradley. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).			
85	BRADLEYS BOTH:			
	Bradley - - - W. 5	171	100	92 19 8
			20	11 18 0
28	BRAFFERTON - - N. 3	*268	146	137 2 6
	Braithwaite. See DACRE.			
11	BRAITHWELL - - N. 4	99	49	36 15 0
90	BRAMHAM-CUM-OGLETHORPE:			
	Bramham - - - Ch. 3	245	117	98 5 6
91	BRAMHOPE, New - - 11	100	53	23 2 4
	Bramley. See LEEDS (BOROUGH).			
10	BRAMLEY (Rotherham) - - - - Ch. 6	62	40	28 0 0
10	BRAMPTON BIERLOW:			
	Brampton Bierlow - N. 6	768	608	594 15 0
	Corton Wood Colliery, Infants - - 6	100	75	63 15 0
23	BRANDSBURTON - - Ch. 4	306	123	89 5 0
28	BRANDSBY-WITH-STEARSBY:			
	Brandsby - - - Ch. 3	51	39	†‡48 8 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
530	BRANSDALE, WEST SIDE:			
	Bransdale - - - N. 8	40	20	×‡42 16 11
	Brantingham. See ELLERKER.			
527	BRAWBY - - - N. 11	*41	33	×‡49 1 0
514	BRAYTON - - - N. 4	184	127	90 0 0
525	BRIDLINGTON, U.D.:			
	Bridlington, Boys and Girls - - - - N. 5	*531	418	365 15 0
	Bridlington, Infants - N.	*		
	Hilderthorpe - - Bd. 5	365	266	223 2 0
	Lissett - - - Ch. 6	48	40	×45 16 0
	Quay - - - - R.	*		
	Quay - - - - Bd. 5	*326	195	170 12 6
	Quay - - - - W. 5	*217	189	179 15 3
505	BRIERLEY - - - N. 5	96	85	62 7 0
496	BRIGHOUSE (BOROUGH):			
	Brighouse - - - N. 5	*815	556	536 7 6
			35	21 8 0
	Brighouse, Mechanics' Institute, Evening -	—	43	25 6 0
	Brighouse, St. James' N. 5	351	223	226 13 4
	Brighouse - - - R. 5	406	228	215 17 6
	Brighouse, Thornhill Road - - - N. 5	588	307	402 15 6
	Longroyde - - - Bd. 11	485	409	428 3 0
	New Road - - - Bd. 11	190	57	48 9 0
	Rastrick Common - Bd. 11	*221	164	202 16 6
	Rastrick - - - N. 11	410	323	332 8 0
	Victoria - - - Bd. 11	574	311	280 6 6
	Brockholes. See HONLEY.			
511	BRODSWORTH - - Ch. 5	94	51	‡54 7 0
536	BROMPTON - - - Bd. 7	*283	192	125 11 0
526	BROMPTON AND SAWDON, U.D.:			
	Brompton and Sawdon Bd. 5	162	98	81 8 0
541	BROMPTON-UPON-SWALE N. 4	*89	60	‡39 8 0
518	BROOMFLEET - - Bd. 3	82	67	†60 6 6
504	BROTHERTON - - N. 2	218	211	148 3 6
533	BROTTON - - - N. 7	*832	640	599 11 6
			17	12 6 0
485	BROUGHTON - - - R. 6	50	20	×‡43 10 0
	Brownhill. See BATLEY.			
	Browsholme. See BOWLAND FOREST, HIGH DIVISION.			
518	BUBWITH, U.D.:			
	Bubwith - - - Bd. 3	157	95	65 9 0
485	BUCKDEN:			
	Buckden - - - Ch. 6	59	20	×‡44 0 0
	Oughtershaw - - Ch. 6	78	16	×‡39 0 0
517	BUGTHORPE - - Ch. 5	103	38	†‡47 8 0
527	BULMER - - - B. 4	100	39	†‡53 2 6
511	BURGHWALLIS - - P. 5	46	35	×‡53 3 6

			No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. £ s. d.
491	BURLEY (Wharfedale Union):				
	Burley-in-Wharfedale, Township - - -	10	144	131	147 7 6
	Burley - - - -	N. 19	*323	95	69 14 0
	Greenholme Mills -	B. 10	178	98	166 10 0
				28	16 18 0
	Woodhead - - -	10	86	19	13 17 0
	Burmantofts. See LEEDS (BOROUGH).				
537	BURNESTON - - -	N. 6	*123	57	58 6 0
526	BURNISTON - - -	Bd. 12	141	51	†‡36 8 4
465	BURNSALL, Grammar -	6	82	34	×47 17 0
	Burnsyates. See CLINT.				
522	BURSTWICK - CUM-SKECKLING - - -	Bd. 4	113	60	61 9 0
525	BURTON AGNES - -	N. 6	*149	64	‡57 0 6
538	BURTON CONSTABLE -	N. 6	69	33	×‡33 19 6
539	BURTON-CUM-WALDEN:				
	West Burton, Robinson's Memorial -	6	119	53	37 2 0
525	BURTON FLEMING -	Bd. 6	120	71	‡67 17 6
484	BURTON-IN-LONSDALE, Endowed - - -	6	344	137	123 17 6
469	BURTON-LEONARD -	N. 6	129	61	60 4 0
522	BURTON-PIDSEA - -	P. 4	117	56	‡48 19 6
527	BURYTHORPE - -	Ch. 4	54	42	†40 7 0
	Buslingthorpe. See LEEDS (BOROUGH).				
	Butlershaw. See NORTH BIERLEY.				
530	BYLAND-WITH-WASS:				
	Wass - - - - -	6	64	39	×‡46 1 0
541	CALDWELL - - -	Ch. 3	66	41	×‡60 15 0
497	CALVERLEY-WITH-FARSLEY, E.M.:				
	Calverley - - -	Bd. 2	252	83	72 2 6
	Calverley - - -	N. 2	363	84	86 11 0
	Farsley, Back Lane -	Bd. 3	370	250	234 14 6
	Farsley, St. John's -	N. 3	*389	169	142 17 0
	Farsley Village - -	Bd. 3	450	247	222 12 6
				135	99 18 0
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -		—	9	3 16 0
	New Calverley, Infants - - - -	N. 2	*175	68	53 0 0
511	CAMPSALL - - -	N. 5	*103	66	‡58 1 6
511	CANTLEY - - -	N. 5	*115	70	‡67 11 0
	Carcroft. See OWSTON.				
541	CARKIN AND FORCETT: Forcett - - -	Ch. 4	101	77	69 1 0
	Carlbeck Township. See LUNEDALE.				
	Carlecotes. See THURLSTONE.				
504	CARLETON-IN-PONTEFRACT - - -	Bd. 6	72	36	28 1 0
485	CARLTON (Skipton Union):				
	Carleton, Endowed -	N. 5	336	102	171 15 0
				28	18 12 0
				79	135 1 0
	Lothersdale - -	Bd. 6	*150	12	6 1 0
506	CARLTON (BARNSLEY):				
	Carlton (Barnsley) -	Bd. 6	282	211	116 11 0
	Carlton, Evening -		—	13	10 11 0
	Carlton-in-Coverham. See AGELTHORPE.				
535	CARLTON (Stokesley Union): Carlton and Faceby -	N. 7	134	56	†‡39 5 0
533	CARLTON HIGHDALE: Horsehouse - -	5	62	30	×‡30 5 0
528	CARLTON HUSTHWAITE, U.D.: Carlton Husthwaite -	Bd. 8	87	50	46 11 0
529	CARLTON MINIOTT: Carlton Miniott - -	Bd. 7	69	74	57 15 0
	Carlton Miniott - -	N.	*		
514	CARLTON (Selby Union): Carlton-in-Snaith -	Ch. 5	139	39	40 1 0
	Carlton-in-Snaith -	R. 6	208	59	49 1 0
535	CARNABY - - -	6	63	46	35 1 0
539	CARPERBY-CUM-THORESBY: Carperby (Bedale) -	B. 5	89	28	×‡21 15 0
537	CARTHORPE - - -	6	116	45	×‡36 15 0
504	CASTLEFORD:				
	Castleford - - -	N. 6	*402	178	149 1 0
	Castleford - - -	R. 6	249	223	201 1 0
	Castleford - - -	W. 6	*419	346	322 1 0
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -		—	20	11 1 0
	Temple Street - -	Bd. 7	500	421	353 15 0
	Welbeck Street - -	Bd. 7	624	626	522 1 0
	Wheldon Lane - -	Bd. 7	545	645	579 15 0
	Castleshaw. See SADDLEWORTH.				
510	CATCLIFFE - - -	Bd. 6	180	112	91 17 0
541	CATTERICK, Endowed -	3	176	94	66 1 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
517	CATTON - - - - 1	62	37	†‡54 4 0
523	CATWICK - - - N. 4	*39	28	†‡41 0 0
	Cautley-with-Dowbiggin. See SEDBERGH.			
514	CAWOOD:			
	Cawood - - - 5	300	140	110 7 0
515	Ryther - - - N. 5	77	22	†‡40 6 0
507	CAWTHORNE - - N. 7	*346	154	131 7 0
526	CAYTON, U.D.:			
	Cayton - - - Bd. 5	142	69	57 3 0
	Chapel Allerton. See LEEDS (BOROUGH).			
	Chapel-le-Dale. See INGLETON.			
	Chapel Town Warren. See ECCLESFIELD.			
519	CHERRY BURTON - Ch. 1	*108	75	‡71 7 0
	Choppards. See UPPERTHONG.			
	Church Fenton. See KIRK FENTON.			
	Churwell. See MORLEY (BOROUGH).			
484	CLAPHAM-WITH-NEWBY:			
	Clapham - - - Ch. 5	190	88	83 12 0
	Keasdon - - - N. 5	56	28	×43 14 0
497	CLAYTON:			
	Clayton Heights, Undenominational - 11	334	155	146 2 6
	Clayton - - - N. 11	*346	176	168 17 0
	Green End - - - Bd. 11	397	261	225 4 0
			78	48 14 0
	Queensbury, Chapel Lane - - - - Bd. 11	347	163	142 11 6
	Queensbury, Victoria Institute, Evening -	—	79	46 0 0
511	CLAYTON-WITH-FRICKLEY:			
	Frickley-with-Clayton Ch. 5	109	38	†‡50 11 0
542	CLEASBY - - - B. 3	126	46	†45 13 0
507	CLECKHEATON:			
	Cleckheaton - - B. 10	*518	426	407 15 0
	Cleckheaton - - N. 10	*486	336	337 14 6
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -	—	26	14 0 0
	Moor End - - - Ch. 10	500	283	258 2 6
	Oakenshaw - - - Ch. 11	350	171	152 16 0
	St. Luke's - - - N. 10	*254	238	223 2 6
	Scholes - - - N. 10	*362	232	204 12 0
	Westgate - - - 10	305	218	202 2 6
14	CLIFFE:			
	Charity - - - - 4	123	92	79 3 6
90	CLIFFORD-CUM-BOSTON			
	Boston, Clifford, and Bramham - - W. 3	*168	49	41 13 6
490	Clifford-cum-Boston—*cont.*			
	Boston Spa - - - N. 11	*234	115	105 14 6
	Clifford, St. Edward's and St. Joseph's - R. 4	237	61	48 8 6
496	CLIFTON (Brighouse) - Ch. 10	260	172	148 6 0
	Clifton. See YORK (BOROUGH).			
491	CLIFTON - WITH - NORWOOD - - - - Bd. 6	60	38	28 7 0
486	CLINT:			
	Burntyates, Endowed Ch. 6	202	57	49 8 6
	Clough Head. See GOLCAR.			
528	CLOUGHTON - - - Bd. 6	*163	73	63 14 8
485	COLD CONISTON - - N. 5	120	64	‡79 0 0
530	COLD KIRBY, St. Michael's - - - - Ch. 7	85	38	×‡35 0 0
	Coley. See SHELF.			
490	COLLINGHAM:			
	Lady E. Hastings - Ch. 6	97	33	†‡43 16 0
	Colsterdale. See EAST WITTON WITHOUT.			
515	COLTON - - - - Ch. 6	67	28	×‡48 7 0
533	COMMONDALE - - Bd. 6	57	29	×36 1 0
527	CONEYSTHORPE, Dane's 11	70	30	×‡51 7 0
511	CONISBROUGH:			
	Conisborough - - Bd. 5	510	469	434 0 5
	Denaby Main Colliery (Infants' Department is in Denaby) - - 4	684	596	450 11 0
485	CONISTON-WITH-KILNSEY:			
	Conistone - - - Ch. 6	47	19	×‡43 12 0
485	CONONLEY - - - N. 5	*211	138	142 18 0
			27	18 12 0
516	COPMANTHORPE - - Bd. 5	84	37	‡38 11 0
546	COTHERSTONE:			
	Cotherstone - - Ch.	78	38	29 6 0
	Cotherstone - - W. 6	64	47	37 9 6
520	COTTINGHAM, E.M.:			
	Cottingham, Boys and Infants - - - Bd. 7	*510	266	218 6 0
	Cottingham, Girls - Bd. 7	201	124	119 16 0
	Dunswell - - - Bd. 6	75	27	18 17 6
	Newland - - - Bd. 4	*233	224	221 2 0
	Cowcliffe. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).			
	Cowick. See SNAITH AND COWICK.			
485	COWLING - - Bd. 6	*354	273	270 12 7

	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	Yorkshire—*cont.*				
	DANBY WISKE	Ch. 7	68	45	†135 14 6
528	CRAIKE	N. 6	98	55	35 12 0
537	CRAKEHALL	N. 6	97	69	54 19 6
	Crane Moor. See THURGOLAND.				
535	CRATHORNE	Bd. *d*	92	—	—
504	CRIDLING STUBBS	Bd. 1	42	35	×†33 2 6
503	CRIGGLESTONE:				
	Crigglestone	B. 7	240	225	231 18 0
	Crigglestone	Ch. 7	167	125	126 7 0
	Newmillerdam	N. 7	142	127	98 6 0
548	CROFT	N. 4	*181	109	98 6 6
503	CROFTON	Bd. 7	104	125	109 7 6
	Crookes. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).				
532	CROFTON, Undenominational	6	*103	46	††31 3 4
	Crosland Moor. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).				
	Cross Pool. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).				
	Cross Stone. See TODMORDEN, U.D.				
506	CUDWORTH, St. John's	N. 4	283	265	214 4 6
	Cullingworth. See BINGLEY-WITH-MICKLETHWAITE AND WILSDEN.				
495	CUMBERWORTH	4	143	92	84 10 0
467	CUNDALL-WITH-LECKBY:				
	Cundall-with-Norton-le-Clay	N. 6	*73	26	×†45 0 0
496	DACRE:				
	Braithwaite, Endowed	6	55	42	×†38 15 0
	Dacre	Bd. 6	69	60	50 13 0
	Dalehead. See EASINGTON (BLACKBURN).				
	Dallowgill. See LAVERTON.				
	Dalton Holme. See SOUTH DALTON.				
541	DALTON (Richmond Union):				
	Ravensworth	N. 4	*67	49	†43 13 8
510	DALTON (Rotherham Union):				
	Dalton (Rotherham)	Ch. 4	81	89	†84 16 6
529	DALTON (Thirsk Union):				
	Dalton (Thirsk)	N. 7	91	30	††30 10 0
511	DANBY:				
	[illegible]leton	Bd. 6	145	63	57 2 0
		N. 6	126	80	79 1 0
		Bd. 6	54	33	††32 0 0
506	DARFIELD:				
	Darfield, Mixed and Infants	N. 6	*351	317	298 1 6
	Darfield, Low Valley	Ch. 7	177	129	94 4 6
	Darfield, Main	W. 7	290	214	161 2 6
	Darnall. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).				
584	DARRINGTON	N. 6	*146	61	58 1 6
506	DARTON:				
	Beaumont's Charity	10	161	148	136 14 6
	" "	7	—	151	98 11 3
	Mapplewell	Bd. 10	562	473	379 11 6
	"	" 7	—	93	14 1 6
				466	391 1 6
	Deepcar. See BRADFIELD.				
536	DEIGHTON	Ch. 7	79	12	×†33 16 6
	Delph. See SADDLEWORTH.				
511	DENABY:				
	Conisborough, Denaby Main Colliery, Infants' Department, (The Senior Department is in Conisborough)				
	Denaby	Ch. 4	67	39	×†38 14 6
507	DENBY:				
	Birdsedge	7	122	92	86 6 6
				28	14 12 6
	Denby	N. 7	*191	99	98 14 6
	Denby Dale, Undenominational	10	390	349	315 12 6
				54	36 4 6
	Denholme Gate. See THORNTON.				
	Denshaw. See SADDLEWORTH.				
488	DENT:				
	Dent	N. 6	*154	97	92 3 6
	Kirkthwaite	Ch. 6	82	69	59 15 6
491	DENTON (Otley)	Ch. 4	67	23	×†34 1 6
502	DEWSBURY (BOROUGH):				
	Batley Carr	N. 2	*307	248	235 1 6
	Batley Carr	B. 2	450	153	115 15 6
	Boothroyd Lane	Bd. 3	764	646	588 3 6
	Carlton Street	Bd. 3	749	628	581 6 6
	Dewsbury	N. 4	*899	511	434 4 6
	Dewsbury	B. 2	694	392	312 15 6
	Eastborough	Bd. 4	907	632	568 9 6
	Moor	Bd. 3	417	371	339 17 6
	Moor	N. 4	309	174	165 7 6
	Moor, Sunday		*		
	Queen Victoria Jubilee	Bd. 4	913	496	351 15 6
	West Town	N. 4	*237	173	149 4 6
	Diggle. See SADDLEWORTH.				
492	DINNINGTON	N. 1	67	46	†36 12 6
487	DISHFORTH	N. 5	*97	65	†58 1 6
	Dobeross. See SADDLEWORTH.				

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Doctor Lane. See SADDLEWORTH.			
506	DODWORTH:			
	Dodworth, Mechanics' Evening - - -	—	11	4 8 0
	Dodworth - - - N. 11	344	146	127 15 0
	Dodworth Town - - 11	137	119	104 2 6
	Dodworth - - - W. 11	368	220	172 0 0
511	DONCASTER (BOROUGH):			
	Christ Church - - N. 5	*672	523	457 12 6
	Doncaster - - - B. 5	*1,029	1,046	1,011 5 1
	Doncaster - - - N. 5	*953	611	537 5 0
	Doncaster - - - W. 5	*684	631	552 2 6
	Factory Lane - - 5	128	99	74 17 5
	Great Northern Railway Company's - N. 5	723	706	617 15 0
	Holmes - - - N. 5	440	217	213 17 0
	Hyde Park, Infants - 5	100	92	57 10 0
	Marsh Gate, Infants - 5	80	90	69 10 0
	St. Peter's - - - R. 5	192	134	103 7 6
541	DOWNHOLME, Parish - 6	48	21	×‡38 15 6
486	DOWN STONEBECK:			
	Heathfield - - - Ch. 6	37	24	×‡45 8 0
	Ramsgill - - - Ch. 6	69	25	×‡44 9 0
485	DRAUGHTON - - - N. 5	*84	38	33 3 0
	Driffield. See GREAT DRIFFIELD AND EMSWELL-WITH-LITTLE DRIFFIELD.			
497	DRIGHLINGTON:			
	Central - - - Bd. 3	827	550	509 11 0
			25	11 12 0
516	DRINGHOUSES:			
	St. Edward's - - N. 3	149	77	61 15 0
527	DUGGLEBY - - - N.	63	—	—
	Dungworth. See BRADFIELD.			
516	DUNNINGTON - - N. 3	154	105	87 9 0
	Dunsforth. See LOWER DUNSFORTH.			
	Dunsley. See NEWHOLME-WITH-DUNSLEY.			
	Earby. See THORNTON.			
	Earl's Heaton. See SOOTHILL.			
473	EASINGTON (Clitheroe Union):			
	Easington (Blackburn), Dalehead - - N. 5	*103	36	×‡59 5 0
533	EASINGTON (Guisborough Union):			
	Easington (Redcar) - N. 7	*138	71	65 12 0
522	EASINGTON (Patrington Union) - - - N. 4	*121	84	66 14 0
528	EASINGWOLD:			
	Easingwold - - - N. 2	*193	118	82 7 0
	Easingwold - - - R. 2	82	35	26 4 6
	Easingwold - - - W. 2	143	106	84 3 6

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	East Acklam. See ACKLAM-WITH-BARTHORPE.			
536	EAST AND WEST ROUNTON, U.D.:			
	East and West Rounton - - - - Bd. 7	93	56	†‡64 16 0
503	EAST ARDSLEY - - Bd. 12	454	490	431 3 0
526	EAST AYTON - - - Bd. 5	82	61	51 13 0
	East Bierley. See HUNSWORTH.			
	Eastburn. See STEETON-WITH-EASTBURN.			
517	EAST COTTINGWITH, U.D.:			
	East Cottingwith - Bd. 2	60	41	‡39 12 0
536	EAST COWTON - - N. 7	*78	70	54 19 0
	East Gilling. See GILLING.			
504	EAST HARDWICK:			
	Stephen Cawood's - Ch. 6	52	34	×‡52 5 0
536	EAST HARLSEY - - Ch. 4	68	51	†48 5 6
538	EAST HAUKSWELL:			
	Haukswell - - - Ch. 6	60	38	†39 11 0
490	EAST KESWICK - - Ch. 7	99	48	34 16 0
	East Morton. See MORTON (LEEDS).			
513	EASTOFT - - - N. 6	*123	83	66 17 6
518	EASTRINGTON, U.D.:			
	Eastrington - - Bd. 3	*132	95	76 5 6
	East Thorp. See MIRFIELD.			
538	EAST WITTON WITHIN:			
	East Witton - - N. 6	78	35	†36 5 0
538	EAST WITTON WITHOUT:			
	Colsterdale - - - N. 6	45	9	×‡32 8 0
	Eastwood. See ROTHERHAM (BOROUGH) AND KEIGHLEY (BOROUGH).			
531	EBBERSTON - - - N. 6	121	71	‡48 12 10
	Ecclesall. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).			
507	ECCLESFIELD:			
	Burn Cross - - Bd. 10	373	389	368 18 0
			14	8 14 0
	Chapel Town Warren - W. 10	190	212	172 4 6
	Feoffees - - - 7	310	303	241 17 6
	Grenoside - - - Bd. 7	147	218	172 12 6
	Grenoside - - - N. 7	*157	121	105 17 6
	High Green - - Bd. 10	*488	410	346 7 6
	Hillsborough - - Bd. 6	952	790	773 12 6
			24	15 18 0
	Hillsborough - - N. 6	*203	187	163 12 6
	Lound - - - - N. 10	*362	355	301 5 0
	Mortomley - - - R. 10	213	50	37 9 0
	Parsons Cross - - N. 7	*256	248	217 0

528	CRAIKE - - - - N. 4	98	55	35 12 0		
537	CRAKEHALL - - - N. 6	97	69	54 19 6		
	Crane Moor. See THURGOLAND.					
535	CRATHORNE - - - Bd. *d*	92	—	—		
504	CRIDLING STUBBS Bd. 1	43	35	×‡52 2 6		
503	CRIGGLESTONE:					
	Crigglestone - - B. 7	340	225	231 15 0		
	Crigglestone - - Ch. 7	167	126	125 7 0		
	Newmillerdam - - N. 7	142	127	98 6 0		
542	CROFT - - - - N. 4	*131	109	98 6 6		
503	CROFTON - - - Bd. 7	194	125	109 7 6		
	Crookes. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).					
532	CROPTON, Undenominational - - - 6	*103	46	†‡51 3 4		
	Crosland Moor. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).					
	Cross Pool. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).					
	Cross Stone. See TODMORDEN, U.D.					
506	CUDWORTH, St. John's N. 4	265	205	214 4 6		
	Cullingworth. See BINGLEY-WITH-MICKLETHWAITE AND WILSDEN.					
495	CUMBERWORTH - - 4	142	92	84 10 0		
497	CUNDALL-WITH-LECKBY:					
	Cundall-with-Norton-le-Clay - - - N. 6	*73	26	×‡45 0 0		
496	DACRE:					
	Braithwaite, Endowed 6	85	42	×‡58 15 0		
	Dacre - - - - Bd. 6	60	60	59 13 0		
	Dalehead. See EARSWICK (BLACKBURN).					
	Dallowgill. See LAVERTON.					
	Dalton Holme. See SOUTH DALTON.					
541	DALTON (Richmond Union):					
	Ravensworth - - N. 4	*67	49	‡43 12 9		
510	DALTON (Rotherham Union):					
	Dalton (Rotherham) Ch. 6	81	59	‡54 16 6		
529	DALTON (Thirsk Union):					
	Dalton (Thirsk) - N. 7	91	30	†‡39 10 0		
	DANBY:					
511	Castleton - - - Bd. 6	142	63	57 2 0		
	nby - - - - N. 6	126	80	70 1 0		
511	CARUP - - - - Bd. 6	54	33	†‡38 0 0		
506	DARFIELD:					
	Darfield, Mixed and Infants - - - N. 6	*351	317	238 1 6		
	Darfield, Low Valley - Ch. 7	177	120	94 4 6		
	Darfield, Main - - W. 7	296	214	181 2 6		
	Darnall. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).					
504	DARRINGTON - - N. 6	*146	61	51 1 6		
506	DARTON:					
	Beaumont's Charity - 10	161	146	126 10 0		
	" " - 7	—	151	98 11 6		
	Mapplewell - - Bd. 10	562	475	379 12 6		
			23	14 4 6		
	" - - " 7	—	488	393 4 6		
	Deepcar. See BRADFIELD.					
536	DEIGHTON - - - Ch. 7	79	12	×26 10 0		
	Delph. See SADDLEWORTH.					
511	DENABY:					
	Conisborough, Denaby Main Colliery, Infants' Department. (The Senior Department is in Conisborough) - - -					
	Denaby - - - Ch. 4	67	35	×20 10 0		
507	DENBY:					
	Birdsedge - - - 7	123	93	66 4 6		
			25	11 11 6		
	Denby - - - - N. 7	*191	90	58 16 0		
	Denby Dale, Undenominational - - 10	380	249	173 13 6		
			54	36 4 6		
	Denholme Gate. See THORNTON.					
	Denshaw. See SADDLEWORTH.					
483	DENT:					
	Dent - - - - N. 6	*154	67	51 3 6		
	Kirkthwaite - - Ch. 6	82	60	39 15 0		
491	DENTON (Otley) - - Ch. 4	67	21	×‡40 5 0		
508	DEWSBURY (BOROUGH):					
	Batley Carr - - - N. 2	*307				
	Batley Carr - - - R. 2	459				
	Boothroyd Lane - - Bd. 3	764				
	Carlton Street - - Bd. 3	749				
	Dewsbury - - - N. 4	*899				
	Dewsbury - - - R. 2	604				
	Eastborough - - Bd. 4	907				
	Moor - - - - Bd. 3	417				
	Moor - - - - N. 4	309				
	Moor, Sunday - -	*				
	Queen Victoria Jubilee Bd. 4	913				
	West Town - - N. 4	*337				
	Diggle. See SADDLEWORTH.					
428	DINNINGTON - - N. 1	67				
487	DISHFORTH - - - N. 5	*97				
	Dobeross. See SADDLEWORTH.					

d Inspection deferred.

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
511	FENWICK AND MOSS, U.D.: Fenwick and Moss - Bd. 5	88	38	†36 13 0
504	FERRY FRYSTONE: Ferry Fryston - - Bd. 1	215	225	‡195 19 0
	New Fryston - - Bd. 1	182	204	149 4 6
491	FEWSTON, U.D.: Fewston - - - Bd. 6	98	40	‡51 0 0
	Great Timble - - B.	*		
526	FILEY: Filey - - - - N. 2	*264	247	207 4 0
	Filey - - - - W. 2	*278	204	174 2 0
524	FIMBER - - - Ch. 6	65	23	×‡42 2 6
428	FIRBECK - - - 1	33	30	×37 14 0
512	FISHLAKE, Endowed - 6	93	55	‡55 4 0
525	FLAMBOROUGH (St. Oswald's) - - - Ch. 5	*258	187	160 5 0
516	FLAXTON - ON - THE - MOOR - - - - Ch. 2	67	52	41 11 0
503	FLOCKTON - - - N. 7	*235	199	155 4 6
523	FOLKTON - - - Ch. 1	94	64	‡54 1 4
489	FOLLIFOOT - - - Ch. 11	80	62	52 6 0
	Forcett. See CARKIN.			
527	FOSTON - - - - N. 1	*83	54	‡50 11 0
	Foston. See GEMBLING.			
524	FOXHOLES - WITH - BOYTHORPE: Foxholes - - - P. 6	104	48	†‡54 13 0
	Fremington. See REETH.			
	Friarmere. See SADDLEWORTH.			
	Frickley-with-Clayton. See CLAYTON-WITH-FRICKLEY.			
517	FRIDAYTHORPE: Fridaythorpe - - Bd. 5	68	40	†‡48 1 0
	Fridaythorpe - - N.	*		
	Friezland. See SADDLEWORTH.			
	Fulford. See YORK (BOROUGH).			
	Fulneck. See PUDSEY.			
495	FULSTONE OR FOOLSTONE: New Mill - - - N. 4	*264	159	159 10 6
			18	9 16 0
	New Mill, Infants, Undenominational - 4	*109	71	53 5 0
	Fulwood. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).			
532	FYLINGDALES Fylingdales - - - N. 6	*199	81	82 0 0
530	Howdale - - - Ch. 6	56	28	×‡46 16 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
532	Fylingdales—*cont.* Robin Hood's Bay, Girls - - - - N. 6	85	64	56 0 0
	Robin Hood's Bay - W. 6	74	42	35 14 0
	Galphay. See AZERLEY.			
526	GANTON - - - Ch. 2	93	54	‡50 1 8
515	GARFORTH: Garforth Colliery - 10	177	112	88 11 0
	Garforth - - - P. 10	425	242	211 4 0
	Garforth - - - R. 10	180	92	67 15 0
	Working Men's Institute, Evening - -	—	16	10 10 0
485	GARGRAVE: Gargrave - - - N. 5	*267	108	98 19 0
	Gargrave - - - W. 5	288	110	96 0 0
483	GARSDALE - - - N. 6	*84	45	×54 5 0
524	GARTON - ON - THE - WOLDS - - - Ch. 6	169	111	‡104 14 6
523	GARTON-WITH-GRIMSTON: Grimston - - - Ch. 4	*84	17	×‡37 6 0
516	GATE HELMSLEY: Upper Helmsley and Gate Helmsley - N. 2	60	29	†‡42 19 6
	Gawber. See BARUGH.			
	Gawthorpe. See OSSETT (BOROUGH).			
524	GEMBLING: Foston, Gembling, and Kelk, Undenominational - - - 6	*137	67	‡68 8 0
484	GIGGLESWICK - - N. 6	*94	103	98 1 0
500	GILDERSOME: Gilderd Road - - Bd. 5	207	129	126 2 6
	Gildersome - - - N. 5	*140	103	87 17 6
	Street Lane - - Bd. 5	312	249	208 3 0
			27	21 6 0
530	GILLAMOOR - - - 8	101	35	†38 7 0
530	GILLING: East Gilling - - Ch. 7	93	67	‡68 16 0
	Gilling - - - - N. 4	*181	122	108 18 0
	Gilroyd. See BARNSLEY (BOROUGH).			
	Girlington. See BRADFORD (BOROUGH).			
473	GISBURN FOREST: Tosside - - - P. 5	100	46	×‡63 15 0
473	GISBURN - - - N. 5	112	74	‡74 10 0
532	GLAISDALE: Glaisdale - - - Bd. 6	63	17	13 12 6
	Glaisdale End - - Bd. 6	108	58	52 4 0
	Lealholm - - - Bd. 6	117	49	‡57 15 0
504	GLASS HOUGHTON - Bd. 7	313	270	212 2 6
			24	11 14 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
507	Ecclesfield—*cont.*			
	Rawson's, Infants - - 7	218	147	95 11 0
	Shire Green - - N. 7	*103	112	76 1 0
	Wadsley - - - N. 6	*337	207	233 12 6
	Wadsley, Old - -	144	—	—
	Wincobank - - - Bd. 10	390	364	294 3 0
497	ECCLESHILL:			
	Central, Mixed - - Bd. 1	250	220	249 15 0
	Chapel Street, Infants Bd. 1	126	89	75 13 0
	Eccleshill - - - N. 1	*437	140	122 14 6
	Greengates - - - Bd. 1	410	319	341 13 6
	Undercliffe - - Bd. 1	599	404	416 17 0
	Eccup. See ADDLE-WITH-ECCUP.			
511	EDLINGTON - - - Ch. 5	78	26	×‡45 15 0
530	EDSTONE, U.D.:			
	Edstone - - - Bd. 8	41	14	×‡39 11 11
532	EGTON:			
	Egton Bridge, St. Hedda's - - - R. 6	200	104	82 3 0
	Egton - - - - Ch. 6	164	63	50 3 0
	Grosmont - - - N. 6	*246	100	73 15 6
	Eldroth. See LAWKLAND.			
496	ELLAND-WITH-GREETLAND:			
	Blackley - - - Bd. 12	70	35	‡25 7 8
	Elland - - - N. 12	*724	467	419 7 6
			27	13 8 0
	Elland Edge - - N. 12	181	153	131 19 6
	Greetland and West Vale - - - - Bd. 12	560	407	443 1 0
	Greetland - - - W. 12	286	215	196 11 6
	Greetland-with-West Vale, Mechanics' Institute, Evening -	--	40	26 2 0
	Southend - - - Bd. 12	765	736	740 5 0
			7	3 16 0
	Thornfield - - - Bd. 12	167	46	34 10 0
532	ELLERBY, U.D.:			
	Ellerby - - - Bd. 7	54	30	†‡43 8 0
523	Ellerby, Mixed - - 6	52	29	‡30 18 0
519	ELLERKER:			
	Brantingham-cum-Ellerker - - - N. 3	*100	63	45 16 0
518	ELLERTON PRIORY:			
	Ellerton, St. Mary's - Ch. 3	*85	29	†‡41 4 0
538	ELLINGSTRING - - Ch. 6	60	37	×‡33 12 0
519	ELLOUGHTON-CUM-BROUGH:			
	Elloughton - - - Ch. 3	187	101	81 18 0
	Elsecar. See NETHER HOYLAND.			
516	ELVINGTON - - - Ch. 3	103	49	‡45 9 0
485	EMBSAY:			
	Embsay - - - B. 5	150	74	73 4 6
	Embsay - - - N. 5	*245	97	91 10 0
503	EMLEY:			
	Elmley - - - B. 7	241	113	95 10 0
	Elmley, Infants - - Ch. 7	100	91	56 17 6

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
524	EMSWELL - WITH - LITTLE DRIFFIELD:			
	Little Driffield - - N. 5	63	24	[illegible]
542	ERYHOLME - - - - 1	49	28	[illegible]
516	ESCRICK - - - N. 3	218	103	83 6 0
491	ESHOLT - - - - N. 11	64	42	[illegible]
532	ESKDALESIDE-CUM-UGGLEBARNBY - - N. 6	*146	110	99 15 7
534	ESTON:			
	Eston Junction - - Bd. 3	451	334	[illegible]
	Grangetown - - Bd. 3	984	775	[illegible]
			23	[illegible]
	Grangetown, St. Mary's R. 3	429	311	[illegible]
			18	[illegible]
	South Eston - - Bd. 4	960	642	[illegible]
			64	[illegible]
519	ETTON:			
	Etton, Infants - - N.	*		
	Etton - - - - N. 6	*117	86	[illegible]
517	EVERINGHAM - - R. 2	135	49	[illegible]
537	EXELBY, LEEMING, AND NEWTON:			
	Exelby, Leeming, and Newton - - - Bd. 6	*127	76	[illegible]
	Little Leeming - - 6	89	46	[illegible]
530	FADMOOR Rudland -	49	—	—
504	FAIRBURN - - - Bd. 3	104	139	[illegible]
	Fangdale Beck. See BILSDALE MIDCABLE.			
517	FANGFOSS - - - N. 1	*102	51	[illegible]
528	FARLINGTON, Village - 12	48	24	[illegible]
530	FARNDALE, EAST SIDE:			
	Farndale - - - Ch. 8	68	41	[illegible]
530	FARNDALE, LOW QUATRER,			
	Farndale, Low Mill - Ch. 8	74	33	[illegible]
489	FARNHAM:			
	Farnham, Scotton, and Brereton - - - Ch. 1	102	33	[illegible]
495	FARNLEY TYAS - - N. 6	157	91	[illegible]
			26	[illegible]
491	FARNLEY (Wharfedale) - - - - Ch. 4	45	22	[illegible]
	Farsley. See CALVERLEY-WITH-FARSLEY.			
504	FEATHERSTONE:			
	Featherstone - - Bd. 7	564	609	[illegible]
	Featherstone - - N. 6	166	116	[illegible]
529	FELISKIRK - - - Ch. 7	63	35	[illegible]
	Felkirk. See SOUTH HINDLEY.			
489	FELLISCLIFFE:			
	Fellisciffe - - - Bd. 7	68	33	[illegible]

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
496	Halifax (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Boothtown - - - Bd. 3	934	663	731 9 6
	Boothtown, Evening -	—	119	74 2 0
	Cross Hills - - - Bd.	*		
	Halifax - - - P. 2	*857	395	394 0 0
	Haughshaw - - Bd. 2	760	593	638 16 0
	Haughshaw, Evening	—	73	41 10 0
	Higher - - - Bd. 5	568	360	463 5 0
	Lee Mount - - - Bd. 2	651	618	673 6 6
	Lee Mount, Evening -	—	81	46 0 0
	Mount Pellon, Christ Church - - - N. 3	*413	242	223 10 0
	Orange Street - - W.	*		
	Ovenden, Bradshaw - Bd. 11	392	200	215 16 6
	Ovenden, Mixenden - Bd. 10	433	137	150 11 0
	Ovenden, Moorside - Bd. 11	582	407	444 14 0
	Parkinson Lane - - Bd. 2	1,119	936	1,026 1 6
	Parkinson Lane, Evening - - - - -	—	99	53 10 0
	Pellon Lane - - Bd. 2	893	844	853 0 6
	Pellon Lane Recreative, Evening - -	—	72	42 2 0
	Portland Road - - Bd. 1	818	607	654 9 6
	Portland Road, Evening - - - - -	—	55	32 16 0
	Queen's Road - - Bd. 2	836	781	811 11 0
	Queen's Road, Evening - - - - -	—	300	164 0 0
	St. Augustine's - - N. 1	668	563	543 7 6
	St. James', Victoria Street - - - N. 3	*530	313	284 7 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	744	450	443 1 0
			27	17 4 0
	St. Paul's - - - Bd. 3	*514	328	314 5 6
	St. Thomas - - - Bd. 3	*458	253	272 10 0
	Salterhebble, All Saints - - - N. 4	*435	122	91 16 6
	Siddal - - - - Bd. 3	485	383	403 5 0
	Siddal Recreative, Evening - - -	—	111	63 16 0
	Southowram Bank, Infants - - - Bd. 1	200	99	84 8 0
	Trinity - - - - N. 2	*727	434	426 4 2
	Whitegate - - - Bd. 3	412	218	227 6 0
522	HALSHAM - - - Ch. 4	48	33	†‡46 6 6
484	HALTON GILL - - Ch. 6	38	8	×‡31 4 0
514	HAMBLETON - - - N. 4	181	110	96 10 0
	Hamphole. See ADWICK-LE-STREET.			
489	HAMPSTHWAITE:			
	Hampsthwaite - - N. 7	*123	86	‡81 5 0
509	HANDSWORTH:			
	Birley - - - - Bd. 6	220	213	150 17 0
	Gleadless - - - Ch. 6	*215	197	172 7 6
			15	10 0 0
	Handsworth - - N. 6	*255	172	144 15 6
	Intake - - - - Bd. 6	490	382	363 0 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 6	195	32	27 3 0
	Woodhouse - - - Bd. 6	870	680	646 2 6
	Hanging Heaton. See SOOTHILL			
490	HAREWOOD - - - N. 4	265	149	157 4 0
	Harley. See WENTWORTH			

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Harley Wood. See TODMORDEN, U.D.			
530	HAROME - - - Ch. 7	78	62	‡55 13 6
524	HARPHAM:			
	Harpham, Lowthorpe, and Rushton Parva 5	119	74	64 11 0
489	HARROGATE (BOROUGH):			
	§Harrogate, Methodist Free Church - - 11	273	235	193 3 6
	Harrogate - - - W. 12	303	134	96 4 0
	High Harrogate, Church Square - N. 12	405	176	164 0 0
	High Harrogate, Smithy Hill - - N. 12	*373	289	252 0 0
	Low Harrogate, St. Mary's - - - N. 11	*380	223	191 10 0
	Oatlands Mount - - Ch. 11	89	48	31 4 0
	St. Peter's - - - Ch. 12	240	207	176 10 0
	St. Robert's - - R. 11	130	52	46 16 0
428	HARTHILL-WITH-WOODALL - - - - Bd. 1	287	217	177 1 0
516	HARTON - - - 2	74	32	†‡43 16 0
496	HARTSHEAD - - - Bd. 10	142	134	121 12 6
486	HARTWITH-WITH-WINSLEY:			
	Hartwith - - - Ch. 6	72	23	×‡43 5 6
	Summer Bridge - - Bd. 6	98	80	70 6 6
526	HARWOOD DALE - - Ch. 6	54	26	†‡40 4 0
512	HATFIELD (in Thorne):			
	Hatfield, Infants - Bd. 5	67	20	6 5 0
	Levels - - - - Bd. 5	63	47	†‡55 2 6
	Travis Charity - - 5	95	54	40 4 0
	Woodhouse - - - Bd. 5	85	58	42 1 0
	Haukswell. See EAST HAUKSWELL.			
539	HAWES:			
	Hawes - - - - Bd. 5	*275	171	143 19 0
			10	6 16 0
	Lunds - - - - Bd. 5	64	70	†‡85 0 0
491	HAWKSWORTH - - Ch. 4	125	23	×‡45 4 0
530	HAWNBY - - - Ch. 7	56	59	†‡62 13 0
492	HAWORTH:			
	Haworth - - - B.	*		
	Haworth - - - N. 4	*370	226	218 6 8
			60	41 18 0
	Haworth - - - W. 4	*443	263	296 4 0
	Horkinstone - - Bd. 4	205	71	68 15 0
	Mill Hey, Infants - Bd. 4	80	76	64 12 0
	Oxenhope, Infants - Bd. 4	170	85	73 5 0
	Oxenhope, Lower Town - - - Bd. 4	271	90	107 6 0
	Oxenhope - - - N. 4	*193	77	84 12 0
	Stanbury - - - Bd. 4	126	69	71 0 0
	Stanbury-in-Haworth N.	*		
532	HAWSKER-WITH-STAINSACRE:			
	Green Lane - - - Bd. 5	90	70	51 13 6
	Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre - - - - N. 6	*160	64	56 5 0
516	HAXBY, St. Mary's - Bd. 2	107	74	62 0 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
517	HAYTON - - - N. 2	59	27	‡30 15 0
	Hazlewood. See STUTTON.			
	Headingley. See LEEDS (BOROUGH).			
515	HEALAUGH - - - Ch. 2	72	30	†‡44 2 0
538	HEALEY-WITH-SUTTON Healey - - - Ch. 6	96	49	†17 19 0
	Heath. See WARMFIELD.			
	Heathfield. See DOWN STONE BECK.			
	Heaton. See BRADFORD (BOROUGH).			
485	HEBDEN - - - Ch. 6	*119	37	†‡56 5 0
	Hebden Bridge. See TODMORDEN, U.D.			
502	HECKMONDWIKE: Batty Street - - Bd. 1	576	537	533 3 11
	Central, Infants - - Bd. 1	152	150	127 10 0
	Heckmondwike - - R. 1	177	118	100 10 0
	St. James' - - - Bd. 1	399	320	271 3 0
	Upper Heckmondwike - - - - Bd. 1	380	290	294 4 6
520	HEDON (BOROUGH): Hedon - - - - Bd. 4	*170	133	106 15 6
	Heeley. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).			
484	HELLIFIELD - - - Ch. 5	154	119	103 11 6
	Helme. See MELTHAM.			
530	HELMSLEY: East Moors, St. Mary Magdalen - - - Ch 7	33	20	×†39 8 0
	Lady Faversham's, Girls - - - - Ch. 7	190	101	83 17 0
	Lord Faversham's - N. 7	146	68	65 12 0
	Helmsley - - - W. 6	158	66	49 10 0
514	HEMINGBROUGH - - Bd. 1	105	85	61 9 6
	Hemingfield. See WOMBWELL.			
505	HEMSWORTH: Hemsworth, Girls - N. 6	137	99	86 12 6
	Hemsworth, Infants - Ch. 6	139	90	58 10 0
	Hemsworth - - - P. 6	133	119	88 19 0
	Hemsworth - - - R. 6	98	63	47 6 6
	Kinsley Colliery - - Ch. 6	150	125	92 7 6
504	HENSALL - - - P. 6	109	98	84 1 0
495	HEPWORTH: Hepworth - - - Ch. 4	213	140	144 13 0
	Hepworth, Endowed - B. 4	237	141	118 18 0
516	HESLINGTON - - N. 8	127	62	49 7 0
488	HESSAY - - - - N. 11	*37	17	×‡42 15 6
520	HESSLE (Sculcoates Union): Hessle, Girls and Infants, Undenominational - - - 3	158	123	107 11 6
	Hessle - - - - N. 3	*329	276	253 11 6
	Hessle Parish - - B. 3	100	69	49 10 0
	Heworth. See YORK (BOROUGH).			
	Hexthorpe. See BALBY.			
511	HICKLETON - - - Ch. 4	41	32	×30 16 0
539	HIGH ABBOTSIDE: Hardrow - - - Bd. 5	103	39	‡40 4 0
	Higham. See BARUGH.			
486	HIGH AND LOW BISHOPSIDE: Pateley Bridge - - Bd. 6	279	180	163 7 0
	Pateley Bridge, Glass House Mills - - W. 6	164	84	83 4 0
	Pateley Bridge, Raikes's Endowed - 6	129	71	65 13 0
	Highburton. See KIRKBURTON.			
	High Green. See ECCLESFIELD.			
507	HIGH HOYLAND - - Ch. 10	101	54	41 13 0
	Hillsborough. See ECCLESFIELD.			
535	HILTON - - - - 5	50	30	×†39 11 0
532	HINDERWELL: Hinderwell - - - Bd. 7	184	153	121 4 0
	Staithes - - - Bd. 7	*338	276	234 12 0
496	HIPPERHOLME-CUM-BRIGHOUSE, E.M.: Hipperholme - - N. 4	272	81	62 5 0
	Hipperholme, Norwood Green - - B. 4	125	107	76 4 0
	Lightcliffe - - - N. 4	620	332	320 4 0
541	HIPSWELL - - - N. 3	56	40	†‡38 8 0
514	HIRST COURTNEY: Hirst Courtney and Hirst Temple - - N. 4	78	45	†46 4 0
522	HOLLYM - - - Ch. 5	43	40	†‡38 8 0
	Holme Bridge. See AUSTONLEY.			
495	HOLME (in Huddersfield): Holme - - - - Bd. 6	117	72	66 4 0
	Holme (Lane End). See TONG.			
518	HOLME ON SPALDING MOOR, U.D.: Foggathorpe - - Bd. 3	71	31	×37 4 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			
18	Holme on Spalding Moor, U.D.—*cont.*			
	Holme on Spalding Moor - - - Bd. 3	270	100	111 14 6
	Holme on Spalding Moor - - - R. 3	77	50	36 5 0
	Homfirth. See Upperthong.			
21	Holmpton, U.D.: Holmpton - - - Bd. 5	85	27	†147 0 0
46	Holwick - - - Ch. 6	59	24	×†50 3 0
66	Honley: Brockholes - - - N. 6	*249	122	125 11 6
	Honley - - - N. 6	*346	534	512 5 6
			58	30 2 0
	Hook. See Goole, U.D.			
	Hookstone. See Menwith.			
11	Hooton Pagnell - 5	87	35	30 9 0
10	Hooton Roberts - Ch. 4	89	58	†163 3 0
	Hopton. See Mirfield.			
18	Horbury: Horbury Bridge - - Ch. 12	223	136	102 10 6
	Horbury Junction - W. 12	146	66	47 1 0
	Horbury - - - N. 12	582	444	385 10 0
	Horbury - - - W. 12	324	256	229 2 0
	Hornby and Hackforth. See Hackforth.			
25	Hornsea-with-Burton: Hornsea - - - N. 4	*383	231	202 2 6
11	Horsforth: Horsforth - - - N. 9	*548	236	259 0 7
	Horsforth - - - W. 9	306	225	227 5 8
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -	—	21	15 14 0
	Woodside - - - N. 9	*339	304	315 8 9
14	Horton-in-Ribblesdale: Horton-in-Ribblesdale Ch. 6	106	73	77 4 6
	Selside Branch - - N. 6	*43	33	×40 10 0
8	Hotham - - - 3	91	41	‡41 14 0
	Haughend. See Leeds (Borough).			
7	Hovingham - - Ch. 4	200	121	116 7 6
	Howdale. See Fylingdales.			
8	Howden: Howden - - - N. 2	174	176	153 6 10
	Howden - - - W. 2	*171	88	73 8 0
	Howgill. See Sedbergh.			
7	Howsham - - - Ch. 7	56	21	×30 6 0
	Hoyland. See Nether Hoyland.			
7	Hoylandswaine - N. 7	*127	123	109 9 9
	Hoyle Mill. See Ardsley.			
528	Huby - - - - Ch. 1	90	55	‡38 15 10
495	Huddersfield (Borough): Almondbury - - Bd. 6	433	147	153 3 0
			20	12 14 0
	Almondbury Central 6	*441	183	179 1 6
	Almondbury, Lower Houses - - - N. 6	*191	124	112 2 0
	Beaumont Street - Bd. 2	972	650	695 5 0
			60	35 16 0
	Berry Brow - - Bd. 2	578	353	375 5 0
			44	27 0 0
	Birchencliffe - - Ch. 5	151	94	71 10 0
	Bradley - - - Ch. 5	498	168	156 7 6
	Brierley Wood, Infants Bd. 1	120	48	40 16 0
	Cowcliffe and Netherroyd Hill - - - N. 6	*250	115	99 7 0
	Crosland Moor - - Bd. 1	532	402	414 17 6
	Crosland Moor - - N. 6	*279	130	105 18 0
			106	69 12 0
	Deighton - - - Bd. 1	409	277	293 6 6
			27	16 14 0
	Goitfield - - - Bd. 6	317	180	191 12 6
			52	44 18 0
	Hill House - - - Bd. 2	898	768	807 3 0
			16	10 2 0
	Hill House, St. John's N. 3	576	290	271 3 0
	Huddersfield Holy Trinity - - - N. 3	*503	209	196 3 0
	Huddersfield Parish Church - - - N. 3	*1,061	509	487 11 6
	Lindley - - - N. 5	*516	279	246 15 0
	Lockwood - - - N. 6	*625	275	278 18 6
	Lockwood Mechanics' Institute, Evening -	—	76	42 16 0
	Longroyd Bridge - N. 12	375	234	205 7 0
	Longwood - - - N. 7	*203	133	106 12 6
	Mold Green - - Bd. 3	1,080	752	790 0 6
			44	30 6 0
	Mold Green, Christ Church - - - N. 3	691	316	300 3 0
	Mount Pleasant - Bd. 2	1,062	1,050	1,076 9 6
			25	18 0 0
	Newsome - - - N. 6	*410	179	176 5 6
	Northgate, Infants - N.	*		
	Oakes - - - - Bd. 1	1,095	658	682 17 6
			69	46 3 0
	Outlane - - - Bd. 7	329	214	229 5 0
	Paddock - - - Bd. 12	686	421	425 7 6
			48	31 2 0
	Paddock, All Saints' N. 12	*596	429	411 0 0
	Rashcliffe - - - Ch. 3	*340	248	228 7 6
	St. Andrew - - - Ch. 3	*329	276	266 19 7
	St. Patrick - - - R. 11	647	460	396 4 9
	St. Paul's - - - N. 2	*669	283	269 13 6
	Spark Hall - - Bd. 6	278	252	261 10 6
			49	40 18 0
	Spring Grove - - Bd. 12	*1,317	1,035	1,123 9 6
	Stile Common - - Bd. 3	906	653	668 4 6
	Technical School, Evening - - -	—	73	63 17 6
	Trinity Marsh - - Ch. 3	158	100	85 0 0
	Woodhouse, Christ Church - - - N. 11	*220	74	61 14 6
341	Hudswell - - - Ch. 6	47	42	×48 8 0
517	Huggate - - - Ch. 5	114	72	‡64 18 0
	Hull. See Kingston-upon-Hull (Borough).			

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			
517	HAYTON - - - N. 2	59	27	‡30 15 0
	Hazlewood. See SUTTON.			
	Headingley. See LEEDS (BOROUGH).			
515	HEALAUGH - - - Ch. 2	72	30	†‡44 2 0
538	HEALEY-WITH-SUTTON Healey - - - Ch. 6	96	49	†47 19 0
	Heath. See WARMFIELD.			
	Heathfield. See DOWN STONE BECK.			
	Heaton. See BRADFORD (BOROUGH).			
485	HEBDEN - - - Ch. 6	*119	37	†‡36 5 0
	Hebden Bridge. See TODMORDEN, U.D.			
502	HECKMONDWIKE: Batty Street - - Bd. 1	576	537	533 3 11
	Central, Infants - - Bd. 1	153	150	137 10 0
	Heckmondwike - - R. 1	177	118	100 10 0
	St. James' - - - Bd. 1	399	320	271 3 0
	Upper Heckmondwike - - - - Bd. 1	390	290	294 4 6
520	HEDON (BOROUGH): Hedon - - - - Bd. 4	*170	133	106 15 6
	Heeley. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).			
484	HELLIFIELD - - - Ch. 5	154	119	103 11 6
	Helme. See MELTHAM.			
530	HELMSLEY: East Moors, St. Mary Magdalen - - - Ch 7	33	20	×†39 8 0
	Lady Faversham's, Girls - - - - Ch. 7	190	161	83 17 0
	Lord Faversham's - N. 7	146	68	65 12 0
	Helmsley - - - W. 6	158	96	49 10 0
514	HEMINGBROUGH - - Bd. 1	105	85	61 9 6
	Hemingfield. See WOMBWELL.			
505	HEMSWORTH: Hemsworth, Girls - N. 6	157	99	86 12 6
	Hemsworth, Infants - Ch. 6	139	90	83 10 0
	Hemsworth - - - P. 6	133	119	83 19 0
	Hemsworth - - - R. 6	98	63	47 8 6
	Kinsley Colliery - - Ch. 6	150	125	92 7 6
504	HENSALL - - - P. 6	109	93	84 1 0
495	HEPWORTH: Hepworth - - - Ch. 4	213	140	144 13 0
	Hepworth, Endowed - R. 4	237	141	118 18 0
516	HESLINGTON - - N. 3	127	62	49 7 0
486	HESSAY - - - - N. 11	*57	17	×‡42 15 6

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			
529	HESSLE (Sculcoates Union): Hessle, Girls and Infants, Undenominational - - - - S. 3	158	123	106 11 6
	Hessle - - - - N. 3	*229	176	151 11 6
	Hessle Parish - - R. 3	100	68	49 19 6
	Hesworth. See YORK (BOROUGH).			
	Hexthorpe. See BALBY.			
511	HICKLETON - - - Ch. 4	41	33	×†39 10 0
539	HIGH ABBOTSIDE: Hardrow - - - Bd. 5	103	39	†38 4 6
	Higham. See BARUGH.			
486	HIGH AND LOW BISHOPSIDE: Pateley Bridge - - Bd. 6	279	180	163 7 6
	Pateley Bridge, Glass House Mills - - W. 6	164	94	83 4 6
	Pateley Bridge, Raikes's Endowed - 6	126	71	66 2 6
	Highburton. See KIRKBURTON.			
	High Green. See ECCLESFIELD.			
507	HIGH HOYLAND - - Ch. 10	101	54	42 8 6
	Hillsborough. See ECCLESFIELD.			
535	HILTON - - - - 5	50	39	×†39 8 6
532	HINDERWELL: Hinderwell - - - Bd. 7			
	Staithes - - - Bd. 7			
496	HIPPERHOLME-CUM-BRIGHOUSE, E.M.: Hipperholme - - N. 4			
	Hipperholme, Norwood Green - - R. 4			
	Lightcliffe - - - N. 4			
541	HIPSWELL - - - N. 3			
514	HIRST COURTNEY: Hirst Courtney and Hirst Temple - - N. 4			
522	HOLLYM - - - Ch. 5			
	Holme Bridge. See AUSTONLEY.			
495	HOLME (in Huddersfield): Holme - - - - Bd. 6			
	Holme (*Lane End*). See TONG.			
518	HOLME ON SPALDING MOOR, U.D.: Foggathorpe - - Bd. 3			

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
20	KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (BOROUGH):			
21	Beverley Road - - Bd. 1	889	783	685 2 6
	Beverley Road - - W.	460	—	—
	Blenkin Street - - Bd. 11	856	660	577 10 0
	Blundell Street - - Bd. 3	780	753	675 7 1
	Buckingham Street - Bd. 11	790	929	812 17 6
	Ceutral Higher Grade Bd. 10	1,180	6'0	398 15 11
	Chapman Street - - Bd. 1	*894	742	649 5 0
	Charterhouse Lane - Bd. 3	752	643	562 12 6
	Chiltern Street - - Bd. 11	859	851	744 12 6
	Christ Church - - N. 9	*684	603	541 10 3
	Clifton Street - - Bd. 3	778	794	694 15 0
	Constable Street - Bd. 11	788	833	728 17 6
	Courtney Street - - Bd. 11	816	880	770 0 0
	Crowle Street - - Bd. 2	796	887	776 2 6
	Daltry Street - - Bd. 2	712	702	614 5 0
	Day Street - - - B. 10	765	670	586 5 0
	Drypool - - - Ch. 10	*734	605	529 7 6
	Edward Street - - B.	*		
	Fish Street - - - Bd. 2	*593	398	371 7 0
	Fountain Road - - Bd. 11	785	801	700 17 6
	Hebrew, Girls - - 9	180	90	68 1 6
	Hessle Road - - Bd. 2	236	211	153 4 2
	Lambert Street - - Bd. 2	570	567	469 2 6
	Lime Street - - Bd. 2	750	693	614 8 9
	Lincoln Street - - Bd. 2	817	823	840 2 11
	Marfleet, Temporary - Bd. 3	130	35	32 17 9
	Middleton Street - Bd. 3	824	700	682 15 10
	Osborne Street - - Bd. 1	762	740	647 10 0
	Paisley Street - - Bd. 3	851	107	92 19 0
	Park Road - - - B. 2	745	762	666 15 0
	Park Street, Alderman Cogan's, Girls - - 9	128	81	83 5 6
	Ragged Industrial -	*		
	St. Charles', Pryme Street - - - R. 10	*625	395	345 12 6
	St. George's Road - Bd. 1	677	714	624 15 0
	St. James' - - - N. 7	*746	713	623 12 0
	St. John's - - - N. 7	*634	360	315 0 0
	St. Joseph's, Anlaby Road - - - - R. 10	607	371	355 12 0
	St. Luke's, Mixed - 10	290	255	223 2 6
	St. Mark's - - - N. 10	*809	782	684 5 0
	St. Mary's, Infants - N.	*		
	St. Mary's, Wilton Street - - - R. 10	*502	124	371 0 0
	St. Patrick's, Mill Street - - - R. 10	227	191	167 2 6
	St. Stephen's - - N. 9	*909	699	611 12 6
	Salthouse Lane - - N. 9	*636	487	426 2 6
	Sculcoates, St. Mary's N. 10	*308	131	92 1 6
	Sculcoates, St. Paul's N. 10	*765	778	680 15 0
	Sculcoates, St. Silas - N.	*		
	Seamen's and General Orphan Society - 10	299	168	172 4 0
	Sir H. Cooper's - - Bd. 2	902	841	738 10 0
	Society's Sailors' Orphan (Park Street) 10	420	166	177 12 0
	Somerset Street - - Bd. 1	743	753	658 17 6
	South Myton - - W. 10	*756	639	559 2 6
	Stoneferry Road - - Bd. 2	129	79	68 3 0
	Thomas Barton Holmes - - - Bd. 2	831	833	728 17 6
	Thomas Stratten - Bd. 11	797	762	611 3 9
	Trinity - - - N. 9	*411	288	254 9 6
	Trippett, Industrial - Ch. 9	*299	144	118 18 0
	Wawne Street - - Bd. 11	743	695	704 10 0
	Westbourne Street - Bd. 1	868	877	767 7 6
	West Dock Avenue - Bd. 1	876	806	705 5 0
	Williamson Street - Bd. 11	783	863	692 4 0
515	KIPPAX - - - Bd. 2	456	446	334 8 6

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
527	KIRBY GRINDALYTH - Ch. 1	53	21	×31 16 0
535	KIRBY-IN-CLEVELAND Ch. 5	*128	58	44 19 0
529	KIRBY KNOWLE, Village - - - - 7	50	36	×‡66 1 3
488	KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR - Ch. 6	*112	69	55 0 0
536	KIRBY SIGSTON - - Ch. 7	35	21	×‡51 11 3
517	KIRBY-UNDER-DALE - N. 5	103	24	×‡45 19 0
529	KIRBY-WISKE - - N. 7	119	80	70 2 6
511	KIRK BRAMWITH - Bd. 5	*128	27	×‡46 15 0
524	KIRKBURN - - - N. 6	128	67	‡61 14 0
495	KIRKBURTON:			
	Highburton - - N. 10	192	151	137 1 10
	Kirkburton, Boys - N. *d*	197	—	—
	Kirkburton - - N. *d*	*318	—	—
537	KIRKBY-FLEETHAM - N. 5	104	80	58 11 0
484	KIRKBY-MALHAM: Kirkby-in-Malhamdale, United - - 6	135	56	53 3 0
497	KIRKBY-MALZEARD - N. 5	*135	78	‡66 17 0
531	KIRKBY-MISPERTON - N. 8	*121	71	†69 7 9
530	KIRKBY MOORSIDE - Bd. 8	360	198	179 17 9
490	KIRKBY-OVERBLOW - 7	67	41	†‡58 0 0
490	KIRK-DEIGHTON - - Ch. 2	102	87	63 17 6
520	KIRK-ELLA - - - N. 4	*171	115	103 0 0
515	KIRK FENTON: Church Fenton - - Ch. 1	*123	93	63 12 6
	Kirkham Gate. See ALVERTHORPE.			
488	KIRK HAMMERTON - Ch. 2	112	83	64 4 6
495	KIRKHEATON - - N. 11	*534	326	295 13 0
533	KIRKLEATHAM:			
	Coatham - - - Bd. 4	233	165	151 5 6
	Warrenby - - - Bd. 4	224	168	133 6 6
	Yearby - - - Bd. 4	149	60	†‡72 10 0
535	KIRK-LEAVINGTON - N. 5	60	34	†‡49 0 0
537	KIRKLINGTON - WITH - UPSLAND: Kirklington - - N. 7	87	54	‡65 0 0
511	KIRK SANDALL Wood's Free Grammar 5	64	46	†‡60 19 0
505	KIRK-SMEATON - - N. 5	*129	68	49 13 0
	Kirkstall. See LEEDS (BOROUGH).			
	Kirkthwaite. See DENT.			

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			
	Kiveton Park. See WALES.			
527	KNAPTON - - - 11	54	22	†‡35 19 0
489	KNARESBOROUGH:			
	§Knaresborough, Charity, Endowed - 1	126	40	35 0 0
	Knaresborough - - N. 1	*796	414	331 5 0
	Knaresborough - - R. 1	177	77	60 6 0
	Knaresborough - - W. 1	285	145	111 18 0
529	KNAYTON-WITH-BRAWITH:			
	Leake - - - N. 4	*175	106	69 1 0
504	KNOTTINGLEY:			
	Chapel Street - - Bd. 10	320	243	209 17 0
			35	14 16 0
	Holes, Infants - - Bd. 10	251	76	47 10 0
	Knottingley - - N. 10	*297	293	244 10 6
	Knottingley - - W. 10	410	283	242 3 6
	Lackenby. See WILTON.			
	Laisterdike. See BRADFORD (BOROUGH).			
484	LANGCLIFFE - - N. 6	251	121	89 7 6
507	LANGSETT - - - N. 6	148	17	†22 7 0
534	LANGTOFT - - - N. 5	*158	116	82 19 0
	Langton-on-Swale. See GREAT LANGTON.			
531	LASTINGHAM, Darley Memorial - - - N. 8	*108	46	†‡46 17 0
510	LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN - - - N. 6	*114	90	61 5 0
467	LAVERTON, Dallowgill N. 5	75	28	††41 0 0
484	LAWKLAND, Eldroth - Ch. 5	78	24	×‡44 5 0
516	LAXTON - - - Ch. 4	169	45	‡68 5 0
	Lazenby. See WILTON.			
	Leake. See KNAYTON.			
491	LEATHLEY - - - N. 4	80	12	×‡35 3 0
527	LEAVENING - - - N. 2	*78	49	‡46 16 6
519	LECKONFIELD:			
	Lecoufield - - - Ch. 6	*84	34	††47 4 0
515	LEDSHAM, Lady E. Hastings' - - - Ch. 3	146	59	50 1 6
498 to 501	LEEDS (BOROUGH):			
	All Saints' - - - N. 9	*478	332	269 12 6
	Armley - - - Bd. 2	1,000	887	922 9 6
			80	50 12 0
	Armley - - - N. 2	1,056	765	669 7 6
	Armley, Higher Grade N. 2	935	217	226 18 6
	Basinghall Street - B. 3	311	148	141 11 0
	Beckett Street - - Bd. 7	1,187	1,010	1,034 3 0
	Beeston - - - Bd. 2	450	351	349 0 0
			43	23 4 0
	Beeston Hill - - Bd. 2	748	739	756 12 9
			115	71 0 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			
498 to 501	Leeds (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Beeston Hill, St. Luke's - - - 2	*791	834	550 [illegible]
	Belle Vue Road - - Bd. 10	914	931	766 [illegible]
			73	42 [illegible]
	Bewerley Street - - Bd. 10	1,338	1,373	1,230 [illegible]
			174	161 [illegible]
	Bramley - - - Bd. 10	690	625	469 [illegible]
			161	99 [illegible]
	Bramley - - - N. 9	*312	332	267 [illegible]
	Bramley Whitecote - N.	*		
	Bramley Town Street Bd. 10	578	232	156 [illegible]
	Burley Lawn - - Bd. 10	792	779	779 [illegible]
			89	69 [illegible]
	Burley - - - - N. 4	*984	736	646 [illegible]
	Burley Road - - Bd. 10	967	923	905 [illegible]
			80	62 [illegible]
	Burmantofts, St. Stephen's - - - N. 7	*457	445	392 [illegible]
	Buslingthorpe - - N. 3	510	574	719 [illegible]
	Carlton Hill - - Bd. 3	763	826	884 [illegible]
	Castleton, Armley Road - - - Bd. 11	1074	857	903 [illegible]
			57	57 [illegible]
	Central Higher Grade Bd. 6	2,089	1,475	1,200 [illegible]
	Chapel Allerton - - N. 1	*451	133	119 [illegible]
	Chapeltown - - Bd. 1	396	364	386 [illegible]
	Christ Church - - N. 9	*781	288	222 [illegible]
	Cross Stamford Street Bd. 10	764	642	626 [illegible]
			90	69 [illegible]
	Darley Street - - Bd. 4	*697	571	538 [illegible]
	Dewsbury Road, Evening - - - - Bd.	—	136	69 [illegible]
	Edgar Street - - B.	*		
	Ellerby Lane - - Bd. 10	767	695	634 [illegible]
			135	87 [illegible]
	Farnley - - - Bd. 3	669	249	238 [illegible]
			34	21 [illegible]
	Gledhow and Gipton - N. 7	*75	40	32 [illegible]
	Green Lane - - Bd. 3	1,621	1,465	1,255 [illegible]
			71	39 [illegible]
	Harehills - - - Bd. 10	1,410	859	798 [illegible]
			204	122 [illegible]
	Headingley - - - Bd. 8	333	211	235 [illegible]
	Headingley Glebe, Girls - - - - N.	*		
	Headingley, St. Chad's N. 7	239	157	157 [illegible]
	Headingley Town - N. 5	*230	138	94 [illegible]
	Holbeck, St. Barnabas' Ch. 9	291	221	190 [illegible]
	Holbeck, St. Matthew's N. 11	*606	500	429 [illegible]
	Hough End - - - Ch. 9	159	98	80 [illegible]
	Hunslet Carr - - Bd. 11	920	844	805 [illegible]
			89	54 [illegible]
	Hunslet, Dewsbury Road - - - Bd. 11	1,220	961	863 [illegible]
	Hunslet, Low Road - Bd. 11	1,337	961	905 [illegible]
			66	34 [illegible]
	Hunslet Moor, St. Peter's - - - Bd. 10	*845	778	772 [illegible]
	Hunslet - - - N. 7	*1,005	754	688 [illegible]
	Hunslet, St. Joseph's R. 5	567	451	351 [illegible]
			13	7 [illegible]
	Hunslet, St. Jude's, Pottery Fields - N. 7	*562	345	291 [illegible]
	Hunslet, St. Silas - N. 1	*700	479	422 [illegible]
	Isles Lane - - - Bd. 3	*524	364	473 [illegible]
	Jack Lane - - - Bd. 3	1,267	1,155	1,074 [illegible]
			101	68 [illegible]
	Kirkstall - - - Bd. 11	695	396	613 [illegible]
			58	35 [illegible]
	Kirkstall, St. Stephen's - - - N. 7	672	331	314 [illegible]
	Leylands - - - Bd. 1	750	861	699 [illegible]
			83	35 [illegible]

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			
496 to 501	Leeds (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Little Holbeck - - Bd. 3	914	755	758 0 0
			107	66 2 0
	Little London, St. Matthew's - - N. 4	*746	501	438 7 6
	Lower Wortley - - Bd. 2	857	568	597 2 6
			99	63 12 0
	Meanwood - - - N. 9	*306	231	186 10 0
	Meanwood Road - - Bd. 3	1,184	1,037	1,062 7 6
			239	149 2 0
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -	—	36	27 10 0
	Mill Green - - - Bd. 2	275	170	128 10 0
	Moortown - - - Bd. 1	171	107	109 8 6
	New Wortley, Holy Family - - - R. 6	177	158	124 16 0
	New Wortley - - N. 4	*417	287	227 17 6
	New Wortley, Zion - Bd.	*		
	Old Farnley - - Bd. 3	*317	235	244 9 6
			28	11 13 0
	Park Lane - - - Bd. 11	831	889	932 2 0
			63	33 12 0
	Pottery Fields - - Bd. 1	*576	302	336 12 0
	Primrose Hill - - Bd. 11	755	666	681 14 0
			63	31 10 0
	Princes Field - - Bd. 2	464	519	519 10 6
	Quarry Mount - - Bd. 3	1,184	926	999 14 0
			125	76 12 0
	Queen's Road - - Bd. 2	1,116	471	475 11 0
	Richmond Hill - - Bd. 12	1,406	1,256	1,258 4 0
			160	87 18 9
	Rodley - - - - Bd. 3	282	236	240 11 6
	Rosary - - - R. 6	299	219	203 7 0
	Roundhay Road - - Bd. 2	904	855	871 16 0
			60	34 6 0
	Sacred Heart - - R. 6	314	149	92 6 6
	St. Andrew - - - N. 9	*636	419	367 0 6
	St. Anne's - - - R. 5	799	466	400 4 0
	St. Charles - - - R. 5	844	805	739 5 0
	St. George's - - - N. 4	*856	564	581 8 0
	St. Hilda's - - - N. 6	*328	343	296 4 6
	St. John Baptist - - N. 4	*445	379	328 8 0
	St. John the Evangelist - - - - N. 7	*485	354	320 13 0
	St. Luke's - - - Ch. 4	*475	330	288 15 0
	St. Luke's (Sheepscar) N.	*		
	St. Marie's - - - R. 5	*1,095	882	771 15 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 4	*935	516	433 2 6
	St. Patrick's - - - R. 5	656	425	350 17 8
	St. Paul's - - - N. 9	*397	297	277 7 6
	St. Peter's - - - N. 4	*1,130	553	561 13 0
	St. Peter's Square - Bd. 1	830	641	612 9 6
			49	23 6 0
	St. Philip's (Wellington Street) - - N. 1	*348	259	223 13 0
	St. Richard's - - R. 6	358	340	316 13 6
	St. Saviour's - - N. 7	*705	394	348 14 0
	St. Simon's - - - 4	*603	516	451 10 0
	St. Thomas' (Leyland's) N. 7	*312	251	180 17 6
	Salem - - - - Bd. 12	656	241	226 8 6
	Saville Green - - Bd. 10	824	683	669 8 6
			20	11 2 0
	Sheepscar - - - Bd. 10	782	713	732 1 0
	South Accommodation Road - - - - Bd. 3	719	646	659 8 6
	Stanningley - - - Bd. 10	610	463	430 11 3
			70	42 16 0
	Stanningley - - N. 9	*390	301	247 5 6
	Sweet Street - - Bd. 10	612	535	521 14 0
	Upper Armley - - N. 1	431	306	320 5 0
	Upper Wortley - - Bd. 2	1,100	637	622 8 0
	Whingate Road - - Bd. 2	564	497	431 0 6
			77	44 10 0
	Whitehall Road - - Bd. 2	1,078	962	1,000 16 0
			154	90 10 0
	Woodhouse - - - Bd. 3	709	699	692 3 6
	Woodhouse, St. Mark's N. 4	*736	480	451 8 8
	Wortley - - - Bd.	*		
	Wrangthorn, St. Augustine - - - Ch. 1	138	111	90 9 0
	York Road - - - Bd. 11	771	768	745 19 0
			58	32 2 0
	York Street - - - Bd.	*		
	Young Men's Christian Association, Evening - - - -	—	21	15 6 0
	Lee Moor. See STANLEY-WITH-WRENTHORPE.			
	Lees Moor. See THORNHILL.			
495	LEPTON:			
	Lepton - - - Bd. *d*	316	—	—
	Lepton - - - N. *d*	*235	—	—
519	LEVEN - - - - Ch. 4	228	122	91 6 6
531	LEVISHAM - - - Bd. 8	45	13	×35 2 0
538	LEYBURN, Thornboro' Charity - - - - 6	100	84	65 4 0
	Lidgatt Green. See BRADFORD (BOROUGH).			
	Lightcliffe. See HIPPERHOLME-CUM-BRIGHOUSE.			
	Lindley. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).			
	Lingards. See SLAITHWAITE, U.D.			
495	LINTHWAITE:			
	Linthwaite - - - N. 5	426	203	184 7 0
	Linthwaite - - - W. 5	340	221	209 19 11
			21	11 8 0
	Milnsbridge - - N. 1	*519	274	229 10 6
	Milnsbridge, Undenominational - - 11	750	390	374 10 0
490	LINTON - - - - N. 7	105	19	×‡38 14 0
528	LINTON-UPON-OUSE - Ch. 4	148	46	†‡57 3 0
	Lissett. See BRIDLINGTON.			
	Little Lesming. See EXELBY, &c.			
486	LITTLE OUSEBURN, Infants - - - - Ch. 3	96	29	†‡38 17 0
490	LITTLE RIBSTON - - Ch. 7	50	40	×‡55 0 0
	Littlethorpe. See WHITCLIFFE.			

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
484	LITTON - - - - Ch. 6	34	18	×‡38 4 0
502	LIVERSEDGE:			
	High Town - - - Bd. 10	433	243	229 5 0
			35	20 12 0
	High Town - - - N. 10	*256	250	227 10 0
	Littletown - - - Bd. 10	519	369	349 16 6
			27	10 18 0
	Millbridge - - - Bd. 10	205	114	97 18 0
	Millbridge - - - N. 10	*413	369	369 0 2
	Norristhorpe - - Bd. 10	363	264	235 19 6
	Robert Town - - Bd. 10	262	137	134 6 0
	Robert Town - - N. 10	*241	170	153 5 0
533	LIVERTON:			
	Ironstone Mines - - 7	196	135	124 17 0
			13	7 8 0
519	LOCKINGTON - - N. 6	*119	62	49 9 0
531	LOCKTON - - - Bd. 8	70	52	40 6 0
	Lockwood. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).			
503	LOFTHOUSE-WITH-CARLTON, U.D.:			
	Carlton - - - Bd. 7	267	268	235 7 6
	Lofthouse, Christ Church - - - N. 7	*253	198	160 4 0
	Robin Hood - - Bd. 7	262	233	201 0 0
533	LOFTHOUSE OR LOFTUS:			
	Loftus, Infants - - B. 7	176	110	94 10 0
	Loftus, Zetland - - 7	549	302	302 0 0
	Skinningrove - - Bd. 7	*529	354	338 2 0
			6	3 10 0
517	LONDESBOROUGH - - Ch. 3	102	37	†‡57 1 6
490	LONG MARSTON - - N. 1	113	46	†44 7 0
488	LONG PRESTON:			
	Long Preston, Endowed - - - 5	135	87	81 8 0
	Long Preston, Endowed, Infants - 5	39	40	29 0 0
523	LONG RISTON - - N. 4	*148	67	†54 1 2
	Longwood. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).			
	Lound. See ECCLESFIELD.			
	Low Bradfield. See BRADFIELD.			
488	LOWER DUNSFORTH:			
	Dunsforth - - - N. 6	*67	15	×‡36 12 0
502	LOWER WHITLEY - N. 6	316	120	108 18 0
	Low Moor. See NORTH BIERLEY.			
535	LOW WORSALL - - Ch. 7	125	42	†‡51 4 0
	Loxley. See BRADFIELD.			
	Luddenden. See MIDGLEY.			
	Luddenden Foot. See WARLEY.			

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
519	LUND - - - - - N. 6	105	57	‡60 13 6
546	LUNEDALE:			
	Carlbeck Township - 6	47	58	‡73 [illegible]
524	LUTTONS AMBO - - 6	92	54	‡68 12 6
	Lydgate. See SADDLEWORTH.			
532	LYTHE - - - - - N. 6	236	92	73 15 0
484	MALHAM MOOR, Subscription - - - 6	31	15	×‡38 [illegible]
510	MALTBY:			
	Maltby - - - N. 4	*157	73	56 [illegible]
	Stone - - - - Ch. 4	36	31	†35 12 0
	Malton. See NEW MALTON AND OLD MALTON.			
542	MANFIELD - - - Ch. 3	*120	44	36 7 0
	Manningham. See BRADFORD (BOROUGH).			
	Manston. See BARWICK-IN-ELMET.			
523	MAPPLETON - AND - ROWLSTON:			
	Mapleton - - - Ch. 4	*78	37	†‡48 14 0
	Marishes. See PICKERING MARISHES.			
517	MARKET-WEIGHTON WITH-ARRAS:			
	Market Weighton - N. 12	*437	270	215 14 6
487	MARKINGTON - WITH - WALLERTHWAITE:			
	Markington - - Ch. 6	*128	51	37 [illegible]
511	MARR - - - - Ch. 5	54	22	×‡32 [illegible]
540	MARRICK, U.D.:			
	Hurst and New Forest Bd. 5	83	18	×†42 [illegible]
	Marrick - - - Bd. 5	39	23	×‡44 [illegible]
495	MARSDEN (in Huddersfield):			
	Marsden - - - N. 7	*416	161	161 [illegible]
	Mechanics' Institute, Infants - - - 7	145	103	78 [illegible]
	Old Marsden, Infants N. 7	141	79	71 [illegible]
	Town - - - - B. 7	205	167	168 12 6
			20	11 [illegible]
533	MARSKE (Guisborough Union):			
	Marske, Zetland - - 4	377	231	198 [illegible]
	New Marske - - B. 4	*474	368	344 [illegible]
			16	11 [illegible]
	Saltburn - - - B. 4	*499	260	238 14 6
541	MARSKE (Richmond Union):			
	Marske (Richmond), Endowed - - - Ch. 5	51	32	×41 11 0
534	MARTON (Middlesborough Union):			
	Marton-in-Cleveland, Captain Cook's Memorial - - - 3	115	67	[illegible]

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
488	MARTON-CUM-GRAFTON Ch. 6	*87	53	†‡61 6 0
523	MARTON (Skirlaugh Union): Marton (Hull), Mixed 4	60	20	×29 13 0
531	MARTON (Pickering Union): Marton (Pickering) - N. 8	69	17	×‡41 6 7
485	MARTONS BOTH, Endowed - - - - 6	61	34	†36 9 0
	Masborough. See ROTHERHAM, U.D.			
537	MASHAM, Charity - N. 6	*231	143	111 14 6
	Meanwood. See LEEDS (BOROUGH).			
540	MELBECKS: Gunnerside - - W. 10	116	71	‡79 9 0
	Melbecks - - - N.	*		
517	MELBOURNE - - Bd. 2	118	41	‡48 0 0
541	MELSONBY: Melsonby - - - Ch. 3	63	37	26 14 0
	Melsonby - - - W. 3	*117	83	66 7 6
495	MELTHAM: Helme - - - N. *d*	135	—	—
	Meltham - - - B. *d*	364	—	—
	Metham Mills, St. James' - - - N. *d*	*518	—	—
	Meltham - - - N. *d*	*513	—	—
	Wilshaw - - - N. *d*	112	—	—
491	MENSTONE - - - Bd. 10	209	159	218 12 6
486	MENWITH-WITH-DARLEY: Hookstone, Endowed 6	82	35	×‡54 10 6
	Menwith-with-Darley Bd. 6	101	43	35 11 0
504	METHLEY: Methley - - - N. 6	*211	184	145 8 0
	Mickletown - - Bd. 7	497	445	389 7 6
	Scholey Hill - - Bd. 7	147	111	91 14 0
511	MEXBOROUGH: Central - - - Bd. 4	325	389	324 7 0
	Doncaster Road, Infants - - - Bd. 4	247	190	161 10 0
	Garden Street - - Bd. 4	570	502	450 4 0
	Mexborough - - N. 4	*327	264	267 13 1
515	MICKLEFIELD: Micklefield - - - Ch. 3	158	101	83 4 0
	Micklefield, Infants - Ch. 3	75	109	81 15 0
546	MICKLETON - - - Ch. 6	133	55	43 1 0
	Mickley. See AZERLEY.			
538	MIDDLEHAM - - Ch. 6	172	98	71 12 6
534	MIDDLESBOROUGH (BOROUGH): Denmark Street - Bd. 11	987	926	992 6 6
	Dunning Street - - Bd. 11	195	226	166 0 5
	Fleetham Street - Bd. 12	1,194	1,285	1,297 12 0
			19	9 10 0
	Grange Road - - Bd. 11	1,228	761	354 9 6
			32	10 0 0
	Linthorpe - - Bd. 11	494	348	332 18 0
	Middlesborough (Borough)—*cont.*			
	Lower East Street - Bd. 11	*715	711	688 3 0
			57	38 18 0
	Middlesborough - W. 11	727	721	775 12 6
			9	5 10 0
	Newport Road - - Bd. 11	1,286	1,130	988 15 0
	St. Hilda's - - - Ch. 11	*878	606	530 5 0
	St. John - - - N. 1	*1,060	1,042	911 15 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	1,637	863	768 6 0
	St. Patrick - - - R. 2	931	723	661 0 6
	St. Paul's - - - N. 1	*733	673	588 17 6
	Southend - - - Bd. 12	*1,195	1,069	999 17 2
			34	20 4 0
	Stockton Street - - Bd. 12	*249	161	148 18 6
	Middlesmoor. See UPPER STONEBECK.			
	Middlestown. See SHITLINGTON.			
531	MIDDLETON: Middleton and Aislaby 8	92	55	38 10 0
498	MIDDLETON - - - Ch. 12	234	133	93 9 0
541	MIDDLETON TYAS - WITH-KNEETON: Middleton Tyas - - Ch. 4	155	109	73 19 6
524	MIDDLETON: Middleton - on - the - Wolds - - - N. 6	*134	109	84 16 6
496	MIDGLEY: Luddenden - - - N. 10	*470	179	180 13 0
	Midgley - - - Bd. 11	205	239	231 0 0
	Midhope. See BRADFIELD.			
	Millbridge. See LIVERSEDGE.			
517	MILLINGTON - - - N.	*		
	Milnsbridge. See LINTHWAITE.			
488	MINSKIP - - - Ch. 3	*46	24	†‡10 5 0
502	MIRFIELD: Battyeford - - - N. 5	*693	342	310 17 0
	Battyeford, St. Peter, Infants - - - N. 5	166	78	52 14 0
	Easthorpe, Girls and Infants - - - 5	459	187	170 17 0
	Hopton, Congregational - - - 6	633	314	276 10 0
	Mirfield - - - N. 5	741	312	261 19 0
			10	4 12 0
	Mirfield - - - W. 5	543	211	192 7 0
	Ravensthorpe - - B. 3	148	115	93 12 6
	Ravensthorpe, St. Saviour's - - - Ch. 3	*935	662	604 12 7
	Upper Hopton - - N. 6	*149	122	101 13 0
	Mold Green. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).			
506	MONK BRETTON: Monk Bretton, Infants - - - - Bd. 7	151	148	96 10 0
	Monk Bretton - - N. 7	*222	195	153 2 6
	Smithies - - - Bd. 7	252	236	191 0 6

d Inspection deferred.

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
504	MONK FRYSTON - - N. 6	*202	112	100 14 0
	Moorheads. See ILTON-CUM-POTTS.			
488	MOOR-MONKTON - - N. 2	91	31	†‡45 10 0
533	MOORSHOLM-CUM-GERRICK:			
	Moorsholm-cum-Gerrick - - - - Bd. 6	214	66	59 3 0
	Moorsholm-cum-Gerrick, Evening - -	—	9	5 2 0
502	MORLEY (BOROUGH):			
	Churwell - - - Bd. 12	458	350	314 18 0
			30	18 6 0
	Cross Hall - - - Bd. 1	740	582	563 3 0
	Morley - - - - N. 1	564	327	294 11 0
	Morley - - - - W. 1	1,023	850	745 10 0
	Peel Street - - - Bd. 1	*1,070	1,013	966 14 6
	Mortomley. See ECCLESFIELD.			
492	MORTON (Keighley Union):			
	East Morton - - N. 5	*338	204	145 12 7
			35	21 0 0
	Riddlesden - - - N. 4	*140	92	85 18 0
	Mount Pellon. See HALIFAX (BOROUGH).			
540	MUKER:			
	Keld - - - - B. 5	42	31	†‡43 5 0
	Muker, Endowed - 5	87	31	×‡49 1 0
526	MUSTON - - - - Ch. 1	*84	59	‡40 6 10
	Mytholmroyd. See HALIFAX (BOROUGH).			
516	NABURN - - - N. 3	*136	72	62 17 0
524	NAFFERTON:			
	Nafferton - - - N. 5	*200	144	116 8 6
	Nafferton - - - W. 5	*127	58	46 8 0
530	NAWTON - - - Ch. 7	122	80	71 13 0
	Neepsend. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).			
506	NETHER HOYLAND:			
	Elsecar - - - N. 8	*656	522	453 11 2
			38	23 16 0
	Elsecar, St. Helen's - R. 8	220	108	81 14 0
	Hoyland Common - Bd. 7	730	648	554 0 6
			39	22 8 0
	Hoyland - - - N. 7	385	369	292 0 6
	Nether Hoyland - Bd. 7	432	437	414 2 6
	Nether Poppleton. See UPPER AND NETHER POPPLETON, U.D.			
536	NETHER SILTON:			
	Over and Nether Silton and Kepwick - 4	*85	58	†53 10 0
495	NETHERTHONG - - N. 4	333	199	163 7 6
	Netherton. See SHITLINGTON and SOUTH CROSLAND.			

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Newbald. See NORTH NEWBALD.			
539	NEWBIGGEN:			
	Bishopdale - - - Ch. 5	60	17	×‡32 15 6
	Cross Lanes - - 5	75	51	45 4 6
528	NEWBURGH:			
	Coxwold - - - Ch. 4	183	81	66 1 0
535	NEWBY - - - - Ch. 5	85	39	×‡36 5 6
	Newby Hall. See SKELTON.			
529	NEWBY WISKE - - Ch. 7	100	44	46 12 6
532	NEWHOLME-WITH-DUNSLEY:			
	Dunsley - - - Ch. 6	85	58	†‡64 12 6
527	NEW MALTON:			
	New Malton - - N. 1	*383	219	185 11 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 1	145	85	41 5 6
	New Mill. See FULSTONE.			
	Newmillerdam. See CRIGGLESTONE.			
518	NEWPORT WALLINGFEN, U.D.:			
	New Village - - Bd. 4	185	122	104 2 0
	NEWSHOLME. See PAYTHORNE.			
	Newsome. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).			
473	NEWTON (Clitheroe Union):			
	Newton-in-Bowland - N. 6	*97	24	‡30 1 0
515	NEWTON KYME-WITH-TOULSTONE:			
	Newton Kyme, Endowed - - - Ch. 2	41	15	×‡38 0 0
528	NEWTON-UPON-OUSE - N. 4	240	98	‡90 16 0
496	NORLAND - - - Ch. 7	180	129	119 0 0
534	NORMANBY-IN-ESTON, E.M.:			
	Normanby - - - Bd. 4	*289	290	260 19 6
	South Bank - - Bd. 3	880	913	810 19 6
	South Bank - - R. 3	402	310	283 4 0
	South Bank - - W. 3	406	262	233 13 0
530	NORMANBY			
	Normanby (Kirkby Mooraside) - - Ch. 8	45	30	×‡32 5 3
503	NORMANTON:			
	Central - - - Bd. 12	375	288	245 5 0
	Common - - - Bd. 11	464	414	347 4 0
	Dodsworth - - - N. 11	224	236	195 15 0
	Hope Town, Infants - N. 11	*164	101	73 13 4
	Normanton - - - N. 11	406	298	260 1 0
	St. John's - - - R. 12	241	114	93 18 0
	Whitwood - - - R. 11	378	247	216 2 6
	Woodhouse - - - Bd. 11	485	316	261 0 0
536	NORTHALLERTON:			
	Northallerton - - N. 2	*510	330	276 5 0
	Northallerton - - W. 2	246	159	133 12 6

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
423	NORTH AND SOUTH ANSTON: Anston - - - - Ch. 1	242	185	147 17 6
541	NORTH AND SOUTH COWTON, U.D.: North and South Cowton - - - - Bd. 3	84	60	46 8 0
497	NORTH BIERLEY: Bierley - - - N. 11	*353	202	183 10 0
	Bierley, Lower, Woodlands, St. Andrew, Infants - - - Ch. 11	200	92	69 0 0
	Buttershaw, Congregational - - - 10	609	144	129 11 0
			56	41 12 0
	Buttershaw - - - N. 10	299	202	189 0 0
			47	30 10 0
	Low Moor, Carr Lane Ch. 11	644	336	324 7 3
	Low Moor, Hill Top, Infants - - - N. 11	*423	134	113 18 0
	Low Moor - - - N. 11	410	315	309 19 0
	Low Moor, New Road Side - - - - W. 11	267	159	146 2 6
			26	17 16 0
	Low Moor, New Works - - - 11	150	121	106 2 6
	Low Moor, Raw Nook, Infants - - - Ch. 11	215	95	81 15 0
	Wibsey, Slackside, Wesleyan Reform - 12	366	189	170 17 6
	Wibsey - - - W. 12	333	215	195 12 0
	Wibsey, Wesleyan Reform - - - - 12	429	209	195 2 6
18	NORTH CAVE AND DREWTON-WITH-EVERTHORPE: North Cave, Boys - N. 3	100	52	40 6 0
	North Cave, Girls - N. 3	150	77	57 11 0
24	NORTH DALTON - - N. 5	114	84	59 16 6
14	NORTH DUFFIELD, Village - - - - - 1	87	40	†‡51 7 0
20	NORTH FERRIBY - - N. 3	200	72	‡34 16 0
24	NORTH FRODINGHAM - N. 6	*133	115	102 5 0
27	NORTH GRIMSTON - Ch. 11	40	23	×‡41 10 0
9	NORTH NEWBALD: Newbald - - - Ch. 3	153	118	82 6 0
26	NORTHOWRAM, E.M.: Ambler Thorn - - Bd. 10	192	133	117 4 6
	Catherne Slack - - Bd. 10	191	90	89 3 2
	Mechanics' Institute - Bd. 10	314	202	220 0 0
	Northowram - - B.	*		
	Northowram, Infants Bd. 10	234	72	61 4 0
	Queensbury - - N. 10	*752	505	547 1 0
	Raggals - - - Bd.	*174	—	—
	Salterlee - - - Bd. 10	144	96	99 19 6
7	NORTH STAINLEY - WITH - SLENINGFORD: North Stainley - - Ch. 11	90	28	†‡41 2 0
1	NORTON (Malton Union): Campsall - - - Ch. 5	*124	84	64 14 0
	Norton - - - - N.	*		
7	NORTON (Doncaster Union): Norton - - - - P. 1	*557	442	382 13 0
7	NUNBURNHOLME - - N. 3	*56	41	†‡49 12 0
523	NUNKEELING - WITH - BEWHOLME: Bewholme - - - P. 6	70	33	39 8 0
488	NUN-MONKTON - - 6	64	37	†‡52 8 0
530	NUNNINGTON - - Ch. 4	208	39	67 7 0
535	NUNTHORPE - - - 5	45	23	×‡47 1 0
	Oakenshaw. See CLECKHEATON.			
	Oakworth. See KEIGHLEY (BOROUGH).			
530	OLD BYLAND - - Ch. 7	40	21	14 16 6
527	OLD MALTON: Malton - - - - B.	*		
	¶Malton - - - - W. 1	372	355	337 8 0
			49	33 8 0
	Old Malton - - - N. 1	242	170	123 1 0
534	ORMESBY, E.M.: North Ormesby - - Bd. 3	1,750	1,462	1,467 15 0
			49	30 6 0
	North Ormesby, St. Alphonsus - - R. 3	566	147	133 17 6
	Ormesby - - - Ch. 4	91	47	41 2 6
516	OSBALDWICK - - Ch. 3	73	35	‡37 4 0
536	OSMOTHERLEY, U.D.: Osmotherley - - Bd. 5	142	91	73 11 0
	Osmotherley - - N. 5	*127	85	25 7 0
502	OSSETT (BOROUGH): Gawthorpe - - - N. 5	*337	192	163 0 0
	Ossett, Trinity - - Ch. 7	464	332	294 0 0
	Ossett - - - - W. 7	763	333	293 9 0
	South Ossett - - N. 7	*375	326	280 5 0
	South Ossett, Storr's Hill - - - - R. 9	151	32	28 5 0
530	OSWALDKIRK - - Ch. 4	78	31	×‡47 7 0
491	OTLEY, U.D.: Otley - - - - Bd. 10	435	363	308 17 6
	Otley - - - - N. 10	*553	368	319 5 0
	Otley, St. Joseph's - R. 10	213	129	116 4 6
	Westgate - - - Bd. 10	390	317	301 18 6
522	OTTERINGHAM - - Ch. 4	64	51	36 18 0
	Oughtibridge. See BRADFIELD.			
498	OULTON - WITH - WOODLESFORD: Oulton, St. John's - N. 3	354	237	205 16 6
	Oulton-with-Woodlesford - - - - Bd. 12	420	289	282 12 6
513	OUSEFLEET - - - 7	90	36	×‡51 2 0
	Ovenden. See HALIFAX (BOROUGH).			
503	OVERTON - - - B.	*		

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
511	OWSTON: Carcroft - - - 5	*89	61	‡57 5 0
522	OWTHORNE, U.D.: Owthorne - - - Bd. 5	141	125	103 14 0
	Owthorne - - - N.	*	-	
	Oxenhope. See HAWORTH.			
507	OXSPRING - - - Bd. 10	131	108	‡105 7 6
489	PANNAL, E.M.: Beckwithshaw - - Bd. 11	93	53	51 13 6
	Pannal Village - - Bd. 11	143	71	58 2 6
	Parson Cross. See ECCLESFIELD.			
	Pateley Bridge. See HIGH AND LOW BISHOPSIDE.			
538	PATRICK-BROMPTON - Ch. 6	64	54	×‡73 7 0
522	PATRINGTON - - - N. 4	*377	166	123 7 0
522	PAUL - - - - N. 4	165	80	56 4 0
473	PAYTHORNE: Paythorne and Newsholme - - - Ch. 5	40	12	×24 6 0
507	PENISTONE: Penistone - - - N. 10	125	84	70 6 0
	St. John Baptist - Ch. 10	318	226	184 17 0
531	PICKERING: Pickering - - - N. 6	*246	172	125 7 0
	Pickering - - - W. 5	*379	276	191 6 4
	Stape - - - - 8	40	34	×‡49 15 0
531	PICKERING MARISHES; Marishes - - - B. 1	54	27	††42 5 0
529	PICKHILL-WITH-ROXBY: Pickhill - - - N. 7	*146	81	69 3 2
	Pitsmoor. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).			
530	POCKLEY, St. John Baptist - - - - 7	53	32	×‡48 7 0
517	POCKLINGTON: Pocklington - - N. 12	*280	162	126 5 0
	Pocklington - - R.	63	—	—
	Pocklington - - W. 12	*240	127	96 14 0
	Thornton - - - B. 1	31	18	×27 9 0
504	PONTEFRACT (BOROUGH): All Saints', Infants - N. 2	*120	118	76 14 0
	Pontefract - - - N. 2	*639	517	448 2 0
	Pontefract - - - W. 2	*555	392	325 15 0
	St. Joseph's - - R. 2	323	226	197 4 8
	Tanshelf, Infants - Ch. 2	105	97	72 15 0
491	POOLE - - - - Ch. 10	173	77	107 5 0
520	PRESTON - - - Bd. 4	141	113	86 9 0
497 & 500	PUDSEY, E.M.: Crimble's - - - Bd. 3	430	192	182 18 0
	Far Town - - - N.	*		
	Fulneck, Infants - 3	146	75	56 5 0
	Greenside - - - Bd. 3	745	525	469 10 0
	Littlemoor - - - Bd. 3	228	70	50 15 0
	Low Town - - - Bd. 3	*215	120	122 11 0
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -	—	83	67 19 0
	Primrose Hill - - Bd. 3	243	132	121 7 0
	Rickardshaw Lane - Bd. 3	618	493	459 17 0
	St. Joseph's - - - R. 3	236	71	62 18 0
	Stanningley, Infants - Bd. 3	195	129	96 15 0
	Waterloo, Infants - Bd. 3	236	52	39 0 0
504	PURSTON JAGLIN: Purston - - - N. 2	314	311	233 0 0
			41	22 10 0
	Queensbury. See CLAYTON.			
	Raggals. See NORTHOWRAM.			
487	RAINTON-WITH-NEWBY: Rainton, Infants - - Ch. 2	60	38	‡38 10 0
	Ramsgill. See DOWN STONE BECK.			
	Ranmoor. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).			
	Rashcliffe. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).			
528	RASKELF - - - P. 4	106	76	‡57 15 0
	Rastrick. See BRIGHOUSE (BOROUGH).			
484	RATHMELL - - - N. 6	*58	20	×‡41 3 0
510	RAVENFIELD - N. 4	45	21	‡20 0 0
	Ravensthorpe. See MIRFIELD.			
541	RAVENSWORTH - - Ch. 4	*78	64	46 7 0
513	RAWCLIFFE-IN-SNAITH: Bridge - - - - Bd. 7	234	126	101 14 0
	Mrs. Crayke's, Girls - Bd. 7	86	41	35 17 0
	Rawcliffe-in-Snaith, Infants - - - Bd. 7	101	50	37 10 0
	Rawcliffe-in-Snaith - N. 7	84	63	45 15 0
491	RAWDON: Little London - - Bd. 9	246	46	45 12 0
	Little Moor - - Bd. 9	207	193	210 12 0
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -	—	24	19 14 0
	Rawdon - - - N. 9	244	155	154 5 0
510	RAWMARSH: Ashwood Road - - Bd. 10	310	322	257 18 0
	Free Grammar and Infants - - - N. 10	*306	262	216 6 0
	Haugh - - - - Bd. 10	72	70	53 15 0
	High Street, Infants - N. 10	*164	55	41 5 0
	Rawmarsh and Parkgate Central - - Bd. 10	657	678	524 5 0
			67	49 3 0
	Rawmarsh, Girls - N. 10	*401	379	315 18 0
533	REDCAR: Redcar - - - W. 4	283	188	166 7 0
	St. Cuthbert's - - R. 4	153	50	36 7 0
	Zetland - - - B. 4	*406	331	308 11 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Redhill. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).			
538	REDMIRE:			
	Bolton and Redmire - 5	117	63	‡61 17 0
513	REEDNESS, U.D.:			
	Reedness - - - Bd. 4	120	76	58 16 0
	Swinefleet - - - Bd. 4	291	227	198 12 6
	Swinefleet - - - N.	*		
540	REETH:			
	Fremington, Endowed Ch. 10	68	36	†‡46 2 0
	Low Row - - - W. 10	132	34	‡38 1 0
	Reeth, The Friends - 10	399	82	76 12 0
525	REIGHTON, U.D.:			
	Reighton - - - Bd. 6	76	55	‡53 2 6
514	RICCALL - - - P. 5	161	122	87 6 0
541	RICHMOND (BOROUGH):			
	Richmond Corporation - - - - 11	129	43	33 6 6
	Richmond - - - N. 11	*513	318	246 14 0
	Richmond - - - W. 11	174	135	116 14 6
	St. Mary's - - - R. 11	217	87	55 5 6
	Riddlesden. See MORTON (Keighley Union).			
490	RIGTON - - - - Ch. 7	100	34	‡37 3 0
527	RILLINGTON:			
	Rillington - - - Bd. 2	170	134	110 10 0
	Rillington - - - N.	*		
485	RILSTON:			
	Rylstone District - N. 6	*116	34	†‡52 6 0
473	RIMMINGTON - - N. 6	122	40	‡45 3 0
489	RIPLEY:			
	Ripley, Free Endowed 11	103	29	23 3 6
	Ripley, Infants - - N. 11	49	17	10 12 6
	Ripleyville. See BRADFORD (BOROUGH).			
487	RIPON (BOROUGH):			
	Holy Trinity - - N. 2	*525	196	182 12 6
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening - - -	—	23	14 18 0
	Ripon - - - - N. 2	*690	466	424 6 0
	Ripon - - - - W. 2	585	296	265 11 0
	St. Wilfrid's - - R. 11	142	80	60 3 6
	Ripponden. See BARKISLAND AND SOYLAND.			
523	RISE, Mixed - - - 4	44	22	×‡43 1 0
496	RISHWORTH - - - N. 4	275	129	123 6 6
530	RIVAULX:			
	Rievaulx - - - Ch. 7	54	20	×‡39 5 0
	Robert Town. See LIVERSEDGE.			
	Robin Hood's Bay. See FYLINGDALES.			
	Rocking. See THRUSCROSS.			

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
488	ROECLIFFE - - - N. 8	148	46	×‡60 11 0
546	ROKEBY - - - Ch. 4	78	41	†‡51 10 0
536	ROMANBY - - - Ch. 7	*104	90	62 18 0
522	ROOS - - - - N. 4	*195	82	69 4 0
531	ROSEDALE, EAST SIDE:			
	Rosedale Abbey - - 8	305	119	82 0 6
	Rosedale - - - B. 8	230	134	101 9 0
511	ROSSINGTON - - - Ch. 5	114	67	52 2 0
510	ROTHERHAM, U.D.:			
	Blackburn, Mixed and Infants - - - 9	129	86	69 15 0
	Chapel Walk, Temporary - - - - Bd. 9	187	151	72 13 5
	Eastwood, Aldwarke - N. 10	199	207	136 7 6
	Eastwood - - - N. 10	*390	389	340 7 6
	Hollis - - - - 10	144	145	111 16 0
	Hope Street - - - Bd. 9	191	163	78 8 11
	Ickles, Infants - - Ch. 10	232	89	60 2 6
	Kimberworth - - Bd. 9	409	409	364 0 0
	Kimberworth - - N. 9	*520	472	393 7 6
	Kimberworth, St. Mark's, Infants - N. 9	213	197	167 9 0
	Masborough - - N. 9	602	540	480 7 6
	Masborough, St. Bede's - - - R. 9	367	353	309 11 0
	Rotherham - - - N. 10	*736	600	504 15 0
	Rotherham - - - W. 10	*485	422	361 1 6
	Thornhill - - - Bd. 9	1,087	920	852 7 0
	Thorpe Hesley - - N. 10	*312	277	230 12 6
	Thorpe Hesley - - W. 10	214	130	97 19 0
	Wellgate - - - Bd. 10	*810	837	734 16 0
498	ROTHWELL:			
	Haigh - - - - Bd. 12	450	383	342 10 6
	Rothwell - - - Bd. 12	334	305	268 6 0
	Rothwell - - - N. 12	*563	414	323 3 0
	Roughtown. See MOSSLEY (BOROUGH), LANCASHIRE.			
501	ROUNDHAY - - - Ch. 10	179	57	59 16 6
519	ROWLEY, Little Weeton - - - - - N. 8	*90	63	67 9 0
532	ROXBY:			
	Roxby and Barrowby - - - Ch. 7	63	21	×‡39 13 6
506	ROYSTONE - - - N. 6	*410	476	389 15 6
	Rudland. See FADMOOR.			
525	RUDSTON - - - N. 6	*172	82	63 17 0
488	RUFFORTH, Undenominational - - - 1	67	46	†‡53 4 0
532	RUSWARP:			
	Ruswarp - - - 6	100	48	37 11 0
	Whitby - - - B. 5	*258	191	167 2 6
			102	56 14 0
	Whitby, St. Hilda's - R. 5	382	135	109 19 6
	Whitby Westside, St. John's - - - N. 5	*895	591	517 2 6
505	RYHILL - - - - N. 6	234	225	169 13 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Rylstone. See RILSTON.			
	Ryther. See CAWOOD.			
494	SADDLEWORTH-WITH-QUICK, E.M.			
	Austerlands - - - Ch. 7	*236	100	85 18 0
493	Castleshaw (Delph) - Ch. 7	92	29	†31 1 0
494	Delph - - - - W. 10	392	219	195 8 0
	Denshaw - - - Ch. 5	226	125	106 12 6
	Diggle Kilngreen - 10	267	102	73 17 0
	Dobcross - - - Ch. 10	337	211	190 16 0
	Doctor Lane - - N. 10	182	79	65 1 6
	Friarmere St. Thomas Ch. 10	*357	125	99 0 6
	Friezland, Christ Church - - - P. 11	334	162	174 5 6
			28	17 10 0
	Greenfield, Co-operative Society's, Evening - - - -	—	20	9 18 0
	Greenfield St. Mary's - N. 10	305	129	123 17 0
	Greenfield - - - W. 11	311	121	108 17 0
	Lydgate - - - N. 10	232	40	43 3 0
	Saddleworth, Boarhurst - - - - 11	249	50	50 11 6
	Saddleworth - - P. 10	398	193	185 8 6
	Shelderslow - - - Ch. 7	196	118	109 16 0
	Strinesdale - - -	143	—	—
	Upper Mill, Mechanics' Institute, Evening -	—	62	32 16 0
	Upper Mill - - - W. 10	250	153	116 0 0
	Weaky - - - - W. 10	117	92	65 12 0
	Saltburn. See MARSKE.			
485	SALTERFORTH - - N. 6	*81	78	68 17 6
	Salterhebble. See HALIFAX (BOROUGH).			
530	SALTON - - - - Ch. 11	41	15	×25 18 0
517	SANCTON AND HOUGHTON:			
	Sancton - - - N. 3	182	22	16 10 0
	Sancton - - - R. 3	76	22	16 11 0
503	SANDAL MAGNA:			
	Belle Vue Road - - Bd. 6	389	367	333 13 9
	St. Catherine - - 6	*299	290	263 15 0
	Sandal Magna, Endowed - - - 6	243	160	162 13 6
516	SAND-HUTTON - - N. 1	117	74	‡77 2 6
529	SAND-HUTTON-IN-THIRSK:			
	Sand-Hutton-in-Thirsk Bd. 7	106	69	†74 5 8
	Saville Town. See THORNHILL.			
487	SAWLEY - - - - Ch. 5	59	45	‡51 16 0
473	SAWLEY, Undenominational - - - - 6	104	29	×‡52 6 6
515	SAXTON-WITH-SCARTHINGWELL:			
	Saxton - - - - N. 1	186	59	48 0 0
527	SCACKLETON - - - N.	78	—	—
527	SCAGGLETHORP - - Ch. 4	68	5	×18 0 6

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s.
518	SCALBY (Howden Union):			
	Scalby (Howden) - N. 4	184	139	102 14 6
526	SCALBY (Scarborough Union):			
	Scalby (Scarborough) N. 6	*159	91	71 16 0
495	SCAMMONDEN - - N. 7	*145	56	43 12 6
527	SCAMPSTON - - - N. 2	78	39	†53 2 6
526	SCARBOROUGH (BOROUGH):			
	Amicable Society's - 6	350	52	34 2 3
	Central - - - Bd. 5	1,443	1,327	1,208 9 6
			244	138 6 6
	Falsgrave - - - Bd. 5	519	434	442 3 6
	Falsgrave, All Saints'- Ch. 6	436	393	374 12 0
	Gladstone Road - - Bd. 6	1,020	642	639 14 6
	Lancasterian - - Bd. 5	721	424	358 3 6
	Longwestgate - - Bd. 5	537	426	425 9 6
	St. Martin's - - - 6	211	82	78 16 6
	St. Peter's - - - R. 6	196	103	80 19 6
	St. Thomas' - - - Ch. 6	312	195	152 1 6
	Scarborough - - N. 6	*809	483	449 7 0
	Scarborough - - W.	*		
	Scarthingwell. See BARKSTONE ASH.			
	Scholes. See CLECKHEATON.			
	Scissett. See SKELMANTHORPE.			
517	SCRAYINGHAM - - Ch. 7	51	19	×20 4 6
537	SCRUTON - - - N. 6	*75	56	†30 12 0
501	SEACROFT, E.M. - - N. 4	*284	179	156 4 6
535	SEAMER - - - - Ch. 5	78	39	‡48 0 0
526	SEAMER AND IRTON, U.D.:			
	Seamer and Irton - Bd. 5	199	117	116 0 6
517	SEATON ROSS - - N. 1	101	41	‡42 16 6
483	SEDBERGH:			
	Cautley-with-Dowbiggin - - - - 6	57	33	×‡35 1 6
	Howgill, Endowed - 6	60	30	×‡30 10 0
	Sedbergh - - - B. 5	*277	119	104 5 0
	Sedbergh - - - N. 6	*281	157	139 13 0
514	SELBY:			
	Abbey Church - - N. 2	*856	533	469 0 0
	Selby - - - - R. 2	263	143	126 4 6
	Selby - - - - W. 2	519	239	191 13 6
	Selside Branch. See HORTON.			
529	SESSAY - - - - N. 7	73	60	57 13 9
484	SETTLE - - - - N. 6	423	319	289 4 0
527	SETTRINGTON - - N. 4	130	74	‡80 9 6
525	SEWERBY-WITH-MARTON:			
	Sewerby - - - N. 5	101	49	‡49 4 6
490	SHADWELL - - - N. 11	*100	87	67 3 0
503	SHARLESTON:			
	New Sharlston, Collieries - - - 4	674	485	424 7 6

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
503	Sharleston—*cont.*			
	Sharlston, Mixed - 4	122	111	83 14 0
487	SHAROW - - - N. 4	*202	95	104 19 5
508 & 509	SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH):			
	Abbeydale - - - Bd. 11	840	735	749 10 0
	All Saints' - - - N. 2	*1,326	1,044	930 9 1
			83	40 18 0
	Attercliffe - - - Bd. 2	817	788	721 17 0
	Attercliffe - - - N. 2	*307	298	259 0 0
	Attercliffe, St. Charles R. 2	*348	315	267 2 0
	Brightside - - - Bd. 2	908	588	556 0 0
	Broomhill - - - Bd. 1	698	641	629 10 6
	Brunswick - - - W. 3	1,133	599	569 14 6
	Burgoyne Road - - Bd. 12	1,294	1,232	1,285 5 6
	Carbrook - - - Bd. 3	1,444	1,420	1,410 12 6
	Carbrook - - - N. 1	703	644	563 10 0
	Carlisle Street - - Bd. 11	870	779	1,101 17 8
	Carver Street - - Bd. 1	586	413	424 4 6
	Central - - - Bd. 4	1,408	550	684 8 0
			139	84 16 0
	Church Institute, Evening - - -	—	114	64 4 0
	Crofts - - - - Bd. 3	650	593	603 0 6
	Crookes, Endowed - 4	678	504	441 0 0
	Crookes Moor - - Bd. 1	1,495	1,458	1,476 3 0
	Crosspool - - - N. 3	125	107	94 1 0
	Darnall - - - N. 2	*692	425	350 13 6
	Darnall Road - - Bd. 2	1,352	913	864 5 6
			61	32 2 0
	Duchess Road - - Bd. 12	1,024	1,029	1,066 9 0
	Ecclesall - - - N. 4	*314	187	155 10 6
	Ellesmere Road - - W. 2	980	827	688 4 0
	Fulwood - - - Bd. 4	131	99	84 1 0
	Fulwood - - - N. 4	*198	95	81 17 0
	Gleadless Road - - Bd. 12	1,206	1,083	971 18 11
			177	99 8 0
	Grimesthorpe - - Bd. 11	826	764	822 19 8
	Heeley Bank - - Bd. 12	900	820	801 15 0
	Heeley - - - - N. 12	260	121	120 4 6
	Heeley - - - - W. 12	303	303	265 2 6
	Huntsman's Gardens Bd. 3	1,250	1,237	1,160 5 0
			184	127 16 0
	Lancasterian - - Bd. 3	1,103	1,027	990 6 0
	Langsett Road - - Bd. 12	1,310	1,057	1,088 17 0
	Leadmill Road - - N.	*		
	Low Field - - - Bd. 12	786	770	796 6 0
	Manor - - - - Bd. 2	443	378	383 17 6
	Moorfields - - - N. 2	366	176	158 16 0
	Neepsend - - - Bd. 11	720	441	468 0 6
	Neepsend - - - N. 3	*696	524	444 9 2
	Netherthorpe - - Bd. 3	1,033	1,031	1,027 4 6
	New Hall - - - Bd. 11	925	905	839 2 0
	Norfolk Street - - W.	*		
	Owler Lane - - - Bd. 11	600	465	476 13 6
			91	66 2 0
	Philadelphia - - Bd. 3	3,199	1,185	1,163 8 0
			112	62 8 0
	Pitsmoor - - - N. 3	*439	342	305 10 0
	Princess Street - - W. 3	473	347	312 1 7
	Pyebank - - - Bd. 1	1,497	1,481	1,487 6 0
			80	62 14 0
	Ranmoor - - - W. 3	148	80	59 16 6
	Redhill - - - - W. 3	739	564	440 10 6
	St. Barnabas, Alderson Road - - - - N. 12	237	163	140 0 0
	St. Barnabas, Cecil Road - - - - N. 12	546	393	343 17 6
	St. Catherine - - R. 3	500	417	340 12 8
	St. George - - - N. 3	*1,302	849	748 2 6
	St. John's - - - N. 1	*1,004	894	782 5 0
	St. Joseph's - - - R. 12	405	225	196 11 0
	St. Jude's, Eldon Stret N. 3	*435	424	402 8 0
	St. Luke's, Dyer's Hill N. 1	*633	509	443 10 0
	St. Luke's, Holliscroft Ch. 1	357	297	220 16 0
	St. Mary's, Hermitage Street - - - N. 2	*1,102	838	733 5 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	*1,154	529	467 11 8
	St. Matthias', Cemetery Road - - - N. 2	853	781	728 11 1
	St. Paul's - - - N. 2	*1,003	772	677 5 0
	St. Philip's - - - N. 1	*634	588	515 7 6
	St. Silas' - - - Ch. 1	*799	728	637 0 0
	St. Simon's - - - N. 2	232	235	199 10 0
	St. Stephen - - - N. 2	*561	563	492 12 6
	St. Vincent de Paul's - R. 3	*1,087	693	626 3 0
	St. Wilfrid - - - R. 12	466	227	198 12 6
	St. William - - - R. 3	463	276	241 4 0
	Sharrow Lane - - Bd. 12	1,070	1,056	1,071 7 6
			178	113 12 0
	Sharrow Clifford - N. 3	215	153	65 9 6
	Sheffield, Parish Church - - - N. 2	*953	440	436 14 6
	Sheffield Park, Norwich Street - - Bd. 1	1,265	1,073	960 4 6
	Sheffield Park - - W. 1	*610	328	250 8 0
	Springfield - - - Bd. 1	1,321	1,325	1,333 6 0
			152	101 12 0
	Surrey Street, United Methodist Free Church - - - 2	391	313	273 17 6
	Talbot Street, Methodist New Connexion	160	—	—
	Walkley - - - Bd. 12	779	752	764 16 0
			97	57 16 0
	Walkley, St. Mary's - N. 12	*377	361	339 11 4
	Whiteley Wood - - Ch. 4	128	111	91 11 6
	Wicker, Trinity - - N. 2	*655	583	510 2 6
	Woodburn - - - Bd. 2	295	665	478 9 3
	Woodside - - - Bd. 9	942	928	63 11 0
	Shelderslow. See SADDLEWORTH.			
496	SHELF:			
	Carr House Lane -	*		
	Hall Lane - - - Bd. 10	301	157	164 4 0
	Shelf - - - - Ch. 10	*350	187	174 11 0
495	SHELLEY:			
	Shelley - - - Bd. 10	229	176	166 6 0
	Shelley - - - N. 10	313	104	106 1 0
495	SHEPLEY, St. Paul's - N. 7	*332	222	213 11 0
526	SHERBURN (East Riding) - - - - Ch. 8	132	131	58 14 6
515	SHERBURN (Tadcaster Union):			
	Sherburn - - - Bd. 10	214	170	138 5 0
	Sherburn, Endowed - 10	205	96	94 4 0
527	SHERIFF HUTTON-WITH-CORNBOROUGH:			
	Sheriff Hutton - - N. 2	*131	67	53 11 0
	Sheriff Hutton - - W. 2	*140	99	85 3 2
497	SHIPLEY:			
	Albert Road - - Bd. 12	1,074	529	572 17 8
	Central - - - Bd. 12	925	617	619 7 6
			61	40 16 0
	Otley Road - - - Bd. 12	587	465	469 9 0
			73	47 14 0
	St. Paul's - - - N. 12	*837	271	252 9 6
	St. Walburga's - - R. 10	196	105	92 19 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
497	Shipley—*cont.*			
	Shipley - - - - B.	*		
488	SHIPTON (Great Ouseburn Union) - - Ch. 1	162	82	†77 13 0
517	SHIPTON (Pocklington Union):			
	Shipton (Brough) - Ch. 3	84	70	54 5 0
	Shire Green. See ECCLESFIELD.			
503	SHITLINGTON:			
	Middlestown - - N. 6	439	261	232 9 0
	Netherton - - Ch. 6	280	156	129 4 0
	Shitlington - - - N.	*		
490	SICKLINGHALL - - 7	56	29	†‡41 17 6
523	SIGGLESTHORNE - - N. 4	*169	99	87 16 6
507	SILKSTONE:			
	Silkstone, Endowed - 7	166	141	116 6 6
	Silkstone, Infants - N. 7	*178	98	67 14 0
485	SILSDEN:			
	Aire View - - - Bd. 3	443	356	290 15 0
	Bolton Road - - Bd. 3	*243	150	152 14 6
			14	10 18 0
	Silsden - - - - N.	*		
	Silton. See NETHER SILTON.			
531	SINNINGTON - - - Ch. 8	76	45	†‡57 0 9
541	SKEEBY:			
	Skeeby-in-Easby - N. 4	75	42	×‡59 14 0
495	SKELMANTHORPE:			
	Scissett - - - N. 4	*330	169	146 13 0
	Skelmanthorpe - - Bd. 4	242	199	167 7 0
	Skelmanthorpe - - N. 4	*270	135	120 12 0
533	SKELTON AND STANGHOW, U.D.:			
	Boosbeck - - - Bd. 10	221	196	154 10 0
	Lingdale - - - Bd. 10	589	242	216 6 0
	Lingdale, Mechanics' Institute, Evening -	—	39	28 6 0
	Margrove Park - - Bd. 10	135	143	110 12 0
	North Skelton, Infants Bd. 10	147	140	103 10 0
	North Skelton, Evening - - - - Ch.	—	35	24 8 0
	Skelton, High Green, Evening - - -	—	25	18 2 0
	Skelton, Infants - - Bd. 10	136	90	65 5 0
	Skelton Green, Infants - - - - Bd. 10	194	197	140 2 0
	Stanghow Lane - - Bd. 10	500	343	308 18 6
488	SKELTON (Great Ouseburn Union):			
	Newby Hall - - Ch. 5	138	73	60 9 0
518	SKELTON (Howden Union):			
	Skelton Village - - 4	67	58	†‡63 6 6
516	SKELTON (York Union):			
	Skelton - - - - N. 3	*122	51	‡50 16 0
524	SKERNE - - - Bd. 5	39	11	×‡32 18 0
519	SKIDBY - - - - Ch. 6	137	59	42 9 6
	Skinningrove. See LOFTHOUSE.			

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
525	SKIPSEA:			
	Skipsea and Ulrome - N.	*		
	Skipsea - - - W. 6	163	96	76 14 0
485	SKIPTON:			
	Christ Church - - N. 5	*317	242	211 3 6
	Skipton - - - B. 6	*511	283	242 3 6
	Skipton - - - N. 5	635	400	371 7 6
	Skipton - - - R. 6	348	227	217 8 0
	Skipton, Higher Grade W. 6	548	398	407 6 0
529	SKIPTON AND CATTON, U.D.:			
	Skipton-on-Swale - Bd. 4	54	36	†‡42 13 0
514	SKIPWITH - - - Ch. 5	101	52	†‡57 16 0
496	SKIRCOAT:			
	Copley Factory - - 1	431	197	183 13 0
	Sowerby Bridge - - W. 5	427	307	270 16 0
	Skirlaugh. See SOUTH SKIRLAUGH.			
517	SKIRPENBECK, Village - 7	46	39	×‡35 1 0
473	SLAIDBURN:			
	Brennand's Endowed 5	113	17	15 6 3
	Slaidburn, Girls and Infants - - - 5	87	49	34 13 6
495	SLAITHWAITE AND LINGARDS, U.D.:			
	Lingards - - - N. 11	*182	72	51 6 0
	Lower Slaithwaite - N. 11	*540	376	340 12 6
			10	4 10 0
	Meeke and Walker, Evening - - -	—	34	32 13 6
	Slaithwaite Mechanics' Institute - - - 11	310	292	265 3 0
	Upper Slaithwaite - N. 11	*140	64	46 7 6
	West Slaithwaite - N. 11	*150	83	62 16 6
524	SLEDMERE-WITH-CROOM:			
	Sledmere - - - N. 6	90	81	‡73 6 0
527	SLINGSBY - - - Ch. 4	162	94	74 3 0
536	SMEATON AND HORNBY, U.D.:			
	Smeaton and Hornby Bd. 7	109	73	83 5 9
526	SNAINTON - - - N. 6	133	123	86 1 6
513	SNAITH AND COWICK:			
	Cowick - - - Ch. 4	113	96	69 17 6
	Snaith - - - - N. 4	177	83	65 3 6
	Snaith - - - - W. 4	*251	103	81 8 6
537	SNAPE, Endowed - - 6	103	66	50 16 0
532	SNEATON - - - P. 6	39	40	33 11 0
504	SNYDALE - - - Bd. 2	312	178	153 5 0
502	SOOTHILL:			
	Chickenley Lane - Bd. 3	209	194	163 11 0
	Chidswell, Mount Tabor - - - Bd. 3	129	76	57 5 0
	Earlsheaton - - Bd. 3	424	311	249 9 6
	Earlsheaton - - N. 2	*467	231	206 7 0
	Gregory Street - - Bd. 3	186	149	119 15 0
	Hanging Heaton - N. 2	*158	125	104 11 0
	Mill Lane - - - Bd. 3	400	333	297 17 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	South Bank. See NORMANBY-IN-ESTON.			
519	SOUTH CAVE:			
	Mrs. Barnard's, Girls N. 3	127	65	56 13 4
	South Cave Cross - Ch. 3	117	60	55 10 0
517	SOUTH CLIFF - - 3	50	27	×‡18 6 4
495	SOUTH CROSLAND:			
	Armitage Bridge - N. 6	361	151	152 14 6
			17	11 2 0
	Netherton - - - W. 5	229	93	76 18 0
	South Crosland - - N. 5	*450	179	174 4 6
519	SOUTH DALTON:			
	Dalton Holme - - Ch. 6	107	54	‡57 2 0
514	SOUTH DUFFIELD, U.D.:			
	South Duffield - - Bd. 4	75	32	†33 3 0
508	SOUTH ELMSALL - W. 5	*147	157	119 10 6
505	SOUTH HIENDLEY:			
	Felkirk - - - - P. 5	*223	149	119 3 0
529	SOUTH KILVINGTON - N. 4	*58	33	†‡13 14 0
505	SOUTH KIRKBY - - Ch. 5	162	181	157 9 0
515	SOUTH MILFORD - - Bd. 6	197	145	108 14 6
	South Ossett. See OSSETT (BOROUGH).			
529	SOUTH OTTERINGTON - Ch. 7	102	44	42 12 6
496	SOUTH OWRAM, E.M.:			
	Brookfoot - - - Bd. 11	163	107	99 15 6
	Halifax, St. Joseph's - R. 3	656	294	250 7 6
	South Owram - - N.	*		
	Within Fields - - Bd. 11	516	300	314 1 0
523	SOUTH SKIRLAUGH:			
	Skirlaugh - - - N. 4	*139	83	‡74 16 0
539	SOUTH STAINLEY-WITH-CAYTON:			
	South Stainley - - Ch. 11	66	33	×‡50 17 0
516	SOWERBY. *See also* SKIRCOAT:			
	St. George's - - N. 5	*388	284	241 9 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 5	306	169	124 15 6
	Scout Road - - - Bd. 7	271	118	123 18 6
	Sowerby Bridge, Church Institute, Evening - - -	—	36	20 4 0
	Sowerby Bridge - - N. 5	*617	375	358 15 0
	Sowerby District - N. 5	*474	311	303 12 6
	Triangle - - - N. 5	*178	77	59 15 0
529	SOWERBY (Thirsk Union):			
	Sowerby (Thirsk), St. Oswald's - - - N. 10	*263	225	175 11 6
516	SOYLAND:			
	Ripponden - - - W. 11	356	162	158 3 0
	Ripponden Zion, Congregational - - 11	315	146	143 13 6
518	SPALDINGTON, U.D.:			
	Spaldington - - Bd. 3	88	42	†‡52 14 0
513	SPENNITHORNE - - Ch. 5	85	57	‡58 7 6

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
490	SPOFFORTH - WITH - STOCKELD:			
	Spofforth - - - N. 3	*209	85	83 5 0
511	SPROTBROUGH - - 5	115	80	59 3 0
506	STAINBROUGH:			
	Hood Green - - N. 7	200	95	‡84 3 6
491	STAINBURN, Mixed - Ch. 4	42	18	×‡40 16 0
	Staincliffe. See BATLEY.			
484	STAINFORTH (Settle Union):			
	Stainforth (Settle) - Ch. 6	60	22	†‡32 14 8
512	STAINFORTH (Thorne Union):			
	Stainforth - - - Bd. 5	135	102	75 8 0
496	STAINLAND-WITH-OLD LINDLEY:			
	Bowling Green - - Bd. 4	386	225	213 15 0
	Holywell Green - - Bd. 4	640	322	346 10 0
	St. Andrew's - - N.	*		
	Sowood Green - - Bd. 4	274	166	168 11 0
511	STAINTON - - - Ch. 4	50	30	×38 5 0
526	STAINTON DALE:			
	Stainton Dale - - Bd. 6	93	22	×30 10 0
	The Peak - - - Bd. 6	33	17	×‡37 6 0
534	STAINTON, U.D.:			
	St. Peter - - - Bd. 3	120	49	‡57 5 0
	Stalling Busk. See BAINBRIDGE.			
516	STAMFORDBRIDGE - WITH - SCORBY:			
	Stamfordbridge - - B. 2	103	62	‡56 4 0
	Stanbury-in-Haworth. See HAWORTH.			
503	STANLEY-WITH-WRENTHORPE, E.M.:			
	Bottom Boat - - Ch. 10	56	61	39 13 0
	Lee Moor - - - Ch. 10	58	57	37 1 0
	Lingwellgate - - Bd. 9	87	65	46 0 6
	Outwood - - - Bd. 9	621	705	616 17 6
			38	19 8 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 10	*457	427	373 12 6
	St. Swithin's - - Ch. 10	81	66	49 10 0
	Wrenthorpe - - - Bd. 4	296	295	253 8 0
	Wrenthorpe - - - N.	*		
	Stanningley. See LEEDS (BOROUGH).			
	Stannington. See BRADFIELD.			
	Stape. See PICKERING.			
504	STAPLETON (Pontefract Union):			
	Wentbridge, Infants - N. 6	33	11	7 19 6
546	STARTFORTH, Morritt Memorial - - - N. 6	*219	137	119 7 6
488	STAVELEY - - - N. 5	*106	83	†38 18 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
497	Shipley—*cont.* Shipley - - - - B.	*		
488	SHIPTON (Great Ouseburn Union) - - Ch. 1	162	82	‡77 13 0
517	SHIPTON (Pocklington Union): Shipton (Brough) - Ch. 3	84	70	54 5 0
	Shire Green. See ECCLESFIELD.			
503	SHITLINGTON: Middlestown - - N. 6	439	261	232 9 0
	Netherton - - - Ch. 6	280	156	129 4 0
	Shitlington - - - N.	*		
490	SICKLINGHALL - - 7	56	29	†‡41 17 6
523	SIGGLESTHORNE - - N. 4	*169	90	87 16 6
507	SILKSTONE: Silkstone, Endowed - 7	166	141	116 6 6
	Silkstone, Infants - N. 7	*178	98	67 14 0
485	SILSDEN: Aire View - - - Bd. 3	443	356	290 15 0
	Bolton Road - - Bd. 3	*243	150	152 14 6
			14	10 18 0
	Silsden - - - - N.	*		
	Silton. See NETHER SILTON.			
531	SINNINGTON - - - Ch. 8	76	45	†‡57 0 9
541	SKEEBY: Skeeby-in-Easby - N. 4	75	42	×‡59 14 0
495	SKELMANTHORPE: Scissett - - - N. 4	*330	169	146 13 0
	Skelmanthorpe - - Bd. 4	242	190	167 7 0
	Skelmanthorpe - - N. 4	*270	135	120 12 0
533	SKELTON AND STANGHOW, U.D.: Boosbeck - - - Bd. 10	221	196	154 10 0
	Lingdale - - - Bd. 10	589	242	216 6 0
	Lingdale, Mechanics' Institute, Evening -	—	39	28 6 0
	Margrove Park - - Bd. 10	135	143	110 12 0
	North Skelton, Infants Bd. 10	147	140	103 10 0
	North Skelton, Evening - - - - Ch.	—	35	24 8 0
	Skelton, High Green, Evening - - -	—	25	18 2 0
	Skelton, Infants - - Bd. 10	136	90	65 5 0
	Skelton Green, Infants - - - - Bd. 10	194	197	140 2 0
	Stanghow Lane - - Bd. 10	500	343	308 18 6
488	SKELTON (Great Ouseburn Union): Newby Hall - - Ch. 5	138	73	60 9 0
518	SKELTON (Howden Union): Skelton Village - - 4	67	58	†‡63 6 6
516	SKELTON (York Union): Skelton - - - - N. 3	*122	51	‡50 16 0
524	SKERNE - - - Bd. 5	39	11	×‡32 18 0
519	SKIDBY - - - - Ch. 6	137	59	42 9 6
	Skinningrove. See LOFTHOUSE.			

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
525	SKIPSEA: Skipsea and Ulrome - N.	*		
	Skipsea - - - W. 6	103	96	76 14 0
485	SKIPTON: Christ Church - - N. 5	*317	242	211 3 6
	Skipton - - - B. 6	*511	283	242 3 6
	Skipton - - - N. 5	635	400	371 7 6
	Skipton - - - R. 6	348	227	217 8 0
	Skipton, Higher Grade W. 6	548	398	407 6 0
529	SKIPTON AND CATTON, U.D.: Skipton-on-Swale - Bd. 4	54	38	†‡27 18 0
514	SKIPWITH - - - Ch. 5	101	52	†‡37 16 0
496	SKIRCOAT: Copley Factory - - 1	431	197	183 12 0
	Sowerby Bridge - - W. 5	427	307	270 14 0
	Skirlaugh. See SOUTH SKIRLAUGH.			
517	SKIRPENBECK, Village - 7	46	39	×‡35 2 0
473	SLAIDBURN: Brennand's Endowed 5	113	17	15 6 6
	Slaidburn, Girls and Infants - - - 5	87	49	34 13 6
495	SLAITHWAITE AND LINGARDS, U.D.: Lingards - - - N. 11	*182	72	51 6 0
	Lower Slaithwaite - N. 11	*540	376	340 12 6
			10	4 10 0
	Meeke and Walker, Evening - - -	—	54	32 13 0
	Slaithwaite Mechanics' Institute - - - 11	310	293	285 8 0
	Upper Slaithwaite - N. 11	*140	64	46 7 6
	West Slaithwaite - N. 11	*150	83	62 16 6
524	SLEDMERE-WITH-CROOM: Sledmere - - - N. 6	90	81	‡78 6 0
527	SLINGSBY - - - Ch. 4	162	94	74 3 0
536	SMEATON AND HORNBY, U.D.: Smeaton and Hornby Bd. 7	100	73	65 5 0
526	SNAINTON - - - N. 6	133	122	86 1 6
513	SNAITH AND COWICK: Cowick - - - Ch. 4	113	96	69 17 6
	Snaith - - - - N. 4	177	83	65 3 0
	Snaith - - - - W. 4	*251	103	81 8 6
537	SNAPE, Endowed - - 6	103	66	50 16 0
532	SNEATON - - - P. 6	39	40	33 11 0
504	SNYDALE - - - Bd. 2	312	178	158 5 0
502	SOOTHILL: Chickenley Lane - Bd. 3	209	194	163 12 0
	Chidswell, Mount Tabor - - - Bd. 3	129	76	57 8 0
	Earlsheaton - - Bd. 3	424	311	249 9 6
	Earlsheaton - - N. 2	*467	231	206 7 0
	Gregory Street - - Bd. 3	186	149	119 18 0
	Hanging Heaton - N. 2	*158	135	104 11 0
	Mill Lane - - - Bd. 3	400	332	297 17 0

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	South Bank. See NORMANBY-IN-ESTON.			
19	SOUTH CAVE:			
	Mrs. Barnard's, Girls N. 3	127	65	56 13 4
	South Cave Cross - Ch. 3	117	60	55 10 0
17	SOUTH CLIFF - - 3	50	27	×‡18 6 4
95	SOUTH CROSLAND:			
	Armitage Bridge - N. 6	361	151	152 14 6
			17	11 2 0
	Netherton - - - W. 5	229	93	76 18 0
	South Crosland - - N. 5	*450	179	174 4 6
19	SOUTH DALTON:			
	Dalton Holme - - Ch. 6	107	54	‡57 2 0
14	SOUTH DUFFIELD, U.D.:			
	South Duffield - - Bd. 4	75	32	†33 3 0
03	SOUTH ELMSALL - W. 5	*147	157	119 10 6
05	SOUTH HIENDLEY:			
	Felkirk - - - - P. 5	*228	149	119 3 0
29	SOUTH KILVINGTON - N. 4	*58	33	†‡43 14 0
05	SOUTH KIRKBY - - Ch. 5	162	181	157 9 0
15	SOUTH MILFORD - - Bd. 6	197	145	108 14 6
	South Ossett. See OSSETT (BOROUGH).			
89	SOUTH OTTERINGTON - Ch. 7	102	44	42 12 6
96	SOUTH OWRAM, E.M.:			
	Brookfoot - - - Bd. 11	163	107	99 15 6
	Halifax, St. Joseph's - R. 3	656	294	250 7 6
	South Owram - - N.	*		
	Within Fields - - Bd. 11	516	300	314 1 0
23	SOUTH SKIRLAUGH:			
	Skirlaugh - - - N. 4	*139	83	‡74 16 0
89	SOUTH STAINLEY-WITH-CAYTON:			
	South Stainley - - Ch. 11	66	33	×‡50 17 0
96	SOWERBY. *See also* SKIRCOAT:			
	St. George's - - N. 5	*388	284	241 9 0
	St. Mary's - - - N. 5	306	169	124 15 6
	Scout Road - - - Bd. 7	271	118	123 18 6
	Sowerby Bridge, Church Institute, Evening - - -	—	36	20 4 0
	Sowerby Bridge - - N. 5	*617	375	358 15 0
	Sowerby District - N. 5	*474	311	303 12 6
	Triangle - - - N. 5	*178	77	59 15 0
29	SOWERBY (Thirsk Union):			
	Sowerby (Thirsk), St. Oswald's - - - N. 10	*263	225	175 11 6
96	SOYLAND:			
	Ripponden - - - W. 11	356	162	158 3 0
	Ripponden Zion, Congregational - - 11	315	146	143 13 6
18	SPALDINGTON, U.D.:			
	Spaldington - - Bd. 3	88	42	†‡52 14 0
88	SPENNITHORNE - - Ch. 5	85	57	‡58 7 6

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	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
490	SPOFFORTH - WITH - STOCKELD:			
	Spofforth - - - N. 3	*209	85	83 5 0
511	SPROTBROUGH - - 5	115	80	58 3 0
506	STAINBROUGH:			
	Hood Green - - N. 7	200	95	‡84 3 6
491	STAINBURN, Mixed - Ch. 4	42	18	×‡40 16 0
	Staincliffe. See BATLEY.			
484	STAINFORTH (Settle Union):			
	Stainforth (Settle) - Ch. 6	60	22	†‡32 14 8
512	STAINFORTH (Thorne Union):			
	Stainforth - - - Bd. 5	135	102	75 8 0
496	STAINLAND-WITH-OLD LINDLEY:			
	Bowling Green - - Bd. 4	386	225	213 15 0
	Holywell Green - - Bd. 4	640	322	346 10 0
	St. Andrew's - - N.	*		
	Sowood Green - - Bd. 4	274	166	168 11 0
511	STAINTON - - - Ch. 4	50	30	×38 5 0
526	STAINTON DALE:			
	Stainton Dale - - Bd. 6	93	22	×30 10 0
	The Peak - - - Bd. 6	33	17	×‡37 6 0
534	STAINTON, U.D.:			
	St. Peter - - - Bd. 3	120	49	‡57 5 0
	Stalling Busk. See BAINBRIDGE.			
516	STAMFORDBRIDGE - WITH - SCORBY:			
	Stamfordbridge - - B. 2	103	62	‡56 4 0
	Stanbury-in-Haworth. See HAWORTH.			
503	STANLEY-WITH-WRENTHORPE, E.M.:			
	Bottom Boat - - Ch. 10	56	61	39 13 0
	Lee Moor - - - Ch. 10	58	57	37 1 0
	Lingwellgate - - Bd. 9	87	65	46 0 6
	Outwood - - - Bd. 9	621	705	616 17 6
			38	19 8 0
	St. Peter's - - - N. 10	*457	427	373 12 6
	St. Swithin's - - Ch. 10	81	66	49 10 0
	Wrenthorpe - - - Bd. 4	296	295	253 8 0
	Wrenthorpe - - - N.	*		
	Stanningley. See LEEDS (BOROUGH).			
	Stannington. See BRADFIELD.			
	Stape. See PICKERING.			
504	STAPLETON (Pontefract Union):			
	Wentbridge, Infants - N. 6	33	11	7 19 6
546	STARTFORTH, Morritt Memorial - - - N. 6	*219	137	119 7 6
488	STAVELEY - - - N. 5	*106	33	†38 18 0

	Esatburn - - - B.	5	173	73	62	11	0	
	Stoeton, Provident -	5	263	174	174	3	0	
516	STILLINGFLEET-WITH-MORESY:							
	Stillingfleet - - - N.	3	115	57	‡51	12	10	
528	STILLINGTON:							
	Stillington - - - N.	4	124	45	36	0	6	
	Stillington - - - W.	2	135	49	35	8	0	
	Stocksbridge. See BRADFIELD.							
516	STOCKTON-ON-THE-FOREST - - - Ch.	11	84	54	†‡39	1	0	
	Stockton-on-Tees, South. See THORNABY-ON-TEES (BOROUGH).							
535	STOKESLEY - - - Bd.	6	*407	281	176	0	6	
	Stone. See MALTBY.							
516	STRENSALL - - - N.	2	106	65	‡60	7	6	
	Strinesdale. See SADDLEWORTH.							
467	STUDLEY ROGER - - Ch.	11	60	30	×‡62	1	6	
515	STUTTON-WITH-HASLEWOOD:							
	Haslewood - - - R.	2	110	36	×‡52	16	0	
522	SUNK ISLAND - - P.	5	*86	42	†‡54	7	0	
520	SUTTON-WITH-STONEFERRY, E.M.:							
	Sutton - - - - Ch.	6	*202	122	104	12	0	
	Sutton - - - - W.	6	116	98	68	8	0	
528	SUTTON-ON-THE-FOREST:							
	Sutton-on-Forest - Ch.	1	*112	55	39	13	0	
528	SUTTON-IN-KEIGHLEY:							
	Holme Bridge - - Bd.	5	420	166	166	7	6	
492	Sutton-in-Craven - N.	5	*271	165	112	5	0	
530	SUTTON-UNDER-WHITESTONE CLIFFE, Girls and Infants - - Ch.	4	56	41	‡42	14	6	
517	SUTTON-UPON-DERWENT - - - - N.	3	*93	31	†‡43	12	0	
	Swaithe. See WORSBOROUGH.							
520	SWANLAND - - -	3	111	70	61	5	0	
518	SWILLINGTON:							
	Swillington Common - Ch.	11	107	62	×‡72	9	6	
	Swillington - - - P.	11	171	165	84	12	0	
523	SWINE - - - - Ch.	4	*96	42	×‡56	10	6	
	Swinefleet. See REEDNESS, U.D.							
519	SWINTON:							
	Kilnhurst - - - Bd.	4	342	269	206	19	6	
	Kilnhurst - - - N.	4	*280	216	160	15	6	
	Roman Terrace - - Bd.	4	475	467	407	19	6	
	Swinton Bridge - - Bd.	4	705	601	557	11	6	
	Swinton - - - N.	4	*340	339	279	19	0	

515	TADCASTER, U.D.:					
	Tadcaster - - - Bd.	1	397	347	20	11
	Tadcaster - - - R.	1	136	36	3	13
507	TANKERSLEY - - N.	7	327	322	20	15
	Tanshelf. See PONTEFRACT (BOROUGH).					
498	TEMPLE NEWSAM, U.D.:					
	Colton - - - - Bd.	4	94	91	77	11
	Halton - - - - B.	4	*334	245	231	8
527	TERRINGTON-WITH-WIGANTHORPE AND MOWTHORPE:					
	Terrington - - - B.	4	153	53	6	11
	Terrington - - - Ch.	4	166	45	6	11
529	THIRKLEBY - WITH - OSGOODBY:					
	Thirkleby - - - Ch.	7	102	42	12	8
529	THIRSK:					
	All Saints - - - R.	10	63	49	3	14
	Thirsk - - - - B.	10	*259	176	13	14
	Thirsk, Infants - - B.	10	122	93	6	11
	Thirsk - - - - N.	10	*346	257	24	11
517	THIXENDALE - - Ch.	11	71	31	×2	14
516	THORGANBY WITH WEST COTTINGWITH Ch.	3	77	55	3	15
534	THORNABY-ON-TEES, (BOROUGH):					
	South Stockton, Cleveland - - - - W.	4	486	395	36	21
	South Stockton, St. Patrick's - - - R.	2	391	386	39	6
	South Stockton, Mechanics' Institute, Evening - -		—	26	11	4
	Thornaby - - Bd.	2	849	518	22	16
	Thornaby - - - N.	2	*436	420	46	1
				30	16	1
	Thornaby, Queen Street - - - Bd.	2	1,246	992	92	11
512	THORNE:					
	Moorends - - - Bd.	2	76	47	×20	0
	Thorne - - - Bd.	2	326	270	26	6
	Travis Charity - -	2	154	105	12	8
490	THORNER:					
	Thorner - - - N.	2	120	70	14	11
	Thorner - - - W.	2	153	66	5	1
	Thornes. See WAKEFIELD (BOROUGH).					
	Thorneyholme. See BOWLAND FOREST, HIGH DIVISION.					
523	THORNGUMBALD - - Bd.	4	117	71	6	11
502	THORNHILL:					
	Lees Moor - - - N.	6	330	187	18	8
	Savile Town (Thornhill Lees) - - - N.	5	361	254	20	2
	Thornhill - - - N.	6	*661	413	34	4
	Thornhill Edge - - N.	6	173	34	7	10

				Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £	s.	d.
502	Thornhill—*cont.*							
	Thornhill Lees	N.	6	*364	338	310	1	0
	Walker's, Endowed		6	87	75	63	3	6
407	THORNTON:							
	Denholme, Lodge Gate	Bd.	7	526	343	344	14	0
					22	10	6	0
	James Street	Bd.	7	558	322	318	14	2
					70	38	12	0
	Keelham	Bd.	7	187	95	85	14	6
	St. James'	N.	7	*348	269	217	16	0
831	THORNTON-DALE	N.	8	222	118	90	9	6
495	THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN:							
	Early, Grammar		6	56	51	45	7	0
	Earby	W.	6	196	189	173	6	6
	Kelbrook	N.	6	*145	98	93	10	2
	Thornton-in-Craven	Ch.	6	78	39	37	1	6
464	THORNTON IN-LONSDALE:							
	Thornton-in-Lonsdale, Girls, and Westhouses Endowed, Boys	N.	6	*78	51	†£35	3	6
834	THORNTON-LE-BEANS	Ch.	7	58	34	†£30	0	0
830	THORNTON-LE-MOOR	Ch.	7	*104	78	†30	4	3
	Thornton. See POCKLINGTON.							
838	THORNTON STEWARD	N.	6	54	32	†£47	3	0
837	THORNTON WATLASS	Ch	6	99	55	41	10	0
820	THORP ARCH, Lady E. Hastings'		11	61	35	27	17	6
827	THORPE BASSETT	Ch.	2	40	36	×£32	0	0
	Thorpe Hesley. See ROTHERHAM (BOROUGH).							
820	THORPE SALVIN:							
	Thorpe Salvin	Ch.	1	40	34	25	10	0
	West Thorpe		1	68	40	30	4	0
85	THRESHFIELD		6	62	40	†41	2	0
86	THRUSCROSS, Rocking	N.	6	59	29	×£46	2	6
10	THRYBERGH, The Fullerton		4	100	30	†£46	7	0
07	THURGOLAND:							
	Crane Moor, Infants	Ch.	10	*70	31	25	12	6
	Thurgoland	N.	10	*250	188	147	13	0
07	THURLSTONE:							
	Carlecotes, St. Anne's	Ch.	6	67	41	†£43	18	4
	Millhouse	Bd.	10	188	153	129	2	0
	Thurlstone	Ch.	10	220	178	134	16	0
	Thurlstone, Infants	Bd.	10	130	89	67	15	0
07	THURNSCOE	Ch.	4	50	43	£43	9	6
05	THURSTONLAND, Endowed	P.	7	*168	100	90	12	0
05	THWING	Bd.	6	35	38	£33	15	6
01	TICKHILL	N.	6	*359	263	254	5	6
519	TICKTON-WITH-HULL-BRIDGE:							
	Tickton	N.	7	*114	74	†68	18	0
510	TINSLEY	Ch.	1	*125	124	89	6	6
490	TOCKWITH:							
	Church of the Epiphany	N.	7	125	55	43	13	6
	Tockwith	W.	7	114	48	36	4	0
493	TODMORDEN, U.D. *See also* LANCASHIRE:							
	Colden	Bd.	6	230	82	66	7	0
	Crimsworth	Bd.	5	218	68	60	5	0
	Cross Stone	N.	6	*528	294	259	12	0
	Eastwood	Bd.	6	364	221	232	1	6
	Harley Wood	N.	6	*244	93	91	17	6
	Hebden Bridge	N.	7	892	281	231	14	0
	Hebden Bridge, Stubbings	Bd.	6	906	711	690	5	10
					25	13	2	0
	Heptonstall	Bd.	6	244	152	145	17	0
	Lumbutt's Factory		7	253	69	72	14	6
	Mytholmroyd	Bd.	4	276	235	213	14	6
					20	10	6	0
	Robinwood	Bd.	7	156	108	103	19	0
	Roomfield	Bd.	6	1,396	772	693	10	6
					38	21	2	0
	St. John's, Cragg Vale	Bd.	7	351	164	145	12	6
					12	7	0	0
	Vale	Bd.	6	350	281	294	16	0
					26	15	2	0
	Walker Lane	Bd.	6	264	113	102	6	0
	Walshaw	N.	7	46	20	×£43	11	0
428	TODWICK	N.	1	67	38	×£63	0	0
488	TOLLERTON	W.	1	*240	82	56	13	0
[illegible]	TONG:							
	Dudley Hill	Bd.	11	448	449	379	9	6
	Holme Lane End	B.		*				
	Tong Street	N.	11	485	391	362	1	6
	Westgate Hill	Bd.	11	199	161	146	16	7
539	TOPCLIFFE	N.	7	89	109	96	19	5
	Toseside. See GISBURN FOREST.							
510	TRESTON	Bd.	4	420	363	300	18	0
541	TUNSTALL	Ch.	3	165	41	×£56	13	0
532	UGTHORPE	Ch.	7	53	29	†£42	11	0
515	ULLESKELF, St. John's	Ch.	1	157	100	89	2	9
510	ULLEY	N.	4	70	42	†42	14	0
533	UPLEATHAM, Zetland	B.	10	*104	60	†£39	6	0
488	UPPER AND NETHER POPPLETON, U.D.:							
	Nether Poppleton		3	*90	80	56	5	0
	Upper Mill. See SADDLEWORTH.							
486	UPPER STONEBECK:							
	Middlesmoor	Ch.	6	82	37	×£56	12	6
	Middlesmoor, Lofthouse, Endowed		6	69	17	×£36	6	0

In Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average Attendance.	Annual Grant. £ s. d.
	Yorkshire—*cont.*				
495	UPPERTHONG.				
	Choppards (in Holmfirth)	N.	*		
	Holmfirth	N. 4	*520	211	196 2 0
	Holmfirth	W. 4	258	243	230 17 0
	St. John's	N. 4	*331	218	213 15 6
496	UPPER WHITLEY	Bd. 10	176	123	92 15 6
533	UPSALL	Ch. 10	67	39	×£57 3 0
473	WADDINGTON:				
	Waddington and West Bradford	Ch. 6	272	161	96 5 0
	Wadsley. See ECCLESFIELD.				
511	WADWORTH	N. 5	*146	99	72 12 0
519	WAGHEN OR WAWN:				
	Waghen	Ch. 4	60	53	†52 13 6
503	WAKEFIELD (BOROUGH):				
	All Saints'	N. 11	*545	427	409 0 0
	Almshouse Lane, Evening		—	32	21 8 0
	Christ Church	N. 11	294	257	224 5 0
	Eastmoor	Bd. 9	696	509	448 5 6
	Lancasterian	6	*503	379	391 11 0
	St. Andrew	N. 10	*220	183	152 10 6
	St. Austin	R. 9	*574	454	379 15 0
	St. John's	Ch. 10	*383	305	305 11 0
	St. John's, Clarendon Street	Ch. 10	269	206	194 9 0
	St. Mary's	N. 11	*485	346	317 0 7
	St. Michael	Ch. 11	*537	463	402 10 0
	Thornes Gaskell's	11	103	101	94 12 9
	Thornes Lane	N. 11	*269	273	248 13 6
	Wakefield, Trinity	N. 11	*546	430	369 1 10
	Wakefield	W. 6	*697	530	515 16 0
	Westgate	Bd. 9	497	471	466 18 0
	Wood Street, Mechanics' Institute, Evening		—	12	9 6 0
498	WALES:				
	Kiveton Park Colliery	1	432	291	261 14 0
	Wales, Endowed	1	281	162	140 18 0
519	WALKINGTON	Bd. 6	142	93	91 18 6
	Walkley. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).				
	Walshaw. See TODMORDEN, U.D.				
503	WALTON (Wakefield)	N. 3	208	152	156 9 0
534	WANSFORD:				
	Wansford and Brigham	N. 6	84	40	†£51 1 0
496	WARLEY:				
	Luddenden Foot	Bd. 7	368	196	203 11 11
	Luddenden Foot	N. 7	*301	171	168 0 0
	St. John's	N. 7	259	181	113 12 0
	Sowerby Bridge, Tuel Lane	Bd. 5	544	423	437 0 6
	Town	Bd. 4	220	140	113 11 0
	Wainstalls	Bd. 10	191	130	117 13 0
966	WARMFIELD-WITH-HEATH:				
	Heath	P. 4	113	62	51 4 0
	Warmfield	B. 4	*87	77	53 14 6
	Yorkshire—*cont.*				
511	WARMSWORTH	N. 5	161	57	£36 8 0
496	WARSILL	6	78	20	×£20 7 0
517	WARTER	Ch. 3	175	76	£52 5 0
	Wass. See BYLAND-WITH-WASS.				
487	WATH:				
	Wath, Free	5	96	41	£32 5 0
	Wath, Girls and Infants	5	128	79	£30 5 0
510	WATH-UPON-DEARNE:				
	Mechanics' Institute, Evening		—	29	£14 14 0
	St. Joseph's	R. 6	175	156	£120 0 0
	Victoria	6	300	227	£94 17 0
	Wath-upon-Dearne	N. 6	*349	330	£78 1 0
	Weeky. See SANDLEWORTH.				
524	WEAVERTHORPE	N. 5	134	104	£60 4 0
490	WEETON	N. 11	81	44	£46 1 0
527	WELBURN	R. 4	200	79	£76 4 0
536	WELBURY	Ch. 4	40	23	£10 5 0
537	WELL, Endowed	6	84	60	£41 5 0
	Wellhouse. See GOLCAR.				
520	WELTON	N. 3	264	126	£43 5 0
522	WELWICK	Ch. 4	63	37	£28 5 0
538	WENSLEY	N. 6	126	69	£46 5 0
	Wentbridge. See STAPLETON (Pontefract Union).				
510	WENTWORTH:				
	Harley, Infants	Ch. 7	90	66	£20 5 0
	Barrow	Ch. 7	124	124	£10 10 0
	Park Gate	N. 10	*663	414	£37 10 0
	Wentworth	N. 7	312	217	£75 1 0
503	WEST ARDSLEY:				
	Hill Top, Infants	Bd. 12	286	53	£3 15 0
	West Ardsley	Bd. 12	460	457	£9 5 0
526	WEST AYTON	6	75	29	£2 10 0
503	WEST BRETTON	N. 7	128	97	£3 5 0
	West Burton. See BURTON-CUM-WALDEN.				
507	WEST CLAYTON:				
	Kaye's	Bd. 10	297	179	£20 0 0
533	WESTERDALE	N. 6	*54	38	£27 5 0
	Westfield. See WIKE.				
481	WEST HALTON, Mixed	Ch. 5	29	26	×£6 0 0
514	WEST HADDLESEY:				
	Haddlesey	N. 5	113	63	£25 0 0
527	WEST HESLERTON	Ch. 2	104	63	£30 0 0

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
527	WESTON - - - N. 1	*148	68	‡58 14 0
487	WEST TANFIELD - - N. 5	130	88	61 19 6
	West Thorpe. See THORPE SALVIN.			
538	WEST WITTON - - N. 6	100	64	50 12 0
	Westwood. See GOLCAR.			
490	WETHERBY: St. James' - - - N. 10	187	115	91 15 0
	Wetherby - - - W. 10	223	116	94 7 6
524	WETWANG - - - Ch. 5	162	106	91 6 6
527	WHARRAM-LE-STREET 4	65	28	×‡46 13 0
516	WHELDRAKE - - N. 3	123	92	82 11 0
528	WHENBY - - Ch. 4	62	30	×‡46 16 0
510	WHISTON - - - N. 4	*206	190	146 18 0
532	WHITBY. *See also* RUSWARP.			
	Cholmley - - - Ch. 5	176	138	117 17 0
	Church Street - - Bd. 5	267	291	263 12 6
	St. Patrick's - - R. 5	150	79	57 5 6
	Silver Street - - Bd. 5	244	108	72 19 2
	Whitby - - - N. 5	*436	304	239 4 6
487	WHITCLIFFE-WITH-THORPE: Littlethorpe - - N. 11	42	28	†‡40 8 0
	Whitley Wood. See SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH).			
	Whitwell. See BOWLAND FOREST, HIGH DIVISION.			
504	WHITLEY-WITH-EGGBROUGH, U.D.: Whitley and Eggbrough - - - Bd. 1	141	103	79 9 0
527	WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL: Whitwell - - - Ch. 1	63	39	†‡35 19 0
504	WHITWOOD: Whitwood - - - Bd. 10	526	521	432 10 0
	Whitwood Colliery - Bd. 10	240	152	146 1 0
	Whitwood Mere - - N. 10	*247	251	201 19 6
488	WHIXLEY - - - P. 2	156	63	‡58 9 6
535	WHORLTON - - - P. 6	*144	89	84 11 0
	Wibsey. See NORTH BIERLEY.			
510	WICKERSLEY - - N. 6	*182	141	105 17 6
516	WIGGINTON - - - N. 3	*101	46	‡50 10 0
484	WIGGLESWORTH - - 5	62	30	21 16 0
490	WIGHILL - - - N. 8	61	27	†‡40 5 6
497	WIKE: Bailiff Bridge - - B. 11	450	198	173 16 0
			57	40 8 0
	Westfield, Congregational 11	316	174	163 8 6

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.
	Yorkshire—*cont.*			£ s. d.
497	Wike—*cont.* Wyke - - - - N. 11	348	271	239 11 0
490	WIKE, Lady E. Hasting's - - - - Ch. 11	40	20	×‡39 12 0
517	WILBERFOSS - - - Ch. 3	*129	61	‡58 11 6
526	WILLERBY - - - Bd. 1	80	78	‡74 5 0
497	WILSDEN: Cullingworth - - W.	*		
	Wilsden - - - Bd. 7	497	291	310 18 6
	Wilsden, Infants - N.	*		
	Wilsden - - - W.	*		
	Wilshaw. See MELTHAM.			
533	WILTON (Guisborough Union): Lackenby Iron Works 10	176	92	76 15 6
	Lazenby - - - Ch. 7	104	60	43 10 0
	Wilton (Redcar) - Ch. 7	119	82	77 13 0
531	WILTON (Pickering Union): Wilton (Pickering) - Ch. 1	50	26	×33 17 0
	Windhill. See IDLE.			
527	WINTRINGHAM - - Ch. 1	45	38	†‡47 15 0
514	WISTOW - - - 5	173	100	84 16 0
523	WITHERNWICK - - Bd.	*		
525	WOLD NEWTON, U.D.: Wold Newton - - Bd. 6	82	57	‡52 9 6
530	WOMBLETON - - Ch. 7	90	37	†36 16 0
506	WOMBWELL: Broomhill - - - Bd. 7	208	183	136 8 6
	Hemingfield, Barnsley Co-operative Society, Evening - - -	—	16	10 8 0
	Hemingfield - - Ch. 7	310	260	226 3 6
	Jump - - - - Bd. 7	478	459	353 0 6
			49	28 0 0
	Wombwell - - - Bd. 7	779	867	781 0 0
			37	24 4 0
	Wombwell - - - N. 7	*266	215	166 6 4
504	WOMERSLEY - - N. 6	*84	40	‡44 15 0
	Woodhouse. See HUDDERSFIELD (BOROUGH).			
519	WOODMANSEY-WITH-BEVERLEY PARK: Woodmansey and Thearne - - - N. 6	*120	73	63 13 0
428	WOODSETTS - - - Ch. 1	92	70	†69 8 6
	Woodside. See HORSFORTH.			
495	WOOLDALE AND CARTWORTH, U.D.: Choppards - - - Bd. 6	159	111	97 9 0
	Hade Edge - - - Bd. 6	141	79	60 6 6
	Hinchliffe Mill - - Bd. 4	210	160	268 18 3
			14	8 14 0
	Scholes - - - Bd. 4	65	47	35 5 0
	Wooldale - - - Bd. 4	416	235	231 4 0

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	Yorkshire—*cont.*			
506	WOOLLEY:			
	Woolley - - - Ch. 7	110	82	65 13 0
	Woolley Colliery - 7	170	96	68 0 0
	Worrall. See BRADFIELD.			
506	WORSBROUGH:			
	Birdwell - - - Bd. 7	300	104	99 17 0
	Birdwell, Infants - Ch. 7	124	99	64 7 0
	Blacker - - - Bd. 7	196	197	141 19 0
	Worsbrough - - Ch. 7	157	117	93 4 6
	Worsbrough Common Bd. 11	344	347	306 12 0
	Worsbrough Dale, Barnsley Branch, Co-operative Society's, Evening - - -	—	63	30 4 0
	Worsbrough Dale, Infants - - - - W. 7	238	84	68 0 0
	Worsbrough Dale - N. 7	*619	455	467 0 0
	Worsbrough Dale - W. 7	227	259	219 12 6
507	WORTLEY (near Sheffield) - - - - - N. 10	277	167	137 10 0
	Wragby. See HUNTSWICK-WITH-FOULBY AND NOSTALL.			
531	WRELTON - - - B. 8	36	41	139 14 0
	Wrenthorpe. See STANLEY-WITH-WRENTHORPE.			
518	WRESSELL - - - P. 3	*91	42	†‡38 14 0
	Wyke. See WIKE.			
526	WYKEHAM - - - N. 6	114	66	44 3 6
	YAFFORTH - - - Ch. 2	49	29	×‡33 6 0
517	YAPHAM-CUM-MELTONBY - - - N. 1	*58	16	†‡31 12 0
536	YARM - - - - N. d	293	—	—
491	YEADON:			

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	Yorkshire—*cont.*			
491	Yeadon—*cont.*			
	South View - - Bd. 9	1,000	903	1,166 0 0
	Yeadon - - - N. 10	*226	184	174 11 6
526	YEARSLEY - - - Ch. 3	61	17	×‡28 14 0
527	YEDDINGHAM - -	*40	—	—
516	YORK (BOROUGH):			
	Bedern, North-eastern District - - - 10	*341	459	438 17 6
	¶Bishophill and Clementhorpe - - Ch. 10	*1,019	905	897 13 4
	Bishophill - - - B. 11	273	143	135 11 6
	§Castlegate, Higher Grade - - - Ch. 11	720	114	102 1 6
	Clifton, Girls - - Ch. 12	123	93	86 5 6
	English Martyrs - R. 7	330	194	146 1 6
	Fulford - - - Ch. 5	*261	205	173 16 6
	Groves - - - W. 11	763	602	527 3 1
	Heworth - - - Ch. 12	*314	156	135 5 6
	Manor - - - N. 10	*264	235	221 7 6
	Micklegate, Trinity - N. 10	*566	465	396 4 6
	Priory Street - - W. 11	*846	617	488 1 6
	Railway Institute, Evening - - -	—	15	3 4 6
	St. Cuthbert - - N. 10	488	396	339 1 6
	St. Dennis and St. George - - - N. 10	*479	335	293 5 6
	St. George - - - R. 7	523	419	368 12 6
	St. George - - - W. 11	[redacted]	530	466 1 6
	St. Lawrence - - N. 10	*936	734	639 12 6
	St. Paul's, Foundry District - - - N. 2	435	325	287 3 6
	St. Paul's, Holgate District - - - N. 10	543	421	372 1 6
	St. Thomas - - - N. 10	*420	305	345 12 6
	St. Wilfrid - - - R. 7	362	375	328 3 6
	Shipton Street - - Bd. 11	639	569	501 11 6
	Walmgate, St. Margaret - - - N. 12	*262	140	104 1 6
	York Institute, Evening	—	35	32 6 6
	York Practising and Model - - - 10	*630	217	226 12 6
	York Practising and Model - - - 6	—	344	166 14 6

ISLANDS.

Annual Grants (which are now made to Schools in Jersey and Isle of Man only) are paid, together with the cost of inspection, out of the local revenue.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount.	£	s.	d.
CHANNEL ISLANDS.							
erney	W.	*					
rnsey, St. John's	N.	*					
rnsey St. Peter's Port	B.	*					
SEY:							
ouray	N. 5	*90	33	23	2	0	
ouray, Hilgrove	N. 5	102	81	57	0	6	
ouville	Ch. 5	*260	140	110	6	0	
ational	5	*721	385	306	0	6	
Brelade's	P. 5	200	118	95	0	0	
Helier's, Ragged	5	155	105	77	15	6	
Helier's	W. 5	423	128	87	9	0	
James'	N. 5	*490	249	189	8	6	
Luke's	Ch. 5	*410	316	251	9	6	
			29	20	18	0	
Mark's	N. 5	*486	387	345	9	6	
Martin's, Rozel	5	112	104	87	18	0	
Mary and St. Peter	R. 5	114	52	37	14	0	
Matthew, Mixed	5	153	105	69	8	0	
Ouen's	P. 5	*227	95	80	7	0	
Ouen's	W. 5	*238	187	147	12	0	
Paul's	N. 5	*458	328	256	0	0	
Peter's	N. 5	*205	98	69	8	0	
Saviour's	N. 5	185	97	75	13	6	
Simon's, Infants	Ch. 5	187	110	68	15	0	
nity	P. 5	188	96	71	7	0	
ISLE OF MAN.							
ry District	7	*108	93	79	10	6	
ugh	7	188	87	85	14	0	
han	6	208	145	126	17	6	
k-ne-Voddy	7	*104	34	53	2	0	
n Bridge	N.	*					
y	B.	*					
y	N. 7	150	30	51	0	0	
SLAS:							
glas, Evening		—	31	23	14	0	
over Street	6	957	653	668	6	0	
nan Catholic	6	331	258	225	15	0	
Barnabas	N.	*					
George (Athol St.)	N. 6	657	386	390	4	6	
Isle of Man—*cont.*							
Douglas—*cont.*							
St. Thomas	Ch. 6	163	126	133	1	0	
Thomas Street	W. 6	490	393	341	8	6	
Tynwald Street	6	633	564	589	19	9	
Well Road	W. 6	204	—		—		
Foxdale	Ch. 7	*314	179	176	11	0	
Jurby	7	*89	42	46	15	0	
Kirk Andreas	N. 7	*195	71	63	17	6	
Kirk Andreas, St. Jude's	7	68	36	41	10	0	
Kirk Braddan, Baldwin	6	114	69	60	7	6	
Kirk Braddan, Kewaigne	6	100	63	38	14	0	
Kirk Braddan	N. 6	*150	85	80	10	6	
Kirk Bride	P. 7	163	69	53	13	6	
Kirk German	P. 7	*182	126	122	11	0	
Kirk Marown	P. 6	137	75	78	12	0	
Kirk Michael	6	*131	100	64	12	0	
Kirk Onchan	P.	*					
Kirk Patrick	P. 7	*157	85	90	3	6	
Laxey Glen	N. 7	*414	281	245	17	6	
LEZAYRE:							
Dhoor	6	132	57	48	4	6	
Lezayre	7	71	—		—		
Sulby	7	*185	68	61	1	0	
Lonan Ballagawne	6	118	69	67	10	0	
Lonan, South Cape	6	164	110	88	0	0	
Lower Foxdale	Ch. 7	61	60	28	12	0	
MALEW:							
Ballamoda	7	80	57	69	17	6	
Ballasalla	6	*154	119	94	7	5	
Castletown	7	*346	326	285	5	0	
Grenaby	N.	*					
St. Mark's	7	*79	43	47	14	0	
Maughold, Dhoon District	Ch. 6	118	49	46	11	6	
Maughold, New	7	*138	51	41	13	6	
PEEL:							
Mathematical and Nautical		*					
National	6	*814	541	481	17	11	
St. Patrick's	R. 6	77	20	15	14	3	
Wesleyan	6	*185	92	102	15	0	
Ramsey	N. 7	*740	373	318	12	0	
Ramsey	W. 7	402	174	148	9	0	
Rushen, Boys	P. 7	*199	97	99	8	6	
Rushen, Girls	N. 7	*207	200	175	0	0	
Rushen, Port St. Mary's	7	*180	124	117	16	0	
St. Jude's	N.	*					
Santon	N. 7	*115	68	76	11	0	

LIST, under School Districts, of Elementary Schools aided Parliamentary Grants in the Year ended 31st August 1893.

WALES.

NOTES:—

Where *two* numbers are given in the column for average attendance, the *latter* de Evening Scholars.

The names of all School Districts are printed in capitals; other places in italics.

N. or Ch. denotes that the School is in connexion with the *National Society*, or with *Church of England*; B., with the *British and Foreign School Society*; W., with the *Wes Methodists' Conference*; R., with the *Roman Catholic Poor School Committee*; P., that s *Parochial* School; and Bd., a *Board* School.

The marks † × against any amount imply that in those cases grants have been respectively at the rates of 10*l.* and 15*l.* under Article 104, and the mark ‡ a grant u Article 105.

All Schools, excepting those marked thus §, received a Fee Grant under the Elem Education Act, 1891, at the rate of 10*s.* a year for each child over 3 and under 15 ye age in average attendance.

The Schools marked thus ‖ have been allowed to charge additional fees under Sectio and those marked thus ¶ to charge under Section 4 (3), of the Elementary Ed Act, 1891.

In the cases marked * Building grants were made either by the Treasury before the appointm Committee of Council on Education or by the Education Department. (For amounts *see* Part IV. to Report for 1881–82.)

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	ANGLESEY.			
634	ABERFFRAW, U.D.:			
	Aberffraw - - - Bd. 6	*214	165	67 13 6
	Carregonen - - - Bd. 6	80	19	×139 13 0
630	AMLWCH			
	Amlwch - - - Bd. 4	*478	224	172 16 6
	Amlwch - - - N. 4	225	103	78 14 9
	Rhosybol - - - Bd. 4	*120	58	†56 9 0
628	BEAUMARIS (BOROUGH):			
	Beaumaris, New Street Bd. 2	312	263	219 5 0
630	BODEDERN - - - N. 5	*123	96	66 9 6
	Bodlondeb. See PENTRAETH.			
	Cemaes. See LLANBADRIG.			

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average
	Anglesey—*cont.*		
	Gaerwen. See LLANFIHANGEL ESCEIFIOG.		
	Garreglefn. See LLANBADRIG.		
	Henegleys. See TREWALCHMAI, U.D.:		
380	HOLYHEAD:		
	Holyhead - - - B. 5	*477	
	Holyhead - - - N. 5	*414	
	Llaingoch - - - Bd. 5	*93	
	Penrhos-y-falew - - N.	*	
	St. Mary - - - R. 5	88	
	The Park - - - Bd. 5	456	
630	LLANALLGO - - - N. 4	*97	73

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Annual Grants. Average Attendance.	Annual Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	Anglesey—*cont.*			
	LLANBADRIG:			
	Cemaes - - - - B. 4	*150	106	77 16 0
	Garegleſn - - - B. 4	111	76	†70 7 0
	LLANBEDRGOCH - - P. 2	71	47	†43 19 0
	LLANDDANIEL FAB:			
	Llanddaniel and Llanedwen - - - N. 6	126	62	58 2 0
	LLANDDEUSANT - - Bd. 5	*130	77	55 10 0
	LLANDDONA - - - Bd. 2	*204	80	58 8 4
	LLANDEGFAN - - Bd. 2	128	97	77 8 0
	LLANDYFRYDOG - - N. 4	72	54	‡53 2 0
	LLANDYSILIO:			
	Llandysilio - - - N. 2	*187	64	56 18 0
	Menai Bridge - - B. 2	*312	189	169 10 6
	LLANEILIAN, U.D.:			
	Pensarn - - - Bd. 4	*270	98	70 14 0
	LLANENGRAD:			
	Llanengrad - - N. 4	72	68	†84 8 0
	Marian Glas - - B.	*		
	LLANERCHYMEDD - Bd. 4	*355	231	200 19 6
	LLANFACHRETH - - Bd. 5	114	65	47 1 0
	LLANFAETHLY - - Bd. 5	66	58	†‡65 2 0
	LLANFAIRMATHAFARNEITHAF AND LLANDDYFNAN, U.D.:			
	Llanddyfnan - - Bd. 4	157	46	‡49 0 0
	Tabernacle - - - Bd. 4	144	74	‡73 2 0
	LLANFÁIRPWLLGWYNGYLL:			
	Llanfairpwllgwyngyll N. 2	202	119	92 2 6
	Rhosygad - - - Bd. 2	180	107	93 6 0
	LLANFAIR-YN-EUBWLL Bd. 5	*84	57	56 19 6
	LLANFAIR-YNG-HORNWY - - - Bd. 5	60	54	†‡69 13 0
	LLANFECHELL - - Ch. 4	185	69	52 18 0
	LLANFIHANGEL, ESCEIFIOG:			
	Gaerwen - - - Bd. 6	317	108	96 19 0
	Gaerwen - - - N. 6	*158	63	51 2 6
	LLANFIHANGEL-TRE'R-BEIRDD:			
	Tynawr - - - B. 4	60	35	‡†45 8 0
	LLANGADWALADR - N. 6	111	44	‡44 19 0
	LLANGAFFO - - - Ch. 6	64	69	†‡80 7 6
	LLANGEFNI:			
	Llangefni - - - Bd. 4	*192	121	96 1 6
	Llangefni - - - N. 4	*224	126	100 3 6
	LLANGEINWEN:			
	Dwyran - - - Bd. 6	*187	93	69 5 6
	LLANGRISTIOLUS - - N. 6	*186	53	41 3 0
	LLANIDAN - - - Bd. 6	163	120	98 2 0
	LLANRHYDDLAD:			
	Llanrhyddlad - - Bd. 5	*150	42	29 7 0
	Llanrhyddlad Union - N.	*		
	LLANSADWRN - - Bd. 2	66	44	34 2 0
	LLANTRISAINT - - P. 4	85	22	15 18 0
	LLANVAELOG - - N. 5	*167	91	77 1 6
	LLANYNGHENEDL - Bd. 5	72	72	55 11 0
	LLECHYLCHED:			
	Bryngwran - - - Bd. 5	150	105	89 8 6
	Malltraeth. See TREVDRAETH.			
	Marian Glas. See LLANENGRAD.			
	Menai Bridge. See LLANNDYSILIO.			
	NEWBOROUGH ST. PETER'S - - - - Bd. 6	*178	135	100 16 8
	PENMON, E.M.:			
	Penmon and Llangoed N. 2	*137	136	119 0 0
	PENMYNYDD - - Bd. 2	87	30	‡34 14 0
	PENRHOS LLIGWY - N. 4	96	66	44 17 0
	PENTRAETH - - - Bd. 2	*150	80	61 19 0
	RHOSCOLYN - - - Bd. 5	96	57	‡58 12 6
	TREVDRAETH:			
	Malltraeth, Infants - N. 6	100	50	36 5 0
	Trevdraeth - - - N. 6	*214	70	54 0 0
	TREWALCHMAI, U.D.:			
	Bodffordd - - - Bd. 4	108	66	48 0 0
	Llandrygarn - - Bd. 4	92	53	38 3 0
	Upper Gwalchmai - Bd. 4	*216	81	66 5 0
	Tymawr. See LLANFIHANGEL-TRE'R BEIRDD.			
	BRECON.			
	Abercrave. See LOWER YSTRADGYNLAIS.			
	Abergwessin. See LLANAFON FAWR.			

608	BATTLE AND ABERTHCIR, U.D.:								
	Battle - - - -	Bd.	6	54	30	†‡42	18	0	
608	BRECON, U.D.:								
	Brecon - - - -	N.	6	*465	278	227	11	0	
	Llanfaes - - -	Bd.	6	220	196	151	15	6	
	Mount Street - -	Bd.	6	393	268	264	6	6	
	St. David's - - -	N.		*					
610	BRONLLYS - - -	N	6	*72	34	†‡46	1	0	
	Brynmawr. See LLANELLY.								
607	BUILTH, Endowed -	N.	7	306	268	183	0	0	
608	CANTREFF AND NANTDDU:								
	Nantddu - - -	N.	6	45	27	×34	10	0	
	Castle Madoc. See LLANFIHANGEL FECHAN.								
608	CATHEDINE - - -	N.	7	118	61	†‡68	12	0	
608	CRAY - - - -	Bd.	6	58	38	†‡57	1	0	
607	CRICKADARN - -	N.	7	91	36	†‡47	2	0	
609	CRICKHOWELL:								
	Crickhowell - -	B.	6	*172	72	72	9	0	
	Crickhowell - - -	N.	6	233	128	112	18	0	
	Cwmdu. See LLANFIHANGEL CWMDU.								
	Devynnock. See YSCLYDACH.								
610	GLASBURY. *See also* RADNORSHIRE								
	Glasbury - - -	P.	6	130	49	41	8	6	
	Velindre - - -	P.	6	42	37	31	18	6	
607	GWENDDWR - - -	N.	7	80	50	37	5	0	
610	HAY:								
	Hay - - - -	B.	6	297	188	164	10	0	
	Hay - - - -	N.	6	*336	142	114	8	0	
					19	7	6	0	
607	LLANAFAN FAWR:								
	Abergwessin - -	B.	4	*131	61	×‡81	5	0	
	Llanafon Fawr, Undenominational - -		4	*123	66	†78	13	0	
609	LLANBEDR - - -	Ch.	6	68	23	†‡37	5	6	
607	LLANDDEWI'R CWM -	N.	7	67	22	‡28	13	0	
608	LLANDEFAILOGFACH:								
	Llandefaelog and Garthbrengy - - -	N.	6	*82	39	33	19	0	
608	LLANDEFALLE - -	N.	7	*99	35	†42	7	0	
609	LLANDILOVANE:								
	Cillene - - - -	Bd.	6	39	15	×‡20	0	5	
	No. 1 - - - -	Bd.	6	45	24	×‡46	0	0	
609	LLANELLY:								
	Brynmawr - - -	Bd.	10	*675	592	495	12	6	
	Brynmawr - - -	N.	10	406	224	136	15	0	
	Clydach - - -	Bd.	10	205	148	128	19	0	
	Darenfelen - - -	Bd.	10	276	186	145	4	0	
	Gilwern - - -	Bd.	10	130	101	95	1	0	
	Llanelly - - -	N.		*					
607	LLANFIHANGEL ABERGWESSIN:								
	Llanfihangel, and Llandewi, Abergwessin -	Ch.	4	72	14	×‡26	11	0	
609	LLANFIHANGEL CWMDU OR ST. MICHAEL CWMDU:								
	Cwmdu - - -	N.	6	134	67	‡79	17	6	
608	LLANFIHANGEL FECHAN:								
	Castle Madoc - -	B.	6	*49	24	×‡34	4	0	
608	LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-BRAN - - - -	N.	6	*97	23	×‡34	10	0	
608	LLANFIHANGEL-TAL-Y-LLYN - - - -	Ch.	7	98	38	†‡50	1	0	
608	LLANFRYNACH - -	Ch.	7	*96	39	†‡52	12	6	
607	LLANGAMMARCH, LLANFECHAN, AND LLANDULAS-IN-TYR-ABBOT, U.D.:								
	Garth - - -	Bd.	4	69	34	‡39	6	5	
	Llandulas - - -	Bd.	4	45	13	×‡20	10	0	
	Llangammarch - -	Bd.	4	96	33	‡35	15	0	
607	LLANGANTEN, LLANYNYS, AND RHOSFERIG, U.D.:								
	Llanganten - - -	Bd.	7	57	31	†‡40	11	6	
	Llanynis - - -	Bd.	7	39	26	×‡34	15	0	
608	LLANGASTY TAL-Y-LLYN - - - -	Ch.	7	47	29	×‡38	12	6	
609	LLANGATTOCK:								
	Beaufort Hill - -	Bd.	10	393	333	336	12	0	
	Llangattock - -	Ch.	6	164	107	98	3	0	
609	LLANGENNY - - -	N.	6	*169	50	‡55	4	0	
608	LLANGORSE - - -	N.	7	81	43	35	12	0	
609	LLANGUNIDR:								
	Dukestown - - -	Bd.	10	324	207	182	9	0	
	Llangynidr - - -	Ch.	6	136	89	98	4	0	
	Rassau - - -	Bd.	10	208	171	136	13	0	
	Trevil - - -	Bd.	10	56	50	×‡59	4	0	
608	LLANHAMLACH - -	N.	7	*60	40	†‡48	14	0	
610	LLANIGON - - -	N.	6	*63	39	‡47	5	0	
608	LLANSPYDDID, U.D.:								
	Llanspyddid - -	Bd.	6	99	66	‡77	12	0	
	Llanspyddid - -	N.		*					
606	LLANTHETTY:								
	Talybont - - -	N.	7	*184	102	81	15	0	
608	LLANTHEW - - -	Bd.	7	*61	28	‡35	0	0	
608	LLANVILLO, C.D. -	Bd.	7	63	29	†‡36	7	0	
612	LLANWRTHWL - -	Ch.	11	103	43	†‡51	1	0	
595	LLANWRTYD - - -	Bd.	4	*156	113	‡95	4	0	
610	LLYSWEN - - -	N.	6	30	25	×‡32	9	0	
	Llywell. See TRALAN GLAS.								

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	Brecon—*cont.*			£ s. d.
591	LOWER YSTRADGUNLAIS:			
	Abercrave - - - Bd. *d*	129	—	—
	Abercrave - - - N.	*		
	Cwmtwrch - - - Bd. 10	276	197	165 17 5
	Oddfellow Street - Bd. 10	465	209	167 12 3
	Ynyscedwyn - - Bd. 10	224	130	73 6 10
	Ynyscedwyn Iron Works - - -	*		
	Ystradgynlais - - N.	*		
607	MAESMYNIS AND LLANGYNOG, U.D.:			
	Maesmynis and Llangynog - - - Bd. 7	48	28	×36 0 0
608	MERTHYR CYNOG:			
	Merthyr Cynog - - Bd. 6	56	21	×‡41 16 6
	Pontfaen - - - Bd. 6	45	17	×28 3 0
	Upper Chapel - - Bd. 6	60	28	×‡49 10 0
	Nanttdu. See CANTREFF AND NANTDDU.			
	Pencae. See UPPER YSTRADGYNLAIS.			
588	PENDERYN:			
	Pont Prenllwyd - - Bd. 4	114	49	54 15 8
	Pentrefelyn. See YSCLYDACH.			
608	SENNY - - - - Bd. 7	45	39	†‡59 0 0
603	TALACHDDU:			
	Talachddu and Trawscoed - - - - N. 7	53	28	×‡46 13 0
610	TALGARTH:			
	Penygenffordd - - Bd. 6	48	33	×41 3 6
	Talgarth - - - Bd. 6	*229	158	133 14 6
	Talybont. See LLANTHETTY.			
608	TRAIAN-GLAS:			
	Llywell - - - Ch. 6	*162	40	40 1 0
	Trecastle - - - B. 6	152	73	73 5 6
608	TRALLONG - - - N. 6	*117	52	†‡71 19 0
	Trecastle. See TRAIAN-GLAS.			
590	UPPER YSTRADGYNLAIS:			
	Pencae - - - - N. 10	132	45	‡51 12 0
588	VAYNOR:			
	Cefn Coed - - - Bd. 3	532	428	405 4 6
			21	13 14 0
	Vaynor - - - N. 3	*101	49	×‡66 6 6
	Velindre. See GLASBURY.			
	Ynyscedwyn. See LOWER YSTRADGYNLAIS.			
608	YSCLYDACH OR RHIDYBRIW:			
	Devynnock, Sir J. Davey's, Endowed - 6	*94	84	87 11 0
	Pentrevelyn - - N. 6	*92	31	†‡50 16 6
590	YSTRADVELLTEY - - Bd. *d*	40		

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	CARDIGAN.			£ s. d.
	Aberayon. See HENFYNYW AND LLANDEWI ABERARTH.			
	Aberbank. See HENLLAN.			
601	ABERPORTH - - N. 7	*110	62	44 14 0
603	ABERYSTWYTH (BOROUGH). *See also* LOWER VAINOR:			
	Aberystwith - - Bd. 2	601	501	438 7 6
			17	9 6 0
	Pen-y-Parke - - N. 2	*218	40	43 3 0
	Bangor. See MELINDWR.			
603	BETTWS BLEDRWS - Ch. 5	75	38	×‡57 3 0
606	BLAENPENAL AND LOWER LLEDROD, U.D.:			
	Bronant - - - Bd.	110	—	—
	Lledrod - - - Bd. 2	80	44	37 6 0
	Tanygareg - - - Bd 2	84	39	30 5 0
601	BLAENPORTH - - N. 7	114	58	44 16 0
	Borth. See CYFOETH-Y-BRENIN, U.D.			
602	BRONGWYN:			
	Trewen - - - B. 11	102	42	32 9 0
	Capel Sion. See LOWER LLANBADARN-Y-CROYDDIN.			
601	CARDIGAN (BOROUGH):			
	Cardigan - - - Bd. 7	410	220	216 12 6
	St. Mary's - - - N. 7	*241	170	148 15 0
603	CELLAN - - - - Ch. 5	103	62	54 5 0
	Cenarth, See KENARTH (CARMARTHEN).			
605	CEULAN-Y-MAES-MAWR:			
	Esgirhir - - - B.	36	—	—
	Talybont - - - B. 3	*218	110	77 4 0
604	CILCENNIN - - - Bd. 3	96	53	‡64 7 0
605	CLARACH - - - Ch. 11	94	33	26 6 6
605	CWMRHEIDOL, U.D.:			
	Llwynygroes - - Bd. 3	103	26	×35 0 0
	Ponterwyd - - - Bd. 3	100	39	‡49 16 0
	Ystumtuen - - - Bd. 3	120	40	×‡57 3 0
605	CYFOETH-Y-BRENIN, U.D.:			
	Borth - - - - Bd. 2	201	72	71 12 0
	Borth - - - - N. 2	*152	83	63 1 6
	Rhyd-y-Pennan - - Bd. 2	201	97	103 10 6
605	ELERCH - - - - Ch. 11	88	40	×47 0 0
	Esgirhir. See CEULAN-Y MAES-MAWR.			
606	GARTHELI - - - P. 4	79	45	†45 16 6
606	GWYNFIL:			
	Llangeitho - - - B 12	196	90	65 8 6

d Inspection deferred.

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	Cardigan—*cont.*					
606	Gwynfil—*cont.*					
	Llangeitho		N.	*		
604	HENFYNYW:					
	Aberayron	B.	1	198	126	110 5 0
	Henfynyw	N.		*		
602	HENLLAN:					
	Aberbank	N.	11	*167	84	65 2 0
603	LAMPETER-PONT-STEPHEN, U.D.:					
	Peterwell, Girls and Infants	Bd.	12	267	156	132 1 0
	St, Mary's	Bd.	12	48	24	†28 11 0
	St. Peter's	Bd.	12	*167	72	70 8 0
605	LLANAFAN, Earl of Lisburne's	Ch.	12	201	98	95 5 0
604	LLANARTH, U.D.:					
	Gwenlli	Bd.	1	72	30	†‡47 0 7
	Llanarth	Bd.	1	216	101	†8 13 3
	Llanarth and Llanina	N.	1	*160	23	16 12 0
	Llwyndafydd	Bd.	1	116	65	53 14 0
	Mydroilin	Bd.	1	87	83	‡85 13 0
	Penlon	Bd.	1	87	63	65 8 0
	Talgareg	Bd.	1	93	60	‡67 0 0
605	LLANBADARN FAWR, U.D.:					
	Comminscoch	Bd.	2	49	41	36 18 6
	Cwmpadarn, Infants	Bd.	2	86	28	20 6 0
	Penyfron	Bd.	2	114	56	56 4 0
605	LLANCYNFELIN	Bd.	3	*263	82	77 8 6
605	LLANDDEINOL	Ch.	12	88	28	†32 8 0
604	LLANDDEWI ABERARTH:					
	Aberayron	N.	1	*188	82	71 8 0
	Llandewi Aberarth	B.	1	121	61	52 19 6
	Llandewi Aberarth	N.		*108	—	—
606	LLANDEWI BREFI, U.D.:					
	Llandewi Brefi	Bd.	12	230	91	74 0 6
601	LLANDYGWYD	N.	7	158	81	72 6 6
602	LLANDYSSIL:					
	Llandyssil	Bd.	12	*99	97	77 15 6
	Llandyssil	N.	11	*145	60	54 0 0
	Pontshaen	Bd.	12	90	78	78 5 0
	St. David's	Bd.	12	74	50	‡53 15 0
	Tregoes	Bd.	12	104	59	‡61 12 6
					28	21 2 0
603	LLANFAIRCLYDOGAN	Bd.	4	120	69	‡75 12 6
604	LLANFIHANGEL YSTRAD, U.D.:					
	Cilian Park	Bd.	4	109	86	76 6 1
	Cribin	Bd.	4	98	58	‡65 15 0
	Dihewid	Bd.	4	90	51	48 8 6
	Felinfach	Bd.	4	133	81	70 17 6
	Llangeitho. See GWYNFIL.					
601	LLANGOEDMORE, U.D.:					
	Llangoedmore	Ch.	7	*108	29	23 4 0
	Llechryd	Bd.	7	114	72	63 2 0
	Pen-y-Parke	Bd.	7	117	70	57 6 6
602	LLANGRANOG					
	Llangranog	N.		*		

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	Cardigan—*cont.*					
602	Llangranog—*cont.*					
	Pontgarreg	B.	7	132	82	81
603	LLANGYBY	Bd.	5	83	56	29
605	LLANILAR	Ch.	2	151	43	2
604	LLANLLWCHAIARN:					
	Cross Inn	Bd.	1	84	67	61
	Llanllwchaiarn	N.		*		
	New Quay	Bd.	1	256	216	23
605	LLANRHYSTYD, U.D.:					
	Bryn Herbert	Bd.	3	101	35	5
	Cofadail	Bd.	3	105	47	2
	Llangwyryfon	Bd.	3	106	33	†1
	Myfenydd	N.	3	159	61	8
604	LLANSAINTFFRAID, U.D.:					
	Cross Inn	Bd.	4	135	58	6
	Llannon	Bd.	3	222	136	19
	Pennant	Bd.	4	66	42	2
603	LLANWENOG:					
	New Court	Bd.	12	138	94	2
	Llanwenog	N.	12	114	66	5
603	LLANWNEN, Undenominational		12	79	51	2
605	LLANYCHAIARN:					
	Chancery	Bd.	2	140	68	29
605	LOWER LLANBADARN-Y-CROYDDIN:					
	Capel Sion	N.	2	126	54	2
605	LOWER LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CROYDDIN:					
	Lower Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin	Bd.	3	162	63	4
605	LOWER VAINOR, E.M.:					
	Aberystwyth	N.	2	606	283	20
605	MELINDWR:					
	Bangor	N.	3	*135	7	
	Goginan	Bd.	3	130	55	
	Penllwyn	Bd.	3	215	55	
606	NANTCWNLLE:					
	Bwlchyllan	Bd.	4	108	50	
	Penuwch	Bd.	4	139	51	
602	PENBRYN:					
	Glynarthen	Bd.	7	126	94	
	Penbryn	Ch.		*		
	Penmorfa	Bd.	7	126	71	
	Penrhyncoch. See TREFEIRIG.					
	Pen-y-parke. See ABERYSTWYTH (BOROUGH).					
	Pontgarreg. See LLANGRANOG.					
605	RHOSTIE	N.	2	67	23	
613	SCYBOR-Y-COED	Bd.	5	123	50	
603	SILIAN	N.	5	84	60	

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	Cardigan—*cont.*			£ s. d.
606	STRATA FLORIDA, U.D.:			
	Pontrhydfendigaid - Bd. 12	223	106	85 18 6
	Strata Florida - - Bd. 12	50	28	21 9 0
	Talybont. See CEULAN-Y-MAES-MAWR.			
605	TREFEIRIG:			
	Penrhyncoch - - N. 3	195	74	63 1 0
	Trefeirig - - - Bd. 3	208	93	92 12 6
603	TREFILAN - - - Ch. 5	103	33	††46 4 6
606	TREGARON, U.D.:			
	Blaencaron - - - Bd. 12	54	22	×‡43 3 0
	Castell-Flemish - - Bd. 12	69	34	†36 6 0
	Tregaron - - - Bd. 12	181	99	98 17 6
	Tregaron - - - N. 12	145	97	84 2 0
	Trewen. See BRONGWYN.			
602	TROEDYRAUR, U.D.:			
	Brongest - - - Bd. 11	132	61	‡59 19 0
	Bryn Llangunllo - Bd. 11	107	70	74 7 0
	Capel Cynon - - Bd. 11	54	51	††63 1 6
	Rhydlewis - - - Bd. 11	132	69	72 5 6
605	UPPER LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CROYDDIN:			
	Cwmystwyth - - Bd. 3	142	68	54 9 0
	Devil's Bridge - - Bd. 3	126	46	‡54 12 0
	Trisant - - - Bd. 3	96	54	43 3 0
601	VERWICK, U.D. - - Bd. 7	75	50	††63 19 4
606	YSPYTTY-YSTWITH - Bd. 3	219	93	95 0 0
606	YSTRA MEURIG AND UPPER LLEDROD, U.D.:			
	Swyddffynon - - Bd. 12	124	64	‡73 19 0
	CARMARTHEN.			
597	ABERGWILLY:			
	Abergwilly - - - N. 3	*185	90	85 7 6
	Llanfihangeluwchgwili N. 3	*74	29	††45 8 0
	Panlteg - - - B. 3	64	37	††56 1 6
	Peniel - - - - B. 3	80	61	49 11 6
	White Mill - - - B. 12	106	60	51 0 0
	Ysgytty - - - N. 7	81	34	††51 8 0
597	ABERNANT:			
	Abernant - - - N. 4	80	52	††67 3 1
	Penrhiwlas - - - Bd. 10	73	34	††49 16 0
	Amman Iron Works. See LLANDILOFAWR, U.D.			
	Brooke. See LAUGHARNE.			
	Capel Cynfab. See LLANFAIR-CRY-BRYN.			
	Capel Mair. See LLANGELER.			
597	CARMARTHEN (BOROUGH):			
	Bridge Street - - N. 3	163	83	64 5 0
	Carmarthen, Practising N. 3	*589	325	284 7 6
	Johnstown - - - Bd 3	123	110	85 0 0

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	Carmarthen—*cont.*			£ s. d.
597	Carmarthen (Borough)—*cont.*			
593	Llanllwch - - - N.	•		
597	Pentrepoth - - - Bd. 3	*580	517	452 7 6
	Priory Street - - N. 3	512	329	318 12 0
	Quay Street - - Bd. 3	102	103	81 19 0
	St. Mary's - - - R. 3	78	36	31 5 0
	Cefnarthen. See LLANFAIR-CRY-BRYN.			
603	CILRHEDYN:			
	Capel Evan - - - Bd. 11	74	64	49 13 0
	Penwaun - - - Bd. 11	93	43	†48 8 0
595	CIL-Y-CWM:			
	Berrisbrook - - N. 4	122	37	×42 8 0
	Cil-y-cwm - - - Ch. 4	*131	77	67 7 6
595	CONWIL CAYO:			
	Blaentwrch - - Bd. 5	48	30	×‡51 5 0
	Crugybar - - - Bd. 5	81	51	43 7 0
	Cwmcothi - - - Bd. 5	73	33	×‡52 3 0
	Farmers - - - Bd. 5	98	47	37 12 0
	Village - - - - Bd. 5	*133	59	‡61 16 11
597	CONWIL-IN-ELVET:			
	Conwil-in-Elvet - - Bd. 10	*169	110	96 5 0
	Cwmduad - - - Bd. 10	100	52	37 15 0
	Nantgwrhys - - Bd. 10	88	56	×57 0 0
	Cwmamman. See LLANDILOFAWR, U.D.			
	Cwmdwr. See MOTHFAI.			
	Dafen See LLANELLY, U.D.			
598	EGLWYS-CIMMIN:			
	Tremoilet Memorial - 4	*117	42	41 10 0
	Felinfoel. See LLANELLY, U.D.			
	Ferryside, St. Thomas. See ST. ISHMAEL.			
	Gwendraeth. See LLANELLY, U.D.			
	Hendy. See LLANEDY.			
598	HENLLAN AMGOED AND LLANFALLTEG, U.D. *See also* PEMBROKESHIRE:			
	Henllan Amgoed - Bd. 5	99	56	‡64 12 0
	Idole. See LLANDEFEILOG.			
602	KENARTH, U.D.:			
	Adpar - - - - Bd. 11	144	110	98 17 6
	Kenarth - - - N. 11	135	42	32 6 0
	Newcastle Emlyn - N. 11	189	105	80 5 0
	Parkylan - - - Bd. 11	84	27	‡30 3 6
594	KIDWELLY, ST. MARY, U.D.:			
	Castle - - - - Bd. 10	*128	85	87 2 6
	Hillfield - - - Bd. 10	318	158	134 18 0
	Kidwelly - - - N. 10	235	129	108 6 6
	Mountain - - - Bd. 10	158	148	129 10 0
597	LAUGHARNE:			
	Brooke - - - N. 5	75	33	††45 13 0
	Laugharne - - - N. 5	233	200	186 14 2

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	Carmarthen—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Llanarthney. See LLANDEBIE, U.D.			
593	LLANBOIDY AND LLANGAN, U.D.:			
	Llanboidy - - - Bd. 5	126	96	85 15 0
	Penygaer - - - Bd. 5	57	32	‡36 11 0
	Whitland - - - Bd. 5	211	183	158 9 0
	Llanddarog. See LLANDEBIE, U.D.			
595	LLANDDAUSANT - - B. 4	123	60	†59 10 0
596 & 597	LLANDEBIE, LLANFIHANGEL-ABERBYTHYCH, LLANDDAROG AND LLANARTHNEY, U.D.:			
	Ammanford - - - Bd. 11	378	205	212 19 0
	Capel Dewi - - - Bd. 1	72	37	†‡51 6 6
	Drefach - - - Bd. 11	145	154	124 7 6
	Maesybont - - - Bd. 11	77	72	53 15 0
	Llanarthney - - N. 1	96	67	58 12 6
	Llanddarog - - - N. 3	*110	80	73 11 4
	Llandebie - - - N. 12	*147	141	123 7 6
	Llanfihangel Aberbythych - - - N. 1	111	77	63 14 0
	Penygroes - - - Bd. 11	190	143	70 7 0
597	LLANDEFEILOG:			
	Idole - - - - B. 3	*113	60	43 9 0
	Llandefeilog - - N. 5	*110	69	58 11 6
	Llandilo, Capel Isaac. See LLANDILOFAWR, U.D.			
596	LLANDILOFAWR, U.D.:			
	Amman Iron Works - B. 11	526	398	327 10 0
	Bettws - - - Bd. 11	172	137	113 8 6
	Capel Isaac - - - B. 1	77	48	†52 0 0
	Cwm Amman - - N. 11	242	154	120 7 0
	Cwm Ivor - - - Bd. 1	94	49	‡60 4 6
	Glanamman - - Bd. 11	298	207	180 13 0
	Llandilofawr - - N. 1	398	309	270 6 0
	Salem - - - - Bd. 1	94	44	35 1 0
	Tabernacle - - - Bd. 1	181	90	71 19 0
	Trap - - - - N. 1	*94	66	57 8 0
595	LLANDINGAT:			
	Llandovery - - - B. 4	*274	243	212 12 6
	Llandovery - - - N. 4	*205	93	83 17 0
598	LLANDISSILIO, U.D. *See also* PEMBROKESHIRE:			
	Dolvelvet - - - Bd. 5	108	58	‡68 11 0
	Ffynnon Wen - - Bd. 5	79	59	‡57 1 6
	Pantycaws - - - Bd. 5	108	55	53 12 0
	Llandovery. See LLANDINGAT.			
597	LLANDOWROR - - N. 5	85	55	††68 2 6
594	LLANEDY:			
	Hendy - - - N. 11	424	272	216 14 0
	Old Llanedy - - N. 12	81	47	‡43 3 0
	Tycroes - - - N. 11	165	167	145 1 0
596	LLANEGWAD AND BRECHFA, U.D.:			
	Brechfa - - - Bd. 4	91	68	57 2 0
	Court Henry - - Bd. 1	120	64	55 3 0

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	Carmarthen—*cont.*			£ s. d.
596	Llanegwad and Brechfa, U.D.—*cont.*			
	Llangewad - - - N. 1	139	52	‡38 3 0
	Velingwm - - - Bd. 1	93	60	55 4 4
594	LLANELLY:			
	Bigyn - - - - Bd. 2	513	333	296 5 5
	Bryn - - - - Bd. 2	152	93	85 18 0
	Copper Works - - B. 2	741	686	609 5 0
	Dafen Tin Works - 2	283	223	195 3 6
	Felinfoel - - - Bd. 2	*331	246	234 14 6
	Felinfoel, Trinity - N. 1	157	115	85 19 6
	Five Roads - - - Bd. 2	*103	62	46 1 0
	Gwendraeth - - B. 10	202	164	134 0 6
	‖Higher Grade - - Bd. 2	562	143	109 5 6
	Lakefield Road - - Bd. 2	977	670 58	639 9 6 27 14 0
	Llanelly - - - - N. 1	385	256	213 11 6
	Llanelly - - - - R. 1	98	70	54 12 2
	Llwynhendy - - Bd. 2	*389	387	335 6 6
	Machynys - - - Bd. 2	148	105	97 5 0
	Market Street - - Bd. 2	*661	496	453 14 9
	New Dock - - - Bd. 2	*635	485	493 16 6
	Old Road - - - Bd. 2	519	342	315 18 0
	Park Street - - Bd. 2,	300	234	244 9 0
	Pontyates - - - Bd. 2	118	88	69 5 6
	Prospect Place - - Bd. 2	*382	213	283 2 0
	Spitty - - - - Bd. 2	108	92	73 8 0
595	LLANFAIR-A-RY-BRYN:			
	Capel Cynfab - - N. 4	*90	50	†47 8 0
	Cefnarthen - - - B. 4	76	94	×‡48 7 0
	Rhandyrmwyn - - N. 4	*114	64	49 12 0
	Llanfihangel Aberbythic. See LLANDEBIE, U.D.			
594	LLANFIHANGEL ABERCOWIN:			
	Bankyfelin - - Bd. 5	*116	85	79 8 6
	Glasfryn - - - Bd. 5	91	67	66 13 6
602	LLANFIHANGEL-AR-ARTH:			
	Altywalis - - - Bd. 12	82	37	19 0 6
	Llanfihangel-ar-Arth - N. 12	114	59	‡61 12 6
	New Inn - - - Bd. 12	82	48	36 10 0
	Pencadar - - - Bd. 12	124	100	86 11 0
603	LLANFIHANGEL RHOS-Y-CORN:			
	Gwernogle - - - Bd. 4	91	53	†53 14 6
	Llanfihangel Uwch Gwili. See ABERGWILLI.			
596	LLANFYNYDD:			
	Llanfynydd - - N. 11	105	40	‡43 1 0
	Penygarn - - - N. 11	43	20	×‡27 0 0
595	LLANGADOCK:			
	Bethlehem - - - Bd. 4	66	38	‡46 19 0
	Gwynfe - - - Bd. 4	93	71	‡79 7 0
	Llangadock - - Bd. 4	*230	153	152 13 6
597	LLANGAIN - - - Bd. 12	76	60	†62 10 0
596	LLANGATHEN - - Bd. 1	100	40	‡47 1 0
602	LLANGELER:			
	Capel Mair - - - N. 11	123	41	29 5 0
	Llangeler - - - N. 11	164	54	34 13 0
	Saron - - - - B. 11	118	90	65 10 0
597	LLANGENDEIRNE:			
	Bankffosfelen - - Bd. 3	100	66 16	49 3 0 6 15 0

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	Carmarthen—*cont.*			
597	Llangendeirne—*cont.*			
	Llangendeirne - - P. 5	149	61	67 1 6
	Pontyates - - - Bd. 10	135	94	65 9 0
604	LLANGENNECH:			
	Llangennech - - B. 12	463	223	194 5 0
	Llangennech - - Ch. 12	*443	139	110 14 0
597	LLANGINNING - - Bd. 4	90	41	‡46 0 6
599	LLANGUNNOCK:			
	Vaughan's Charity - 6	124	78	79 5 0
597	LLANGUNNOR:			
	Llangunnor - - N. 3	90	57	28 13 6
	Philadelphia - - Bd. 12	74	51	‡35 9 0
597	LLANLLAWDDOG - - B. 3	*81	32	23 3 0
595	LLANLLWCH - -	*		
605	LLANLLWNI - - - N. 4	131	94	82 5 0
594	LLANNON:			
	Bryndu - - - Bd. 1	148	113	88 13 0
	Llannon - - - N. 1	*147	60	59 19 0
597	LLANPUMPSAINT - - B. 10	*138	101	71 4 0
605	LLANSADWRN - - Bd. 3	174	73	67 0 0
	Llansaint. See ST. ISHMAEL.			
606	LLANSAWEL - - Bd. 5	139	116	93 19 0
597	LLANSTEPHAN:			
	Llanstephan - - N. 5	220	84	80 16 6
	Llanybri - - - N. 5	101	42	‡44 15 0
597	LLANWINIO:			
	Cwmbach - - - Bd. 5	156	83	68 8 6
595	§LLANWRDA, Endowed 4	117	66	53 14 0
	Llanybri. See LLANSTEPHAN.			
603	LLANYBYTHER:			
	Abergorlech - - Bd. 4	81	60	×69 0 0
	Llanybyther - - Bd. 4	159	139	111 18 5
	Rhydcymmere - - Bd. 4	74	46	†47 2 6
603	LLANYCRWYS - - Bd. 4	89	59	51 12 6
597	MERTHYR - - - N. 12	*90	13	†6 9 4
605	MYDDFAI:			
	Cwmdwr - - - N. 4	*85	31	×‡39 5 6
	Mothfai - - N. 4	95	70	‡31 15 0
597	MYDRIM - - - N. 3	*130	67	‡70 7 6
	Newcastle Emlyn. See KEMARTH.			
597	NEWCHURCH - - N. 3	141	49	35 10 6
	Pontiog. See ABERGWILLY.			
594	PEMBREY:			
	Copper Works - - Bd. 10	389	470	413 9 2
	Pembrey - - - N. 10	139	123	107 12 6
	Pembrey Village - Bd. 10	165	152	123 3 6
	Pwll - - - Bd. 10	183	155	134 2 6

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	Carmarthen—*cont.*			
594	Pembrey—*cont.*			
	Trimsaran - - - Bd. 10	275	145	104 8 6
602	PENBOYR - - - N. 11	189	131	99 5 9
603	PENCARREG:			
	Coedmore - - - Bd. 4	96	85	85 15 0
	Dolgwm - - - Bd. 4	85	54	52 17 0
	Eagerdawe - - - Bd. 4	70	33	†‡43 1 6
	Peniel. See ABERGWILLY.			
	Penygarn. See LLANFYNYDD.			
	Pontyates. See LLANGENDEIRNE.			
	Rhandirmwyn. See LLANFAIR-A-RY-BRYN.			
597	ST. CLEARS:			
	St. Clears - - - Bd. 5	180	83	76 15 0
	St. Clears - - - N. 5	113	53	56 7 6
597	ST. ISHMAEL:			
	Ferryside, St. Thomas P. 5	*165	109	96 7 6
	Llansaint - - - N. 5	94	66	63 5 6
	Saron. See LLANGELER.			
596	TALLEY:			
	Cwmdu - - - Bd. 5	66	19	†24 2 6
	Talley - - - - Bd. 5	140	66	54 14 6
597	TRELECH-AR-BETTWS:			
	Alma - - - - Bd. 10	99	23	†‡27 16 6
	Davies' Charity - - 5	98	57	39 19 6
	Treleach Village - Bd. 5	113	80	68 0 0
	Tremoilet. See EGLWYSCIMMIN.			
	Tycroes. See LLANEDY.			
	Whitemill. See ABERGWILLY.			
	Ysgytty. See ABERGWILLY.			
	CARNARVON.			
623	ABER - - - - Ch. 3	106	51	36 17 6
626	ABERDARON, U.D.:			
	Bryncroes - - - Bd. 7	125	56	49 6 3
	Deunant - - - Bd. 7	163	56	43 10 0
	Llidiardau - - - Bd. 7	94	40	†‡49 1 0
	Rhiw and Bryncroes - N.	*		
	Rhiw - - - - Bd. 7	95	46	33 10 0
626	ABERERCH:			
	Abererch - - - N. 10	*155	56	44 11 6
	Abererch, Junior - N. 10	81	44	41 15 0
628	BANGOR, U.D.:			
	Bangor, Infants - - N.	*		
	Bangor - - - N. 2	*499	349	347 14 6
	Bangor - - - B. 2	109	51	40 16 0
	Garth - - - - Bd. 2	*358	299	258 19 6
	Glanadda - - - Bd. 2	173	143	125 11 0

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	Carnarvon—*cont.*			£ s. d.
628	Bangor, U.D.—*cont.*			
	Glasynfryn - - - N. 2	141	90	78 11 0
			27	15 16 0
	St. Paul's - - - Bd. 2	*594	383	390 6 0
	Upper Bangor - - N. 2	310	184	180 16 6
	Vaynol - - - N. 2	*212	116	88 1 6
625	BEDDGELERT:			
	Beddgelert - - - Bd. 11	*194	70	61 18 0
	Beddgelert - - - N.	*		
	Nantgwynant - - Bd. 11	72	26	×35 16 0
	Nantmor - - - Bd. 11	72	46	†47 18 0
	Rhyddu - - - Bd. 11	93	38	†‡55 3 0
	Bethesda. See LLANLLECHID.			
	Bettws Garmon. See LLANWNDA.			
621	BETTWS-Y-COED - - Ch. 7	76	109	78 9 0
	Blaenon. See DOLWYDDELAN.			
	Bodafon. See LLANDUDNO.			
626	BODFEAN - - - N. 7	*58	30	†‡43 5 0
	Bodfeirig. See LLANDEGAI.			
	Bontnewydd. See LLANBEBLIG.			
626	BOTTWNOG, Girls - - N. 7	*54	41	×‡59 15 6
	Bronyfoel. See LLANDWROG.			
629	CAERHUN, LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN, AND DOLGARROG, U.D.:			
	Llanbedr and Caerhun N.	*		
	Roe Wen - - - Bd. 3	*150	79	61 0 0
	Talybont - - - Bd. 3	147	78	62 9 0
	Capel Curig. See LLANRYCHWYN.			
627	CARNARVON (BOROUGH):			
	Carnarvon - - Bd. 1	*811	580	505 0 6
			79	26 14 0
	Carnarvon, Model - N. 1	*1,174	552	483 0 0
	Carnarvon - - - R.	27	—	—
	Twthill - - - Bd. 1	127	80	52 9 0
	Cefnfaes. See LLANLLECHID.			
627	CLYNNOG:			
	Clynnog - - - N. 10	*123	82	55 8 0
	Pantglas - - - N. 10	*146	38	†38 7 0
	Colwyn. See LLANDRILLO, U.D.			
629	CONWAY (BOROUGH):			
	Conway - - - N. 3	*505	392	366 15 0
626	CRICCIETH - - - Bd. 10	311	191	173 17 6
	Crom. See PENMACHNO.			
621	DOLWYDDELAN:			
	Blaenan - - - N. 7	47	13	×25 4 0
	Dolwyddelan - - N. 7	215	140	122 10 0
	DWYGYFYLCHI:			
	Dwygyfylchi - - B. 3	217	92	86 19 8

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	Carnarvon—*cont.*			£ s. d.
629	Dwygyfylchi—*cont.*			
	Dwygyfylchi - - N. 3	87	73	69 3 6
	Penmaenmawr - N. 3	*348	212	170 4 0
626	EDEYRN - - - N. 7	*146	124	98 3 6
629	EGLWYS RHOS - - N. 3	143	75	75 0 0
621	EIDDA:			
	Ysputty - - - N. 5	*119	83	58 3 6
	Gerlan. See LLANLLECHID.			
	Glan Llugwy. See BETTWS-Y-COED.			
	Glan Ogwen. See LLANLLECHID.			
	Glasynfryn. See BANGOR, U.D.			
626	LLANAELHAIARN:			
	Llanaelhaiarn - - Bd. 10	102	90	70 16 0
	Llanaelhaiarn, Evening - - - - Ch.	—	21	9 6 0
	Trevor Welsh Granite Company's - - 10	166	137	108 6 0
			35	21 15 0
626	LLANARMON - - - N. 10	171	88	‡77 15 0
627	LLANBEBLIG:			
	Bontnewydd - - N. 11	*211	112	84 9 0
	Waenfawr - - - N.	*		
	Waenfawr - - - Bd. 11	272	194	139 11 0
	Llanbedr and Caerhun. See CAERHUN, U.D.			
626	LLANBEDROG - - N. 7	120	74	54 17 0
627	LLANBERIS:			
	Dolbadarn - - - Bd. 12	682	389	333 10 0
			86	35 2 0
	Nant Peris - - - Bd. 12	*126	77	66 1 6
			16	7 8 0
627	LLANDDEINIOLEN:			
	Bethel - - - - Bd. 11	228	134	121 3 0
	Deiniolen - - - Bd. 11	*519	343	291 15 0
	Dinorwic - - - Bd. 11	190	88	74 10 0
	Llanddeiniolen, Undenominational - 11	*165	57	47 13 0
	Llandinorwig - - N. 11	*300	93	79 16 6
	Penisarwaen - - Bd. 11	186	165	139 5 0
	Rhiwlas - - - Bd. 11	250	167	133 3 6
			35	16 0 0
628	LLANDEGAI:			
	Bodfeirig - - - N. 6	350	190	157 5 0
	Gelli, Infants - - N. 2	90	79	59 5 0
	Llandegai - - - N. 2	291	197	204 4 0
	Tyntwyr - - - N. 6	214	81	63 3 6
	Llandinorwig. See LLANDDEINIOLEN.			
629	LLANDRILLO AND EIRIAS, U.D. *See also* DENBIGHSHIRE:			
	Colwyn - - - Bd. 3	172	139	121 10 0
	Colwyn - - - N. 3	*121	96	76 17 6
629	LLANDUDNO:			
	Bodafon - - - N. 3	120	57	41 6 0
	Llandudno - - - Bd. 3	449	330	340 12 0
	Llandudno - - - N. 3	388	244	231 17 6

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	Carnarvon—*cont.*			£ s. d.
627	LLANDWROG:			
	Bronyfoel - - - N. 11	*196	157	118 16 6
	Llandwrog - - - N. 11	*212	67	51 18 2
	Nanttle - - - Bd. 11	152	80	65 5 0
			19	9 2 0
	Penfforddelen - - Bd. 11	282	206	196 8 10
			45	23 4 0
626	LLANENGAN:			
	Llanengan - - - B. 7	176	146	116 17 0
	Llanengan - - - N. 7	*102	20	14 14 0
627	LLANFAIR-IS-GAER:			
	Llanfair-is-Gaer - - N. 1	*252	126	102 11 0
	Port Dinorwic - - Bd. 1	300	146	133 13 6
628	LLANFAIR FECHAN - N. 3	*518	280	256 10 5
629	LLANGELYNIN Gyffin - N. 3	*79	39	†38 7 0
626	LLANGIAN - - - Ch. 7	172	122	98 14 10
626	LLANGWNADLE - - N. 7	*106	39	†38 6 0
629	LLANGWSTENNIN:			
	Glanwydden - - Bd. 3	129	86	78 16 8
	Llangwstennin - - N. 3	99	62	45 0 0
626	LLANGYBI - - - Bd. 10	94	54	†49 6 0
626	LLANIESTYN - - - N. 7	*141	81	63 3 0
628	LLANLLECHID:			
	Bethesda - - - 6	386	270	236 5 0
	Cefnfaes - - - B. 6	381	166	145 5 0
	Gerlan - - - N. 6	195	99	70 13 6
	Glan Ogwen, Boys - N. 6	241	92	86 2 0
	Glan Ogwen, Girls and Infants - - N. 6	*227	146	117 17 0
	Llanllechid - - - B. 6	208	135	118 2 6
	Llanllechid - - N. 6	*262	123	106 15 0
			30	17 8 0
627	LLANLLYFNI:			
	Llanllyfni, Mixed and Infants - - - Bd. 10	*190	160	134 6 6
	Nebo - - - - Bd. 10	128	100	79 18 6
	Penygroes - - - Bd. 10	424	308	269 10 0
	Talysarn - - - Bd. 10	383	318	273 8 6
	Talysarn, Evening -	—	50	24 6 0
626	LLANNOR AND LLANFIHANGEL-BACHELLAETH, U.D.:			
	Llannor - - - N. 7	*122	66	53 11 0
	Rhydyclafdy - - Bd. 7	96	66	‡64 7 0
621	LLANRHYCHWYN:			
	Capel Curig - - N. 7	99	42	†40 11 0
627	LLANRUG:			
	Bryn Eryr - - - Bd. 12	*258	177	154 17 6
	Caeathraw - - - Bd. 12	106	47	36 5 0
			11	4 2 0
	Cwmyglo, Evening - Bd.	—	61	28 10 0
	Cwmyglo, Infants - Bd. 12	150	77	55 16 6
	Glan Moelyn - - Bd. 12	172	97	79 4 0
			24	8 14 0
627	LLANWNDA AND BETTWS GARMON, U.D.:			
	Bettws Garmon - - Bd. 11	66	21	×‡43 7 6
	Rhostryfan - - - Bd. 11	235	183	164 17 6
626	LLANYSTYMDWY - - N. 10	*167	77	65 14 0

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	Carnarvon—*cont.*			£ s. d.
629	LLYSFAEN - - - N. 3	*191	134	99 2 0
621	MAENAN, U.D.:			
	Maenan - - - Bd. 7	174	53	†‡78 0 0
626	NEVIN:			
	Nevin - - - - Bd. 7	*303	207	181 2 6
	Nevin - - - - N. *			
	Pantglas. See CLYNNOG.			
621	PENMACHNO:			
	Cwm - - - - N. 7	99	75	50 2 0
	Penmachno - - N. 7	*212	110	93 16 0
	Penmaenmawr. See DWYGYFYLCHI.			
625	PENMORFA, U.D.:			
	Dolbenmaen Garn - Bd. 11	206	145	107 5 0
	Penmorfa - - - Bd. 11	121	83	71 6 0
	Pennant - - - Bd. 11	63	23	†‡11 5 6
	Preuteg - - - Bd. 11	72	49	52 8 6
626	PISTILL, U.D.:			
	Llithfaen - - - Bd. 7	123	112	95 14 0
626	PWLLHELI (BOROUGH):			
	Pwllheli - - - N. 7	*274	207	181 2 6
	Troedyr Allt - - Bd. 7	*364	291	255 10 6
	Rhiw and Bryncroes. See ABERDARON, U.D.			
621	TREFRIW - - - N. 5	193	113	103 16 6
	Trevor. See LLANARLHAIARN.			
626	TYDWEILIOG - - N. 7	122	76	71 2 0
	Tyntwr. See LLANDEGAI.			
	Vaynol. See BANGOR, U.D.			
	Waenfaw. See LLANBEBLIG.			
625	YNYSCYNHAIARN:			
	Borth - - - - Bd. 11	160	104	99 2 6
	Morfa Bychan - - Bd. 11	89	32	†‡48 0 0
	Pentrefelin - - Bd. 11	120	35	†38 0 0
	Portmadoc, Chapel Street - - - Bd. 11	*303	268	268 8 0
	Portmadoc, Snowdon Street - - - Bd. 11	*534	334	319 17 0
	Tremadoc - - - Bd. 11	*180	97	74 18 6
	Yspytty. See EIDDA.			

DENBIGH.

618	ABENBURY, U.D. - - Bd. 4	48	27	†‡40 5 6
620	ABERGELE:			
	Abergele - - - N. 2	*487	302	267 14 0
	Towyn - - - N. 2	161	70	‡86 2 0
618	ACTON Park - - - N. 3	122	84	63 18 6

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	Denbigh—*cont.*			
618	ALLINGTON: Lavister - - - Ch. 3	58	45	37 2 6
618	BERSHAM, U.D.: Bersham Village - Bd. 10	*330	193	161 12 0
	Penygelli - - - Bd. 10	*798	641	590 4 0
620	BETTWS-YN-RHOS: Bettws-in-Rhos - - N. 6	*99	60	49 11 0
	Trofarth - - - N. 6	98	34	††44 15 0
	Blaenau Llangerniew. See LLANGERNIEW.			
618	BROUGHTON: Bryneg - - - Bd. 11	480	378	317 4 0
	Pentre - - - - Bd. 11	*539	454	396 15 6
618	BRYMBO: Bwlch Gwyn - - Bd. 10	293	216	179 12 0
	Brymbo - - - Ch. 5	503	335	302 10 0
	Vron - - - - Bd. 11	53	175	166 14 6
622	BRYNEGLWYS - - N. 6	97	41	††32 15 6
618	BURTON: Burton (Gresford) - N. 3	*93	43	34 3 6
	Rossett - - - N. 3	179	150	126 14 6
	Bylchau. See HENLLAN.			
	Cefn Meriadog. See ST. ASAPH.			
622	CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION: Cerrig-y-druidion - N. 6	85	53	42 4 6
	Cerrig-y-druidion, Infants - - - N. 6	*78	35	20 15 6
	Tynyfelin - - - Bd. 6	74	64	††72 12 0
353	CHIRK: Chirk - - - - B. 3	153	106	106 0 0
	Chirk - - - - N. 3	*160	151	132 2 6
	Pentre - - - - N. 3	142	140	111 8 0
619	CLOCAENOG - - - Bd. 4	116	33	††46 0 6
620	DENBIGH (BOROUGH): Denbigh - - - N. 4	*406	255	203 18 0
	Denbigh - - - R. 4	83	32	29 11 0
	Fron Goch, Infants - Bd. 4	246	143	125 2 6
	Henllan - - - Bd. 4	185	93	83 8 0
	Love Lane - - - Bd. 4	*368	294	276 1 6
619	DERWEN - - - N. 7	*113	65	47 12 6
	Eglwyseg. See LLANGOLLEN.			
621	EGLWYSBACH - - N. 7	*168	106	71 15 0
618	ERBISTOCK - - - P. 7	87	39	‡41 3 6
618	EYTON - - - - N. 4	98	74	64 1 0
622	GLYN-TRAIAN: Pontfadog - - - N. 8	146	80	62 19 0
618	GRESFORD - - - N. 3	*285	176	163 1 0
618	GWERSYLLT: Cross Street, Infants - N. 3	155	57	25 16 6
	Gwersyllt - - - N. 3	*324	295	246 16 6
	Rhosrobin - - - N. 10	199	96	78 15 0
621	GWYTHERIN - - - Bd. 5	*110	33	×‡23 0 6
619	GYFYLLIOG - - - Bd. 6	*166	90	78 3 0
620	HENLLAN, E.M.: Bylchau - - - N. 6	72	23	‡‡27 11 0
	Rhydgaled - - - Bd. 4	48	22	‡‡25 4 0
	Trefnant, Trinity - N. 4	*83	79	‡‡71 3 10
618	HOLT: Holt, Endowed - - 4	240	120	85 13 0
	Lavister. See ALLINGTON.			
622	LLANARMON - DYFFRYN-CEIRIOG: Llanarmon-Dyffryn-Ceiriog - - - Bd. 8	73	30	20 1 0
	Llanarmon-Dyffryn-Ceiriog - - - N.	*		
619	LLANARMON-IN-YALE - Bd. 6	263	123	96 11 0
619	LLANEDDE - - - N. 7	*95	24 / 21	22 16 0 / 9 14 0
621	LLANDDOGET - - N. 7	99	69	47 3 0
620	LLANDDULAS: Llanddulas, Girls - N. 8	64	30	30 0 0
	Llanddulas - - - N. 2	193	108	82 4 0
619	LLANDEGLA - - - N. 6	131	40	††36 4 0
622	LLANDRILLO AND EIRIAS, U.D. *See also* CARNARVONSHIRE: Colwyn Bay - - Bd. 3	206	114	94 1 2
	Llwydgoed - - - Bd. 3	76	49	×‡31 4 0
619	LLANDYRNOG - - N. 4	*141	70	61 4 0
620	LLANEFYDD - - - N. 6	170	35	††47 0 0
622	LLANELIAN - - - N. 3	119	46	×30 9 0
619	LLANELIDAN - - - N. 5	*136	76	52 15 0
619	LLANFAIR-DYFFRYN-CLYWDD, E.M.: Llanfair-dyffryn-Clywdd N. 4	133	80	71 1 0
	Pentrecelyn - - Bd. 4	122	73	60 9 0
620	LLANFAIR TALHAIARN: Llanfair Talhaiarn - Bd. 6	116	51	44 15 0
	Llanfair Talhaiarn - N. 6	*81	34	27 5 0
619	LLANFERRAS - - - N. 4	*126 /	56 / 18	40 1 0 / 5 15 0
616	LLANGEDWYN - - N. 7	101	63	×55 6 0
621	LLANGERNIEW: Blaenau - - - B. 5	*132	71	††76 15 0
	Llangerniew - - N. 5	120	67	274 12 0
622	LLANGOLLEN: Eglwyseg - - - N. 7	96	42	×‡29 1 0
	Garth - - - - Bd. 11	120	101	88 5 0
	Llangollen - - - Bd. 11	*270 /	220 / 39	185 3 0 / 15 14 0
	Llangollen - - - N. 11	*309	190	155 15 0
	Trevor - - - - N. 11	*140	79	70 15 0
	Vron - - - - Bd. 11	*206	149	124 1 0
622	LLANGWM: Dinmael - - - Bd. 7	75	52	††39 0 0

	Denbigh—*cont.*				£	s.	d.
82	Llangwm—*cont.*						
	Llangwm - - -	N. 6	68	50	†‡43	18	0
19	Llangynhafal - -	5	128	68	54	9	0
19	Llanrhaiadr-in-Kimmerch:						
	Llanrhaiadr - - -	N. 4	*148	90	76	13	6
	Prion - - - -	Ch. 4	120	54	†‡66	2	0
16	Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, U.D.:						
	Cefn-hir-fach - -	Bd. 7	48	23	×‡44	13	6
	Cwmdu - - -	Bd. 7	45	19	‡35	4	6
	Llanrhaiadr - -	Bd. 7	*176	89	77	11	0
	Llanrhaiadr - -	N. 7	*148	41	38	0	0
11	Llanrwst:						
	Capel Garmon - -	Bd. 7	118	76	‡69	9	0
	Llanrwst - - -	Bd. 7	*273	137	126	19	0
	Llanrwst - - -	N. 7	*233	129	117	2	6
	Nebo - - - -	Bd. 7	60	43	×46	1	0
	Watling Street, Infants - - - -	Bd. 7	101	126	115	12	0
20	Llansaintffraid:						
	Llansaintffraid Glan Conway - - -	N. 3	*216	106	94	12	0
18	Llansaintffraid Glyn Ceiriog - - -	N. 6	*130	112	79	4	6
20	Llansannan - -	N. 3	*211	88	‡79	5	6
22	Llansilin, U.D.:						
	Llansilin - - -	N. 4	120	68	52	6	0
	Moelfre - - -	Bd. 4	78	41	†‡37	18	0
	Pontricket - - -	Bd. 6	66	56	†‡71	18	0
	Rhiwlas - - -	Bd. 4	98	49	†‡39	4	6
18	Llantysilio - -	P. 7	*112	45	†‡39	3	0
19	Llanychan - - -	Ch. 6	*125	40	31	19	0
18	Marchwiel - - -	N. 7	106	80	75	15	0
18	Minera - - - -	N. 10	*314	169	132	7	0
19	Nantglyn - - -	Bd. 4	*96	60	†‡39	6	0
	Penire. See Cerrig.						
11	Penrhyncoelas - -	N. 5	111	67	40	17	6
	Penycae. See Ruabon.						
	Pontfadog. See Glyntraian.						
	Prion. See Llanrhaiadr.						
	Rhos - Llanerchrugog. See Ruabon.						
	Rhos-y-Medre. See Ruabon.						
18	Ridley:						
	Isycoed - -	N. 4	9	69	‡70	11	0
	Rossett. See Burton.						

	Denbigh—*cont.*				£	s.	d.
618	Ruabon:						
	Acrefair - - -	Bd. 10	427	334	296	5	0
				106	66	8	0
	Cefn - - - -	Bd. 11	657	307	279	17	0
				36	24	6	0
	Pen-y-cae - - -	N. 3	200	182	133	4	6
				23	10	12	6
	Ponkey - - -	Bd. 11	432	304	271	7	0
				16	10	16	0
	Rhos-Llanerchrugog -	Bd. 11	*613	478	436	6	0
				55	29	14	0
	Rhos-Llanerchrugog -	N. 3	*361	246	214	7	6
				18	10	3	0
	Rhos-y-Medre - -	N. 11	278	209	182	17	6
	Ruabon - - -	N. 10	*364	191	151	15	0
619	Ruthin and Llanfwrog, U.D.:						
	Rhos Street - -	Bd. 4	*464	197	170	0	0
	Ruthin - - -	N. 4	299	196	165	6	6
620	St. Asaph. *See also* Flintshire):						
	Cefn Meriadog - -	N. 4	62	44	†‡35	1	0
620	St. George (St. Asaph) - - -	Ch. 6	147	66	†‡75	3	0
618	Stanstt Rhosddu -	Bd. 11	391	313	272	0	0
	Towyn. See Aberger.						
	Trefnant. See Henllan.						
	Trefor. See Llangollen.						
	Trefarth. See Bettws-in-Rhôs.						
618	Wrexham (Borough):						
	Wrexham - - -	B. 11	*903	650	669	17	0
	Wrexham - - -	N. 10	*1,181	725	718	5	6
	Wrexham - - -	B. 10	283	196	159	16	6

FLINT.

	Bagillt. See Holywell.						
618	Bangor:						
	Monachorum, Boys -	N. 4	67	87	26	13	6
	Monachorum, Girls -	N. 4	136	65	54	7	6
	Bistre. See Mold.						
	Bod Elwyddan. See St. Asaph.						
620	Rodfary - - -	N. 5	*149	101	83	6	6
555	Bronington - -	Ch. 11	138	91	80	1	0
	Brynford. See Holywell.						
	Buckley. See Hawarden.						
617	Caerwys - - -	N. 5	160	160	83	12	6
	Carmel. See Whitford.						

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	Flint –*cont.*				
617	CILCEN:				
	Cilcen	N. 5	*116	48	‡46 8 0
	Rhydymwyn	N. 6	123	39	‡42 3 0
620	CWM	P. 4	61	30	†‡47 12 0
620	DYSERTH	N. 6	165	96	82 9 0
	Ffynnon Groew. See LLANASA.				
617	FLINT (BOROUGH):				
	Flint	N. 1	*597	435	380 12 6
	Flint	R. 1	270	129	107 19 6
	Flint Common, St. Thomas	N. 1	137	47	36 5 0
	Pentre	N. 1	251	142	132 9 9
	Gorsedd. See WHITFORD.				
	Gronant. See LLANASA.				
617	GWAENYSGOR	N. 6	60	36	×‡38 5 0
	Gwernaffeld. See MOLD.				
	Gwernymynydd. See MOLD.				
617	HALKIN				
	Halkin	Ch. 5	241	177	138 12 6
	Rhesycae, Infants	Ch. 6	40	25	‡20 19 6
353	HANMER:				
	Hanmer	P. 11	176	134	127 1 9
	Talwyn Green	N. 11	87	46	†‡38 0 0
460	HAWARDEN:				
	Buckley Lane, Endowed, Infants	N. 3	79	66	50 10 0
	Buckley, St. Matthew's	N. 3	417	377	329 17 6
	Ewloe Green	B. 12	194	88	*66 0 0
	Hawarden	N. 12	523	304	285 1 0
	Mold Junction, London and North Western Railway Company's	3	142	103	172 12 5
	St. Ambrose	N. 12	113	75	62 18 6
	St. Ethelwold	N. 12	210	157	137 7 6
				15	4 6 0
	St. John's	N. 12	*223	113	87 0 0
	St. Mary's	Ch. 12	166	82	74 4 0
	St. Winifred	N. 12	123	61	53 16 6
460	HIGHER KINNERTON	N. 5	*109	60	‡62 14 0
	Higher Wych, See ISCOYD.				
617	HOLYWELL, R.M.:				
	Bagillt	Bd. 2	460	292	259 12 0
	Bagillt	N. 2	*297	242	211 15 0
	Brynford	N. 2	*156	77	65 17 0
	Holywell	Bd. 2	394	171	163 1 0
	Holywell	N. 2	342	234	204 15 0
	St. Winifred	R. 2	370	253	213 18 6
	Spring Gardens, Infants	Bd. 2	150	96	75 19 0
460	HOPE:				
	Abermorddu	Bd. 3	271	227	194 3 0
	Hope	N. 3	161	137	111 12 0
	Llanfynydd	Bd. 3	219	158	148 14 6
	Penyffordd	Bd. 3	206	93	86 5 0
355	ISCOYD, Higher Wych	Ch. 4	90	81	‡82 17 6
	Flint—*cont.*				
	Leeswood District. See MOLD.				
	Lime Bank. See WHITFORD.				
	Lixwm. See YSCEIFIOG.				
617	LLANASA:				
	Ffynnon Groew Undenominational	7	†98	132	122 4 9
	Gronant	B. 2	85	51	46 17 6
	Llanasa	N. 2	137	80	67 4 3
	Talacre	R. 6	*310	185	165 2 6
620	MELIDEN:				
	Meliden	N. 1	*255	47	†63 11 6
	Prestatyn	B. 1	144	71	66 12 3
	Prestatyn	N. 1	155	45	42 15 6
617	MOLD:				
	Bistre	N. 5	*302	163	134 15 6
	Buckley Bistre	Bd. 5	503	265	230 2 6
	Gwernaffeld	N. 5	*218	92	85 15 1
	Gwernymynydd	N. 4	143	59	47 4 6
	Leeswood	Bd. 5	256	151	136 19 1
	Leeswood District	N. 5	*224	114	81 7 7
	Mold	Bd. 1	*632	463	385 15 6
	Mold	N. 1	*495	251	206 1 4
	Pont Bleiddyn	N. 5	120	110	97 18 4
	St. David	R. 1	115	85	82 4 3
	Mold Junction. See HAWARDEN.				
	Mostyn. See WHITFORD.				
617	NANNERCH	Ch. 5	169	72	†‡38 10 6
617	NERQUIS	N. 5	225	84	76 7 9
617	NEWMARKET	P. 5	196	86	73 1 6
617	NORTHOP:				
	Custom House Lane	Bd. 12	296	227	207 15 6
	Northop Hall	Bd. 12	197	153	138 10 6
	Northop	N. 5	183	94	89 4 6
	Rhosesmoor	N. 5	*209	86	77 5 6
	Wepre, St. Mark's	N. 12	*283	251	223 3 6
353	OVERTON	N. 11	236	138	136 7 6
	Pantasaph. See WHITFORD.				
353	PENLEY	N. 11	150	83	79 6 6
	Pentre. See FLINT (BOROUGH).				
	Pont Bleiddyn. See MOLD.				
	Prestatyn. See MELIDEN.				
	Rhesycae. See HALKIN.				
	Rhewl Mostyn. See WHITFORD.				
	Rhosesmoor. See NORTHOP.				
	Rhuallt. See TREMEIRCHION.				
620	RHUDDLAN:				
	Rhuddlan, Boys	N. 1	*176	85	76 2 6
	Rhuddlan, Girls	P. 1	113	83	75 1 6
	Rhyl, Christchurch	B. 2	396	387	296 17 11

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	Flint—*cont.*					
620	Rhuddlan—*cont.*					
	Rhyl, Emmanuel	-	2	*267	103	95 8 6
	Rhyl - - -	N.	2	538	234	216 0 6
	Rhyl, St. Mary's -	R.	3	101	22	17 13 0
	Rhyl, Vale Road -	N.	2	190	101	81 15 6
	Rhyl, Wellington Road	N.	2	127	62	42 14 0
	Rhydymwyn. See CILCEN.					
620	ST. ASAPH. See also DENBIGHSHIRE:					
	Bod Elwyddan - -	N.	2	131	57	†61 6 6
	St. Asaph, Boys - -	N.	1	*158	67	62 6 0
	St. Asaph, Girls - -	N.	1	157	58	50 15 0
	St. Asaph, Infants -	N.	1	153	78	66 6 0
	St. Winifride's - -	R.	1	54	21	17 14 6
450	SALTNEY:					
	Saltney - - -	R.	4	217	137	105 17 6
	Saltney Wood Memorial	N.	3	364	211	184 12 6
	Talacre. See LLANASA.					
	Talwyn Green. See HANMER.					
618	THREAPWOOD - -	N.	4	164	54	†‡68 6 0
	TREMEIRCHION:					
616	Rhuallt - - -	B.	2	96	52	×‡72 2 0
620	Tremeirchion - -	N.	2	97	52	†‡68 0 0
	TREUDDYN:					
618	Treuddyn - - -	N.	5	*260	188	164 10 0
450	Tryddyn - - -	Bd.	5	137	57	47 7 0
	Wepre. See NORTHOP.					
617	WHITFORD:					
	Carmel - - - -	B.	5	177	48	39 9 0
	Gorsedd - - -	N.	1	*82	23	18 17 0
	Lime Bank - - -	R.	4	180	66	51 4 6
	Mostyn - - -	N.	12	*274	132	111 6 6
	Pantasaph - - -	R.	4	353	180	175 2 6
	Rhewel Mostyn, Lady A. Mostyn - -	B.	12	147	104	89 5 0
	Whitford - - -	N.	12	185	86	62 1 0
618	WORTHENBURY - -	N.	4	*94	54	‡64 0 0
617	YSCEIFIOG:					
	Lixwm - - - -	B.	5	*162	65	47 13 6
	Ysceifiog - - -	N.	5	*253	64	50 10 6

GLAMORGAN.

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	Aberaman. See ABERDARE.					
590	ABERAVON (BOROUGH):					
	Aberavon - - -	N.	11	*671	388	198 0 10
	Aberavon - - -	R.	11	287	124	56 14 0
	Aberavon, Unsectarian		11	590	535	351 1 11
	Abercanaid. See MERTHYR TYDFIL.					
	ABERDARE:					
585	Aberaman - -	Bd.	2	*659	576	126 0 0
						a17 3 6
588	Aberdare Town -	Bd.	1	790	545	436 8 0
	Aberdare Town - -	N.	2	*772	687	601 2 6
	Abernant - -	Bd.	1	286	246	200 8 6
	Blaengwawr - -	Bd.	1	669	619	515 5 0
588	Capcoch - - -	Bd.	1	286	257	217 9 0
	Cwmaman - - -	Bd.	12	*637	424	364 16 6
	Cwmbach - - -	Bd.	1	418	272	237 3 6
	Cwmbach - - -	N.	1	*240	225	180 17 6
	Cwmdare - - -	Bd.	1	240	161	148 5 6
	Cwmpennar - -	Bd.	12	170	91	75 7 6
	Duffryn - - -	Bd.	12	*1,190	722	615 17 3
	Higher Grade - -	Bd.	1	140	94	112 16 6
	Hirwain - - -	Bd.	4	475	469	489 8 2
	Llwycoed - - -	Bd.	1	271	135	120 10 6
	Park - - - -	Bd.	1	*835	711	623 2 6
	Pen-y-waen - -	Bd.	4	101	51	49 7 6
	Robertstown - -	Bd.	1	154	144	124 3 0
586	St. Fagan's - -	N.	1	*434	314	257 16 6
588	St. Margaret Convent	R.	1	204	56	57 5 0
	Aberdulais. See BLAENRHONDDAN, E. M.					
586	BARRY, U.D.:					
	Barry Dock - -	Bd.	10	648	490	384 13 0
	Cadoxton-juxta-Barry	Bd.	10	833	576	547 2 6
	Cadoxton, Merthyr Dovan - - -	N.		*		
	Holton Road - -	Bd.	10	1,358	821	664 17 6
589	BETTWS:					
	Bettws - - -	N.	4	*142	90	‡87 14 0
	Ponty Rhyl - -	Bd.	5	152	142	118 0 0
593	BISHOPSTON - - -	N.	7	122	62	45 19 0
	Blackpill. See OYSTERMOUTH.					
590	BLAENGWRACH - -	N.	9	165	73	62 3 1
590	BLAENRHONDDAN, E. M.:					
	Aberdulais - - -	B.	10	150	66	†56 4 6
	Bryncoch - - -	N.	3	*227	169	168 4 6
	Cadoxton-juxta-Neath	N.	2	*335	203	143 4 2
589	BRIDGEND, U.D.:					
	Bridgend - - -	Bd.	5	605	483	478 9 6
	Bridgend - - -	N.	4	*284	201	175 17 6
	Bridgend, St. Mary's -	R.	5	*116	41	34 17 6
590	BRITON FERRY:					
	Briton Ferry - -	N.	3	*336	261	228 7 6
	Briton Ferry, Neath Road - - -	Bd.	3	488	524	475 12 0
	Giant's Grave - -	Bd.	3	*116	94	91 15 0
	Vernon Place - -	Bd.	3	121	119	44 14 0
	Bryncethin. See ST. BRIDE'S MINOR.					
	Bryncoch. See BLAENRHONDDAN, E.M.					
	Cadoxton-juxta-Neath. See BLAENRHONDDAN, E.M.					
	Cadoxton, Merthyr Dovan. See BARRY, U.D.					
	Caerphilly. See EGLWYSILAN.					
	Canton. See CARDIFF (BOROUGH).					
586	CARDIFF (BOROUGH):					
	Adamsdown - -	Bd.	9	691	623	708 9 6
					72	38 0 0
	Albany Road - -	Bd.	7	1,235	1,296	1,303 8 0

a Paid to managers of Aberaman B. School.

	Bute Town	N.	2	386	265	252	19	0
	Canton	N.	2	*533	525	515	1	7
	Canton, St. Mary's	R.	2	282	187	189	19	6
	Cardiff	W.	9	486	251	244	3	0
	Cathays	N.	10	*484	460	402	10	0
	Crwys Road	Bd.	9	1,377	1,348	1,206	17	0
					94	48	16	0
	David Street	R.		*				
	Eleanor Street	Bd.	9	530	382	374	10	6
					23	13	12	0
	Grangetown	Bd.	1	1,044	1,323	771	7	10
					74	34	16	0
	Grangetown	N.	1	*265	282	273	16	1
	Grangetown, St. Patrick's	R.	2	345	301	246	12	6
	Higher Grade	Bd.	12	1,124	550	670	4	0
	Moorland Road	Bd.	9	1,226	531	526	4	6
	Radnor Road	Bd.	9	1,119	1,060	1,060	2	0
	Roath, Croft Street, Infants	N.	10	214	215	181	1	0
	Roath, East Moor, Infants	N.	3	175	123	104	11	0
	Roath, Metal Street	Ch.	10	*729	606	610	15	9
	St. Alban's, Infants	R.	3	140	91	65	19	6
	St. David	R.	10	*694	586	514	10	0
	St. John's	N.	3	*611	297	284	11	0
	St. Mary's	N.	3	*594	290	256	6	0
	St. Mary's Mission	N.	1	292	158	129	9	0
	St. Peter's	R.	2	694	424	371	0	0
	Severn Road	Bd.	9	1,197	1,166	1,179	10	6
					68	41	12	0
	South Church Street	Bd.	2	571	313	302	9	0
	Spotlands	Bd.	9	1,147	1,164	1,159	5	0
					60	33	6	0
	Stacey Road	Bd.	7	1,915	926	922	17	0
					88	41	0	0
	Temperance Town	N.	5	173	139	116	3	0
	Tredegarville	N.	9	*624	553	494	0	11
	Tyndall Street	R.	2	533	246	206	4	0
	Wood Street	Bd.	9	1,067	836	965	9	0
	Cathays. See CARDIFF (BOROUGH).							
593	CHERITON, Llanmadoc	N.	7	*114	63	†170	6	6
	Clydach. See RHYNDWYCLYDACH.							
589	COLWINSTON	Ch.	4	82	40	×260	0	0
589	COWBRIDGE, U.D.:							
	Cowbridge and Llanblethian	N.		*				
	District	Bd.	4	409	229	221	13	6
	Maindy	Bd.	4	106	62	64	11	0
589	CWMDU:							
	Maesteg, Bethania Street	R.	5	102	60	41	16	8
	Maesteg, Garth Branch	R.	4	423	250	213	6	0
	Maesteg	R.	4	543	306	272	0	6
	Maesteg, Llynvi Iron Works	R.	4	614	271	246	4	0
	Maesteg, Merthyr Colliery	R.	5	304	243	206	11	0
	Crynant. See UPPER DULAIS.							

	AND LOWER MICHAELSTONE.							
	Cwmbach. See ABERDARE.							
	Dinas Powis. See ST. ANDREW.							
	Douglais. See MERTHYR TYDFIL.							
590	DYFFRYN CLYDACH:							
	Lonlas	N.	2	226	148	91	7	6
	Neath Abbey	R.	2	*231	151	86	10	0
	Skewen, Boys and Girls	N.	2	*633	341	294	9	7
587	EGLWYSILAN:							
	Aber Mill	Bd.	5	193	54	76	5	0
	Caerphilly	Bd.	5	334	297	274	1	0
	Caerphilly	N.	5	*196	115	101	15	0
	Cilfynydd	Bd.	3	634	462	417	14	0
	Coedpenmaen	Bd.	5	863	649	604	4	0
	Glyntaff	N.	5	*223	188	157	15	0
	Hawthorn	Bd.	5	250	211	190	7	0
	Nantgarw	N.		*				
	Pontshonorton	Bd.	3	224	88	65	9	0
	Taff's Well	Bd.	5	536	329	329	11	0
	Walnut Tree Bridge	N.		*				
589	EWENNY	Ch.	5	109	49	†26	4	0
	Gellifaelog. See MERTHYR TYDFIL.							
588	GELLIGAER:							
	Bargoed Joint	Bd.	11	530	212	96	14	0
	Bedlinog	Bd.	11	304	251	219	13	0
	Brithdir	Bd.	11	86	99	61	14	0
	Cwm-yn-gwyddgwyn	N.		*				
	Deri	Bd.	11	246	172	162	1	0
	Fochrhiw	Bd.	11	252	149	129	6	0
					29	17	12	0
	Fochrhiw	N.		*				
	Hengoed	Bd.	11	120	108	106	19	0
	Newtown	Bd.	11	108	105	88	17	0
	Pantywaun	Bd.	11	102	55	56	7	0
	Penybank	Bd.	11	75	43	36	11	0
	Pontlottyn	Bd.	11	*406	306	282	3	0
	Pontlottyn, Girls, Advanced	Bd.	11	110	52	46	15	0
	Pontlottyn	R.	4	143	86	106	19	0
	Tir Phil	Bd.	11	251	229	213	14	0
	Trelewis	Bd.	11	236	159	114	9	0
	Troedyrhiwfuwch	Bd.	11	151	59	36	11	0
	Village	Bd.	11	203	98	81	7	0
590	GLYNCORRWG:							
	Aberpwynfi	Bd.	*d*	296	—	—		
	Cymmer	Bd.	*d*	160	—	—		
	Glyncorrwg	Bd.	*d*	480	—	—		
	Glyntaff. See EGLWYSILAN.							
	Graigberthlwyd. See LLANFABON.							
	Grange Town. See CARDIFF (BOROUGH).							
	Hafod. See SWANSEA, U.D.							

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	Glamorgan—*cont.*			
587	LLANFABON:			
	Graigberthlwyd - - N. 5	*150	86	66 15 0
	Llanlradach - - N. 4	168	71	46 1 0
	Llanfabon - - - N. 6	*345	265	193 1 0
589	LLANGAN AND ST. MARY HILL, U.D.:			
	St. Mary Hill - - Bd. 4	72	44	32 15 0
589	LLANGENNOR:			
	Blaengarw - - - Bd. 5	681	394	323 14 0
	Ffaldau - - - Bd. 5	[redacted]	453	404 13 0
	Nantymoel - - - Bd. 5	247	173	171 6 0
			44	25 8 0
	Tynewydd - - - Bd. 5	555	299	271 12 3
			73	83 6 0
591	LLANGWICK:			
	Cwmllynfel - - - Bd. 10	213	187	175 6 0
	Godregraig - - - Bd. 10	119	45	35 15 0
	Gwaun-cae-gerwen - Bd. *d*	302	—	—
	Gwaen - cae - gerwen, Evening - - -	—	53	30 6 0
	Gwrhyd - - - Bd. *d*	[redacted]	—	—
	Pontardawe - - Bd. 10	*513	342	174 11 3
	Rhydyfro - - - Bd. *d*	130	—	—
	Ystalyfera - - - Bd. 10	347	261	223 7 6
	Ystalyfera Wern - Bd. 10	564	367	187 6 6
	Llangyfelach. See SWANSEA, U.D.			
	Llangynwyd. See MIDDLE LLANGONOYD.			
589	LLANHARAN, U.D.:			
	Llanharan - - - Bd. 4	235	111	97 19 0
556	LLANILLTERNE - - Ch. 10	34	20	×35 16 0
586	LLANISHEN:			
	Llanishen and Lisvane - - - - N. 3	121	91	73 4 0
589	LLANMAES - - - P. 4	67	16	×‡37 12 0
589	LLANSANNOR:			
	Llansannor and Llanharry - - - N. 4	86	81	‡171 1 6
587	LLANTRISANT:			
	Beddau - - - Bd. 6	150	86	80 15 0
	Cymmer - - - Bd. 6	*699	527	502 4 0
	Dinas - - - - Bd. 6	*195	171	169 0 6
	Dinas, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 6	358	189	164 4 6
	Gilfach Goch - - Bd. 6	266	218	171 10 0
	Llantrisant - - - N. 6	*372	279	234 7 6
	Llantrisant Station - N. 6	190	232	203 0 0
	Miskin Village - - Bd. 6	265	184	182 0 0
	Penrhiwfer, Infants - Bd. 6	120	50	42 10 0
	Tonyrefail - - - Bd. 6	350	320	282 0 0
			33	16 4 0
	Williamstown - - Bd. 6	481	411	333 16 6
556	LLANTRITHYD - - N. 4	82	38	×‡63 0 0
589	LLANTWIT MAJOR - Bd. 4	234	155	124 2 0
587	LLANTWIT FARDRE:			
	Graig - - - - Bd. 5	1,007	591	550 6 0
	Llantwit Vairdre - Bd. 5	378	202	203 4 0
	Treforest - - - Bd. 5	563	418	379 10 0
	Treforest, St. Michael's - - - R. 5	340	100	103 12 6
	Union Tables. Name and Denomination	ers for mmoda- ed.	Annual Grants.	
589	HIGHER COYCHURCH - Bd. 5	66	55 / 7	758 15 0 / 5 0 0
589	HIGHER COYTY - - Bd. 4	95	33	27 10 0
589	HIGHER LLANGONOYD:			
	Maesteg, Coegnant Branch - - - 5	162	158	119 18 0
	Maesteg, Spelter Works - - - B. 5	312	257	233 10 0
593	HIGHER LLANRHIDIAN:			
	Penclawdd - - - Bd. 3	378	306	265 15 6
	Penclawdd - - - N.	*		
	Three Crosses - - Bd. 3	146	143	105 7 5
593	HIGHER LLANSAMLET, E.M.:			
	Birchgrove - - - Bd. 11	257	246	175 18 8
	Glais - - - - Bd. *d*	330	—	—
	Higher Llansamlet - Bd. *d*	213	—	—
	Llansamlet - - - N. 11	402	250	236 19 7
	Pennel Green - - Bd. 11	456	310	326 16 0
589	HIGHER NEWCASTLE:			
	Tondû Iron Works - B. 4	626	534	533 5 6
	Tondû St. Roberts - R. 5	173	156	119 0 0
	Killay. See SWANSEA, HIGHER AND LOWER.			
591	KILLYBEBILL:			
	Killybebill - - - Bd. 10	542	276	227 9 5
	Killybebill, Evening -	—	20	8 12 0
	Kilvey. See SWANSEA, U.D.			
589	LALESTON - - - N. 4	99	75	76 17 6
589	LISWORNEY - - - Ch. 4	55	29	×‡46 8 6
	Llanbradach. See LLANFABON.			
586	LLANCARVAN, U.D. - Bd. 4	121	70	‡73 8 0
589	LLANDAFF:			
	Llandaff - - - N. 3	*362	270	241 9 6
	Llandaff Yard - - N. 3	185	133	111 9 6
	Maendu - - - Ch. 3	198	138	117 13 0
592	LLANDILO TALYBONT:			
	Llandilo Talybont - N. 3	171	121	123 9 6
	Penrheol - - - Bd. 3	115	135	138 14 8
	Pontardulais - - Bd. 3	380	389	451 14 8
586	LLANDOUGH - JUXTA - PENARTH AND COGAN, U.D.:			
	Llandough - - - Ch. 3	233	63	54 10 0
	Pill Street - - - Bd. 5	[redacted]	350	309 16 0
589	LLANDOUGH:			
	Llandough and St. Mary - - - Ch. 4	42	36	×‡61 0 0
589	LLANDOW - - - N. 4	29	21	×‡42 14 6
589	LLANDYFODWG:			
	Craigrhiwglyn - - Bd. 5	251	187	153 3 0
	Gilfach Goch - - Bd. 5	216	121 / 46	117 12 0 / 19 8 0
	Glynogwr - - - Bd. 5	96	54	41 12 0
	Nantymoel - - - Bd. 5	428	426	409 10 6
586	LLANEDARNE - - N. 3	81	34	†‡51 10 0

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	Glamorgan—*cont.*				
587 & 588	LLANWONNO: Aberllechan	Bd. 6	300	245	228 8 0
	Blaenllechan, Infants	Bd. 6	155	147	125 19 0
	Hafod	Bd. 6	941	559	492 16 6
	Hopkins Town, Infants	Bd. 6	200	101	86 17 0
	Llanwonno	N. 6	*160	135	116 1 0
	Miskin	Bd. 12	565	517	498 6 6
	Mountain Ash, Our Lady's	R. 2	183	89	79 1 6
	Navigation	Bd. 6	322	141	134 17 6
	Newtown	Bd. 12	277	222	181 0 6
	Penrhiwceiber	Bd. 12	480	493	431 7 6
	Pontypridd, Mill Street	Bd. 6	691	679	600 11 6
	Porth, Boys	Bd. 6	310	250	265 4 0
	Porth, Girls and Infants	Bd. 6	563	502	477 14 0
	Trerobart	Bd. 12	495	482	437 9 0
	Ynysybwl	Bd. 6	*131	102	93 17 0
	Llwynypia. See YSTRADYFODWG.				
	Lonlas. See DYFFRYN CLYDACH.				
594	LOUGHOR (BOROUGH): Loughor	Bd. 11	104	95	67 9 6
	Loughor	P. 11	*245	253	204 7 6
594	LOUGHOR (PARISH): Gowerton	Bd. 12	310	296	257 4 6
590	LOWER BAGLAN	N. 11	136	56	†‡57 12 0
589	LOWER COYCHURCH	Bd. 5	*69	36	‡37 0 0
593	LOWER LLANRHIDIAN	N. 7	92	56	†54 9 0
590	LOWER LLANTWIT: Melyncryddan	N. 3	773	681	927 18 0
	Tonna	N. 10	221	182	159 5 0
590	LOWER MICHAELSTONE: Cwm Avon Works	N. 11	1,057	655	351 9 1
	Tymaen (Cwm Avon), Infants	N. 11	252	120	52 15 0
	Machen. See MONMOUTHSHIRE.				
	Maesteg. See CWMDÛ AND HIGHER LLANGONOYD.				
589	MARCROSS	N. 5	*54	42	×‡39 18 0
590	MARGAM: Bryn	Bd. *d*	86	—	—
	Cwm Avon, Oakwood Works	N. 11	349	187	180 4 0
	Groes	Ch. 11	162	78	79 19 0
	Margam, Copper Works	11	704	538	274 12 1
	Margam, Tin Works	11	168	181	77 1 0
591	MAWR: Garnswllt	Bd. 11	41	40	×45 2 0
	Penclyn	Bd. 11	112	99	†96 12 6
	Velindre	Bd. 11	118	41	†‡39 14 0
	Melyncryddan. See LOWER LLANTWIT.				

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	Glamorgan—*cont.*				
589	MERTHYR MAWR	5	44	26	×‡49 17 0
588	MERTHYR TYDFIL: Abercanaid	Bd. 2	337	327	320 3 0
	Abercanaid	N.	*		
	Aberfan	Bd. 2	82	90	57 5 0
	Abermorlais	Bd. 2	*1,082	863	869 16 0
	Caedraw, Advanced	Bd. 2	283	111	145 3 0
	Caedraw, Infants	Bd. 2	320	251	219 7 0
	Clydyfagwyr	Bd. 2	135	88	87 7 0
	Dowlais	Bd. 3	2,239	1,454 / 201	1,422 6 0 / 93 18 0
	Dowlais Pant	Bd. 3	130	85	62 15 0
	Dowlais	R. 3	*805	459	388 16 0
	Gellifaelog	Bd. 3	648	407	356 11 0
	Georgetown	Bd. 2	*754	509	502 4 0
	Merthyr Tydfil	R. 3	601	310	259 17 0
	Merthyr Vale	Bd. 2	688	412	422 1 0
	Pengarrndu	Bd. 3	100	52	41 0 0
	Pentrebach	N. 3	583	316	189 3 0
	Pen-y-darren	Bd. 2	854	524	517 4 0
	Penyrheolgerig	Bd. 2	256	171	171 3 0
	St. David's	N. 3	*710	414	372 15 0
	Treharris	Bd. 2	796	633	574 7 0
	Troedyrhiw	Bd. 2	784	525	509 4 0
	Twynyrhodyn	Bd. 2	757	499	506 0 0
589	MIDDLE LLANGONOYD: Llangynwyd	N. 5	77	33	26 1 0
	Ponthrydycyff	N. 5	113	33	4 16 0
	Mountain Ash. See LLANWONNO.				
	Mumbles. See OYSTERMOUTH.				
	Nantgarw. See EGLWYSILAN.				
	Neath Abbey. See DYFFRYN CLYDACH.				
590	NEATH (BOROUGH): Alderman Davies' Charity	3	*1,158	653	666 12 0
	St. Joseph's	R. 3	184	144	169 14 0
	School Society's	B. 3	*561	584	597 3 0
	Newton. See OYSTERMOUTH.				
589	NEWTON NOTTAGE: Newton Nottage	N. 4	107	46	43 5 0
	Porthcawl	N. 4	213	169	170 14 0
593	OXWICH, PENRICE, AND PORT EYNON, U.D.: Oxwich	B. 7	79	45	†‡53 1 0
	Port Eynon	N. 7	89	40	†‡30 13 0
593	OYSTERMOUTH: Blackpill	N. 12	93	52	45 19 0
	Mumbles	B.	*		
	Newton	N. 12	78	58	49 14 0
	Oystermouth	Bd. 12	386	241	256 13 0
	Oystermouth	N. 12	167	151	145 0 0
586	PENARTH: Penarth	Bd. 5	1,066	918	894 3 0
	Penarth	N. 5	*234	210	229 2 0
	St. Joseph's	R. 5	188	126	119 5 0

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	Glamorgan—*cont.*			
	Penclawdd See HIGHER LLANRHIDIAN.			
10	PENCOED - - - Bd. 4	196	111	96 3 6
15	PENDOYLAN - - - N. 4	100	46	†165 9 0
	Pengarnddu. See MERTHYR TYDFIL.			
10	PENLLYNE - - - Bd. 4	74	40	†‡55 0 0
6	PENMAEN - - - N. 7	88	28	×40 18 9
16	PENMARK - - - N. 10	*90	40	†‡58 16 2
8	PENNARD, Park Mill - 7	113	53	47 17 0
	Penrhiwfer. See LLANTRISANT.			
	Pentrebach. See MERTHYR TYDFIL.			
	Pentrecheryth. See SWANSEA, U.D.			
4	PENTYRCH:			
	Pentyrch Village - Bd. 4	*270	133	105 18 0
	Pentyrch Works - Bd. 4	332	166	159 18 0
6	PETERSTONE-SUPER-ELY N. 10	68	34	†‡51 11 0
	Pontlottyn. See GELLIGAER.			
	Pontrhydycaff. See MIDDLE LLANGONOYD.			
	Port Eynon. See OXWICH, U.D.			
	Porthcawl. See NEWTON NOTTAGE.			
6	PORTHKERRY - - N. 10	78	29	×‡47 5 0
9	PYLE, KENFIGG, AND UPPER TYTHEGSTON, U.D.:			
	Bryndu Colliery - - N. 6	348	274	230 15 0
	South Cornely - - Bd. 5	195	76	69 19 0
6	RADYR - - - - Bd. 10	135	74	‡72 15 0
9	RESOLVEN - - - 11	327	296	259 2 6
8	REYNOLDSTON, U.D. - Bd. 7	123	90	†‡104 1 0
8	RHIGOS - - - - Bd. 4	96	37	‡30 8 7
3	RHOSCILLY - - - Bd. 7	76	50	×54 18 0
1	RHYNDWY CLYDACH:			
	Clydach - - - Bd. 10	*684	424	403 0 0
	Clydach, Evening -	—	25	14 18 0
	Craig-cefn-y-parc - Bd. 10	113	90	85 0 0
	Craig - cefn - y - parc, Evening - - -	—	23	10 10 0
	Craig-'rebanws - - Bd. 10	269	150	145 0 6
	Roath. See CARDIFF (BOROUGH).			
1	RUDRY - - - - N. 4	*67	47	‡48 17 0

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	Glamorgan—*cont.*			
586	ST. ANDREW:			
	Dinas Powis - - N. 4	187	168	146 13 0
			55	15 15 0
589	ST. ATHAN, District - Ch. 4	131	78	‡78 3 0
589	ST. BRIDE'S MAJOR - N. 4	*164	56	167 8 0
589	ST. BRIDE MINOR:			
	Bryncethin - - N. 5	*178	172	113 13 2
	St. Fagan's. See ABERDARE.			
586	ST. FAGAN'S Castle - N. 4	143	107	‡108 4 6
586	ST. GEORGE AND ST. BRIDE-SUPER-ELY, U.D.:			
	St. George and St. Bride - - - Bd. 4	75	30	†‡53 14 8
586	ST. HILARY - - - Ch. 4	57	24	×‡40 11 0
586	ST. NICHOLAS - - Ch. 4	103	50	†‡80 9 6
	Sketty. See SWANSEA, HIGHER AND LOWER.			
	Skewen. See DYFFRYN CLYDACH.			
586	SULLY - - - - N. 10	44	32	×‡51 11 0
592	SWANSEA, HIGHER AND LOWER, E.M.:			
	Dunvant - - - Bd. 2	202	162	154 9 0
	Killay - - - - Ch. 2	66	40	31 7 0
	Sketty, St. Paul's - N. 2	267	165	136 6 6
	Waunarlwydd - - Bd. 2	413	350	280 6 11
592	SWANSEA, U.D.:			
	Aberdyberthi Street - Bd. 6	244	213	203 18 0
	Bethany Branch - B. 12	174	111	58 4 8
	Brynhyfryd - - - Bd. 6	1,187	1,121	1,113 19 2
			24	12 14 0
	Cadle - - - - Bd. 6	253	195	179 4 0
	Christ Church, Infants - - - - N. 12	230	173	141 11 3
	Cwm - - - - Bd. 7	776	443	429 1 6
			32	20 6 0
	Cwmbwrla - - - Bd. 7	887	656	631 18 0
	Danygraig - - - Bd. 6	918	568	532 5 6
	Danygraig - - - B. 2	196	124	105 2 6
	Dyfatty - - - Bd. 6	871	818	817 8 6
	Girls (Queen Street) - B.	*		
	Hafod Copper Works - B. 1	1,039	860	718 18 4
	Kilvey Copper Works - B. 2	842	670	535 11 0
			27	20 4 0
	Llangyfelach - - Bd. 7	164	133	131 16 0
	Llangyfelach - - N.	*		
	Morriston - - - Bd. 7	*1,275	878	846 1 6
	Morriston Graig - - Bd. 7	353	274	225 18 0
	Morriston Pentrepoth Bd. 7	1,056	1,034	1,042 8 6
			28	13 16 0
	Penllergare - - - Bd. 7	122	109	109 5 0
	Plasmarl - - - Bd. 7	539	349	331 1 0
	Rutland Street - - Bd. 6	*751	620	631 3 6
	Rutland Street, Evening - - - - - B.	—	84	55 18 0
	St. David's - - - R. 2	*364	191	139 5 5
	St. Helen's - - - Bd. 6	1,049	994	1,003 1 6
	St. Joseph's, Greenhill R. 1	979	758	497 8 9
	St. Peter's - - - N. 1	*444	337	294 17 6
	St. Thomas, Infants - N. 2	253	238	178 10 0
	Swansea, Higher Grade - - - N. 2	*1,414	1,320	1,462 6 8

No. of Dist. or Union in Census Table.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average Attendance.	Annual Grant. £ s. d.
	Glamorgan—cont.					
587	Ystradyfodwg—cont.					
	Tylorstown	-	Bd. 5	810	582	422 9 1
	Ynyshir	-	Bd. 5	511	445	333 1 6
	Ynyswen	-	Bd. 7	464	455	349 1 1
	Ystrad, Higher Grade		Bd. 7	286	231	203 4 1
	Ystrad Rhondda, Infants	-	Bd. 7	160	125	106 11 6
	MERIONETH.					
	Aberangell. See Mallwyd.					
	Aberdovey. See Towyn and Pennal, U.D.					
	Arthog. See Llangelynin.					
	Bala. See Llantcil.					
	Barmouth. See Llanaber.					
	Beddgelert. See Carnarvonshire.					
622	Bettws-gwerfil-goch	-	P. 7	70	29	21 8
	Bryncoedifor. See Dolgelly.					
	Carrog. See Llansaintffraid.					
	Corris. See Talyllyn.					
622	Corwen:					
	Corwen	-	R. 7	*198	134	111 5
	Corwen	-	N. 7	*207	97	73 5
	Glyndyfrdwy	-	R. 7	*161	61	44 10
	Glyndyfrdwy	-	N. 7	90	55	38 1
	Plasnda, St. David's	-	Ch. 7	60	30	×28 6
	Cynwyd. See Llangar.					
624	Dolgelly:					
	Brithdir	-	Bd. 6	123	34	29 1
	Bryncoedifor, St. Paul		N. 6	72	32	†28 8
	Dolgelly	-	Bd. 6	*447	255	208 5
	Dolgelly	-	N. 6	*202	113	111 8
	Henfelin, Infants	-	N. 6	67	65	6 5
	Islawrdref	-	Bd. 6	87	25	×23 8
625	Festiniog:					
	Festiniog, Advanced	-	Bd. 10	200	96	87 1
	Festiniog	-	Bd. 6	327	157	109 8
					22	1 1
	Festiniog Central, Evening	-	Bd.	—	63	30 6
	Festiniog	-	N. 10	*71	42	32 1
	Glanypwll	-	Bd. 10	535	406	326 2
					24	17 8
	Higher Grade, Girls	-	Bd. 10	200	68	57 1
	Manod	-	Bd. 10	412	267	230 5
					64	46 2
	Slate Quarries	-	Bd. 10	724	614	488 9
	Slate Quarries	-	R.	*		
	Tanygrisiau	-	Bd. 10	*305	247	200 5
					35	19 8
587	Swansea, U.D.—cont.					
	Swansea	-	P. 1	*481	332	308 16 3
	Terrace Road	-	Bd. 6	679	515	524 13 6
	Tirdeunau	-	Bd. 6	492	346	310 12 6
					18	9 3 0
	Trinity Place, Higher Grade	-	Bd. 7	441	330	409 2 6
					41	23 3 6
	Waun Wen	-	Bd. 7	675	651	657 5 0
					17	12 12 0
	Ynystawe	-	Bd. 7	460	240	241 12 6
	York Place	-	12	338	219	223 11 3
	Tondu. See Higher New Castle.					
	Tonna. See Lower Llantwit.					
	Tonypandy. See Ystradyfodwg.					
	Tredegarville. See Cardiff (Borough).					
	Treforest. See Llantwit Vairdre.					
	Treorky. See Ystradyfodwg.					
	Tymawr. See Lower Michaelstone.					
590	Upper Dylais:					
	Crynant	-	N. 10	*125	53	†107 7 6
	Seven Sisters	-	Bd. 10	151	131	78 18 4
590	Upper Neath:					
	Higher Neath	-	N. *d*	*173	—	—
	Upper Neath	-	Bd. *d*	181	—	—
	Walnut Tree Bridge. See Eglwysilan.					
596	Wenvoe	-	N. 4	86	41	†155 16 9
596	Whitchurch:					
	Tongwynlais	-	Bd. 10	100	103	86 15 0
	Whitchurch	-	Bd. 10	*429	367	334 15 6
589	Wick:					
	Wick and Monknash	-	N. 5	*101	64	77 6 6
587	Ystradyfodwg:					
	Blaenrhondda	-	Bd. 7	308	213	196 16 0
	Bodryngallt	-	Bd. 7	680	654	572 5 0
	Cwmclydach	-	Bd. 7	831	612	582 2 0
	Dunraven	-	Bd. 7	522	403	378 5 0
	Ferndale	-	Bd. 5	1,097	1,050	765 12 6
	Ferndale, Higher Grade	-	Bd. 5	131	97	86 5 8
	Llwynypia	-	Bd. 5	*814	822	812 9 0
	Maerdy	-	Bd. 5	696	435	359 3 0
	Park	-	Bd. 3	362	338	331 14 0
	Pentre	-	Bd. 7	537	653	661 12 0
	Penygraig	-	Bd. 7	739	500	496 12 0
					39	21 10 0
	Ton	-	Bd. 7	939	964	843 10 0
	Tonypandy	-	N.	*		
	Tonypandy	-	R. 3	130	53	39 1 6
	Trealaw	-	Bd. 7	481	597	549 14 4
	Treherbert	-	Bd. 3	539	556	505 2 6
	Treherbert	-	N.	*		
	Treorky	-	Bd. 7	652	640	606 2 6
	Treorky	-	N.	*		

d Inspection deferred.

No. of Dist. or Ur in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars whom Accommodation is provided.	Grants. Average Attendance.	Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	Merioneth—*cont.*			
	Ganllwyd. See LLANELLTYD.			
	Glanrafon. See LLANFOR.			
	Glyndyfrydwy. See CORWEN.			
622	GWYDDELWERN:			
	Cynval - - - Bd. 7	69	31	×‡49 14 6
	Gwyddelwern - - Bd. 7	109	81	‡74 16 0
	Harlech. See LLANDANWG.			
	Henfelin. See DOLGELLY.			
624	LLANABER:			
	Barmouth - - - Bd. 6	343	269	241 14 6
	Barmouth - - - N.	*	75	47 6 0
	Bontddu - - - Bd. 6	112	62	†‡77 7 0
625	LLANBEDR - - - Bd. 7	111	79	60 18 4
625	LLANDANWG:			
	Harlech, Endowed - Ch. 7	286	143	124 3 6
623	*LLANDDERFEL* - - Bd. 5	233	125	95 4 0
625	LLANDECWYN - - N. 10	67	37	29 11 6
622	LLANDRILLO - - - Bd. 7	*217	93	‡83 9 0
624	LLANEGRYN, Endowed 7	157	95	73 4 0
624	LLANELLTYD:			
	Ganllwyd - - - N. 6	60	26	×‡55 9 6
	Llanelltyd - - - N. 6	99	14	10 5 0
624	LLANENDDWYN:			
	Cwmynanteol - - Bd. 7	27	23	×‡44 6 6
	Dyffryn - - - Bd. 7	*235	145	138 18 6
	Llanenddwyn - - N.	*		
624	LLANFACHRETH - - N. 6	102	56	†56 11 0
625	LLANFAIR-JUXTA-HARLECH:			
	Llanfair - - - N. 7	90	52	45 7 0
622	LLANFIHANGEL-GLYN-MYFYR - - - - N. 6	47	38	†‡49 11 0
625	LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT:			
	Abergynolwyn - - Bd. 7	223	103	99 2 6
625	LLANFIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAU AND LLANFROTHEN, U.D.:			
	Croesor - - - Bd. 11	92	31	×‡33 14 0
	Llanfrothen - - Bd. 11	*139	73	59 17 9
	Penrhyn-deu-draeth - Bd. 11	*377	263	247 2 0
	Penrhyn-deu-draeth - Ch. 10	158	91	73 1 6
	Talsarnau - - - Bd. 11	146	103	107 4 2
625	LLANFOR:			
	Cwmtyrmynach - Bd. 5	75	48	×‡56 1 0
	Llanfaur - - - N.	*		
	Llawr-y-Bettws - - Ch. 5	99	26	†‡39 18 6
	Rhosygwalian - - Bd. 5	46	31	26 3 6
	Sarnau - - - Bd. 5	50	27	×34 11 0
625	LLANGAR:			
	Cynwyd - - - Bd. 7	113	69	73 4 6
	Cynwyd - - - N. 7	135	25	18 11 6

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	Merioneth—*cont.*			
624	LLANGELYNIN:			
	Arthog - - - Bd. 7	153	68	‡81 5 6
	Arthog - - - N.	*		
	Llwyngwril - - Bd. 7	134	44	37 6 0
	Llwyngwril - - N. 7	51	13	10 2 0
	Rhoslefan - - - Bd. 7	67	34	†34 12 0
622	LLANSAINTFFRAID GLYNDYFDWY			
	Carrog (Corwen) - N. 7	*123	64	‡86 0 0
623	LLANUWCHLLYN:			
	Llanuwchllyn - - B.	*		
	Llanuwchllyn United N. 5	303	139	139 1 6
623	LLANYCIL:			
	Bala - - - - Bd. 5	387	209	204 1 0
	Bala - - - - N. 5	*210	113	119 4 0
	Celyn - - - - Bd. 5	60	22	×‡42 17 0
	Parc - - - - Bd. 5	66	29	×‡51 18 0
	Maesywaen - - - Bd. 5	102	56	†‡69 0 0
624	LLANYMAWDDWY - Ch. 6	77	39	×43 5 6
	Llawr - y - Bettws. See LLANFOR.			
	Llwyngwril. See LLANGELYNIN.			
625	MAENTWROG:			
	Maentwrog - - - N. 6	165	77	59 7 6
	Tynant - - - N. 6	67	43	43 16 0
624	MALLWYD:			
	Aberangell - - - Bd. 6	100	73	‡70 6 0
	Mallwyd Dinas - - Bd. 6	250	166	98 6 6
	Penrhyn-deu-draeth. See LLANFIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAU, U.D.			
	Plasada. See CORWEN.			
624	TALYLLYN:			
	Aberlefenny - - Bd. 6	108	45	‡47 0 0
	Corris - - - - Bd. 6	*165	132	114 15 0
	Corris - - - - N. 6	139	33	23 2 0
	Tynyberth - - - Bd. 6	102	70	65 7 0
			5	2 6 0
613	TOWYN AND PENNAL, U.D.:			
	Aberdovey - - - N. 5	180	145	117 5 2
	Brynerug - - - Bd. 5	*135	106	94 0 0
	Pennal - - - - Bd. 5	*138	95	70 1 6
	Towyn and Pennal - N. 5	100	55	38 5 0
			8	3 4 0
	Towyn - - - - Bd. 5	*138	98	87 6 0
625	TRAWSFYNYDD:			
	Trawsfynydd - - B. 6	*155	93	72 11 0
	Trawsfynydd - - N. 6	*143	96	74 4 0
	Trawsfynydd, St. Thomas - - - - N. 6	92	16	×‡37 15 0
	Tynant. See MAENTWROG.			

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614	/			
	Aberhosan. See PENEGOES.			
	Arddlyn. See LLANDRINIO.			
	Belan. See WELSHPOOL (BOROUGH).			
615	BERRIEW:			
	Berriew - - - Ch. 1	200	152	148 3 6
	Fron - - - - Ch. 1	77	50	43 15 0
	Vaenor - - - - Ch. 1	60	35	†‡47 19 6
614	BETTWS:			
	Bettws Cadewen - Ch. 10	56	49	†‡65 2 0
	Dolforwyn - - - Ch. 10	56	52	45 10 0
	Buttington. See WELSHPOOL (BOROUGH).			
	Bwich-y-Cibau. See MEIFOD.			
	Caersws. See LLANWNOG.			
614	CARNO - - - - Bd. 10	*197	97	84 17 6
615	CASTLE CAEREINION - N. 2	125	53	†46 7 0
615	CASTLEWRIGHT:			
	Mellington - - - Ch. 2	96	45	‡52 10 6
615	CEMMES:			
	Cemmes - - - B. 5	*88	30	25 12 0
	Cemmes - - - P. 5	91	32	27 0 0
611	CHURCHSTOKE - - N. 2	190	110	115 8 10
613	DAROWEN:			
	Darowen - - - N. 5	111	50	†‡62 9 0
	Dolfor. See KERRY.			
	Dolforwyn. See BETTWS.			
615	FORDEN - - - - N. 2	*120	96	82 11 0
	Fron. See BERRIEW.			
616	GARTHBEIBIO - - N. 7	109	55	†‡62 12 6
616	GUILSFIELD:			
	Guilsfield - - - N. 12	457	160	82 17 0
	Hendrchen - - - c	—	—	—
	Pool Quay - - - N. 12	*94	77	†99 15 6
	Gungrog. See WELSHPOOL (BOROUGH).			
	Hendrchen. See GUILSFIELD.			
616	HIRNANT - - - Bd. 7	54	18	×23 17 0
345	HYSSINGTON:			
	Hyssington and Snead 6	76	34	†35 8 0
613	ISYGARREG:			
	Derwenlas - - - Bd. 5	123	44	†42 17 0
614	KERRY:			
	Dolfor - - - - N. 10	*77	44	×54 8 0
	Kerry, Charity - - 10	232	148	145 17 0
	Sarn - - - - N. 10	*118	67	‡68 12 6
615	LEIGHTON, Mr. Naylor's 2	100	53	‡55 4 0

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				£ s. d.
		90	65	57 5 0
613	[illegible] - - - - B. 5	51	23	×34 12 0
613	Wern - - - - B. 5	105	68	†‡39 11 0
614	LLANDINAM:			
	Llandinam - - - Bd. 8	103	80	58 0 0
	Llidiartywaun - - Bd. 8	129	61	†‡37 16 0
	Oakley Park - - Bd. 8	80	47	†‡28 15 0
616	LLANDISILIO - - N. 12	*31	29	20 1 0
616	LLANDRINIO:			
	Arddlyn - - - P. 12	77	27	22 17 0
	Llandrinio - - - P. 12	121	73	30 14 0
615	LLANDYSSIL - - - N. 1	113	86	77 4 0
616	LLANERFYL:			
	Hafod - - - - Bd. 7	43	30	×39 1 0
	Llanerfyl, Endowed - 7	106	36	†‡39 3 0
616	LLANFAIR CAEREINION:			
	Llanfair Caereinion - Bd. 7	*195	159	157 1 0
	Llanfair Caereinion - N. 7	*100	45	32 0 0
	Rhiwhiriarth - - Bd. 7	72	36	×38 0 0
616	LLANFECHAIN - - N. 7	111	45	33 3 0
616	LLANFIHANGEL:			
	Llanfihangel-yng-Nghwnfa - - - - 7	98	29	19 17 0
	Llwydiarth - - - Ch. 7	56	13	×20 3 0
	Pont Dolanog - - Ch. 7	63	22	×35 3 0
616	LLANFYLLIN (BOROUGH):			
	Llanfyllin - - - B. 7	*196	162	77 4 0
	Llanfyllin - - - N. 7	*196	130	46 15 0
616	LLANGADFAN - - N. 7	69	36	†‡32 3 0
614	LLANGWRIG:			
	Cwmbellan - - - Bd. 8	123	23	21 4 0
	Pantmawr - - - Bd. 8	46	15	×20 7 0
	Village - - - - Bd. 8	116	47	†‡36 5 0
616	LLANGYNIEW - - N. 7	67	37	†‡33 1 0
616	LLANGYNOG - - - Bd. 7	140	70	70 5 0
614	LLANIDLOES (BOROUGH):			
	Glandwr - - - Bd. 8	379	250	215 2 0
	Llanidloes - - - N. 8	*200	133	146 5 0
	Old Hall - - - Bd. 8	121	39	†‡35 1 0
	Upper Manledd - - Bd. 8	120	70	†‡71 1 0
	Llanllwchaiarn. See NEWTOWN, U.D.			
	Llanrhaiadr-in-Mochnant. See DENBIGHSHIRE.			
616	LLANSAINTFFRAID IN THE HUNDRED OF POOL:			
	Llansaintffraid - - N. 12	150	77	66 0 0
616	LLANWDDYN - - Ch. 7	*104	58	36 1 0
614	LLANWNOG:			
	Caersws - - - B. 10	*212	140	129 3 0
	Llanwnog - - - N. 10	*116	78	57 7 0
613	LLANWRIN - - - 5	64	39	×39 7 0

c School closed.

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	Montgomery—*cont.*			
614	LLANWYDDELAN, U.D.:			
	Cwm - - - - Bd. 7	60	41	×46 15 0
	Llanwyddelan - - N.	*		
	Pantycray - - - Bd. 7	69	34	†‡40 15 0
	Llwydiarth. See LLANFIHANGEL.			
613	MACHYNLLETH:			
	Machynlleth - - B. 5	435	173	151 7 6
	Machynlleth - - N. 5	*291	99	84 12 6
614	MANAFON - - - Ch. 10	96	33	†‡47 3 0
616	MEIFOD:			
	Bwlch-y-Ciban - - N. 7	*77	39	‡45 1 8
	Meifod - - - N. 12	157	97	89 16 0
	Pont Robert - - N. 7	92	38	×‡60 3 0
	Trefnanney, Captain Mytton's - - - Ch. 12	105	60	†‡75 12 0
	Mellington. See CASTLEWRIGHT.			
35	MONTGOMERY (BOROUGH) - - - N. 2	204	167	150 15 0
14	MOUGHTERY:			
	Mochdre - - - B. 10	90	22	18 12 0
	Mochdre - - - Ch. 10	99	33	30 11 0
14	NEWTOWN AND LLANLLWCHAIARN, U.D.:			
	Llanllwchaiarn - - N. 10	307	200	175 0 0
	New Church Street - Bd. 10	497	336	333 6 0
	Newtown - - - N. 10	490	196	192 16 0
	Pengloddfa - - - Bd. 10	390	174	166 12 0
12	PENEGOES:			
	Aberhosan - - - B. 5	63	57	†55 8 6
	Dylife - - - - N.	*		
	Penegoes - - - N. 5	119	28	19 12 0
	Pennant. See LLANBRYNMAIR.			
16	PENNANT:			
	Penybontfawr - - N. 7	*228	38	30 7 0
	Pool Quay. See GUILSFIELD.			
	Pont Dolanog. See LLANFIHANGEL.			
	Pont Robent. See MEIFOD.			
	Sarn. See KERRY.			
4	TREFEGLWYS:			
	Llawryglyn - - Bd. 8	111	64	50 2 0
	Staylittle - - - Bd. 8	111	51	†40 13 0
	Village - - - Bd. 8	157	101	85 11 6
	Trefnanney. See MEIFOD.			
4	TREGYNON - - - Ch. 10	119	53	‡56 9 0
	Trewern. See WELSHPOOL (BOROUGH).			
8	UCH Y GARREG - - P. 5	55	21	×29 14 0
	Vaenor. See BERRIEW.			

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	Montgomery—*cont.*			
615 & 616	WELSHPOOL (BOROUGH:			
	Belan - - - - Ch. 2	*81	31	25 11 6
	Buttington - - - N. 2	*84	45	36 16 0
	Gungrog - - - N. 2	137	79	69 2 6
	Trewern - - - Ch. 2	84	40	†‡57 18 0
	Welshpool - - - B. 2	176	103	78 3 6
	Welshpool, Christ Church, Infants - N. 2	129	116	94 19 0
	Welshpool - - - N. 2	511	215	188 2 8
	Wern. See LLANBRYNMAIR.			
	PEMBROKE.			
600	AMBLESTONE - - Bd. 3	131	44	‡50 16 0
599	ANGLE - - - - N. 9	162	87	‡79 12 6
598	BEGELLY - - - Bd. 4	113	64	43 1 0
	Blaenconin. See LLANDISILIO, U.D.			
601	BLAENFFOS, U.D.:			
	Blaenffos - - - Bd. 7	137	92	80 10 0
599	BLETHERSTON:			
	Penfordd - - - B. 6	99	48	†48 8 0
599	BOSHERSTON - - - P. 10	49	41	×‡35 15 6
600	BRAWDY:			
	Brawdy - - - Bd. 3	100	51	†‡66 17 0
	Brawdy - - - N.	*		
599	BURTON - - - N. 2	113	96	90 5 0
600	CAMROSE:			
	North Camrose - - Bd. 12	116	61	‡65 19 4
	South Camrose - - Bd. 12	96	45	†43 10 6
599	CAREW - - - - N. 3	123	63	56 3 6
601	CILGERRAN - - - N. 7	*199	162	138 8 9
598	CLARBESTON, Voluntary 2	81	59	†57 7 6
602	CLYDEY			
	Bwlch-y-groes - - Bd. 6	99	45	‡53 17 6
	Tegryn - - - - Bd. 6	166	76	64 11 0
599	COSHESTON:			
	Cosheston and Nash - N. 10	162	93	69 14 0
598	CRUNWEAR - - - Ch. 5	*58	22	×‡53 0 0
600	DALE - - - - - 3	70	47	†‡54 18 6
601	DINAS - - - - Bd. 6	*244	113	88 19 6
601	EGLWYSWRW, - - Bd. 6	73	51	‡58 3 6
600	FISHGUARD - - - N. 6	418	248	217 0 9
600	FREYSTROP - - - N. 2	88	41	‡40 12 6
600	HAVERFORDWEST, U.D.:			
	Barn Street - - Bd. 1	*217	105	97 10 0
	Dew Street, Infants - Bd. 1	99	76	66 10 0
	Haverfordwest - - N. 1	*488	279	257 8 6
	Haverfordwest, St. Martin's - - - Bd. 1	216	59	59 1 0
	Prendergast - - Bd. 1	367	230	209 2 6

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	Pembroke—*cont.*			
600	HAYSCASTLE, U.D.: Hayscastle - - - Bd. 3	69	49	†51 12 6
598	HENLLAN AMGOED AND LLANFALLTEG, U.D. *See also* CARMARTHENSHIRE: Llanfallteg - - N. 3	65	37	20 6 6
600	HENRY'S MOAT - - B. 3	60	40	†‡54 0 0
600	HERBRANDSTON - - Bd. 3	79	76	†70 12 0
600	HUBBERSTONE - - N. 9	*228	160	110 5 0
598	JEFFRESTON - - - N. 4	*95	68	56 17 6
600	JOHNSTONE - - - N. 12	*48	35	†37 17 6
600	LAMBSTON - - - Bd. 2	54	29	×‡46 12 6
598	LAMPETER VELFREY: Lampeter Velfrey - Bd. 4	104	66	69 5 0
	Lampeter Velfrey - N. 4	64	23	21 5 6
	Tavernspite - - - N. 4	*131	57	50 11 11
599	LAMPHEY - - - N. 10	81	55	†54 12 0
599	LAWRENNY - - - N. 10	80	44	†‡57 11 0
600	LETTERSTON - - - N. 3	*113	68	69 19 2
600	LITTLE NEWCASTLE - 3	50	33	†33 19 6
600	LLANDELOY, U.D.: Hendre Cross - - Bd. 3	151	29	†143 18 0
	Llandeloy - - - P.	*		
598	LLANDEWI VELFREY - P. 5	140	61	63 9 6
598	LLANDISSILIO, U.D. *See also* CARMARTHENSHIRE: Rhencoman - - - R. 5	131	109	91 6 6
600	LLANFAIR NANT-Y-GOF: The Barham - - 3	118	80	47 10 0
280	LLANFYRNACH AND EGLWYS-FAIRCHURIG, U.D.: Glandwr - - - Bd. 5	105	72	‡79 8 0
	Hermon - - - Bd. 5	117	92	80 10 0
600	LLANGWM - - - Ch. 2	206	190	154 12 0
600	LLANRHIAN, MATHRY, AND LLANREITHAN, U.D.: Croesgoch - - - Bd. 6	194	96	47 11 0
	Llanrhian - - - N. 6	*87	42	33 12 0
	Mathry - - - Ch. 6	*121	42	27 14 3
	Trevine - - - Bd. 6	92	59	51 11 0
599	LLANSTADWELL: Llanstadwell - - N. 1	177	116	107 1 0
	Neyland - - - Bd. 1	517	418	365 15 0
	Waterston - - - Bd. 10	142	67	56 8 0
600	LLANSTINIAN: Llanstinan and Manor Owen and Jordanston N. 6	74	53	†46 5 0
601	LLANTOOD, U.D.: Bridwell - - - Bd. 6	69	50	60 9 6
	Llantood - - - Bd. 6	110	59	‡78 16 6
	Llantood Glanrhyd, Evening - - -	—	14	10 12 0
	Llanwaltag. See HENLLAN AMGOED, U.D.			
600	LLANWNDA Henner - Bd. 6	135	101	82 [illegible]
601	LLANYCHLWYDOG, U.D.: Picton - - - - Bd. 6	70	38	×35 [illegible]
598	LLAWHADEN - - N. 5	*92	53	‡39 [illegible]
598	LLYSYFRAN - - - R. 5	120	39	35 [illegible]
	Longstone. See LUDCHURCH.			
598	LOVESTON, U.D.: Loveston - - - Bd. 3	73	47	
	Reynalton - - - R.	*		
598	LUDCHURCH: Longstone - - - R. 5	54	35	
598	MANCLOCHOG, U.D.: Manclochog - - Bd. 5	141	107	
601	MANORDEWI: Manordeifi and Abercych - - - - N. 7	98	52	
	Manordeifi - - - N. 7	*134	54	
599	MANORBIER - - - N. 4	*122	76	
600	MARLOES: St. Bride and Marloes N. 3	*135	64	
598	MARTLETWY - - N. 3	*126	46	
	Mathry. See LLANRHIAN, U.D.			
601	MELINE AND WHITCHURCH, U.D.: Meline and Whitchurch - - - Bd. 6	94	33	
	Milford Haven. See STEYNTON.			
	Moilgrove. See MOYLGROVE.			
599	MONCKTON, R.M.: Orielton, Undenominational - - - - 10	*133	71	
601	MOYLGROVE: Moilgrove - - - R. 7	*106	63	
598	MYNACHLOGDDU: Bethel - - - - R. 4	99	51	
598	NARBERTH, U.D.: Narberth - - - Bd. 5	*218	167	
	Narberth - - - N. 5	145	91	
601	NEVERN AND BAYVIL, U.D.: Llwynhirion, Cross Road - - - Bd. 6	106	53	
	Nevern - - - Bd. 6	139	62	
	New Hedges. See ST. MARY TENBY, OUT LIBERTY.			
601	NEWPORT - - - Bd. 6	226	148	
600	NOLTON - - - Ch. 3	41	36	

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	Pembroke—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Orielton. See MONCKTON.			
599	PEMBROKE (BOROUGH):			
	East End - - - Bd. 10	367	322	287 1 0
	Monkton - - - Bd. 10	*378	358	313 5 0
	Pembroke Dock, Albion Square, Boys - - Bd. 10	280	279	266 12 6
	Pembroke Dock, Llanion - - - Bd. 10	144	152	111 7 2
	Pembroke Dock, Meyrick Street - - Bd. 10	*394	357	312 7 6
	Pembroke Dock - - N. 10	*651	534	469 10 0
	Pembroke Dock, Pennar - - - Bd. 10	251	214	182 10 0
599	PENALLY - - - - N. 10	127	44	‡46 1 0
	Penfordd. See BLETHERSTON.			
	Picton Castle. See SLEBECH.			
600	PUNCHESTON - - N. 3	156	52	37 13 0
599	PWLLCROCHAN - - N. 9	60	41	†‡61 0 0
	Reynalton. See LOVESTON, U.D.			
599	REDBURTH:			
	Rhydberth - - - N. 4	144	59	×‡79 11 6
598	ROBESTON WATHEN - N. 4	93	38	†‡55 13 6
600	ROCH - - - - N. 3	81	62	‡64 0 0
599	ROSEMARKET - - Ch. 2	112	70	†62 4 6
600	RUDBAXTON - - - N. 12	*100	78	57 16 2
	St. Bride and Marloes. See MARLOES.			
600	ST. DAVID'S:			
	Carnedryn - - - Bd. 6	119	53	‡61 13 6
	Quickwell Hill - - Bd. 6	206	142	125 1 0
601	ST. DOGMELLS, E.M.:			
	St. Dogmells - - Bd. 7	*335	204	186 16 3
	St. Dogmells - - P. 7	116	84	78 7 3
600	ST. DOGWELL'S:			
	Wolfscastle - - - B. 3	*83	65	52 2 6
599	ST. FLORENCE - - N. 10	*132	89	†‡58 1 0
600	ST. ISHMAEL'S - - P. 2	*103	60	‡60 1 6
598	ST. ISSELLS, U.D.:			
	Amroth - - - Bd. 4	*101	50	38 11 0
	Pentlepoir - - - Bd. 4	81	65	56 17 6
	Saundersfoot - - Bd. 4	*184	116	98 15 0
	Stepaside - - - Bd. 4	173	120	105 0 0
599	ST. MARY TENBY, OUT LIBERTY:			
	New Hedges † - - Ch. 4	*80	31	×39 0 6
600	ST. NICHOLAS - - N. 6	111	62	†58 1 0
598	SLEBECH, Picton Castle Ch. 2	85	36	†‡53 3 0
	Solva. See WHITCHURCH.			
598	SOUTH NARBERTH, U.D.:			
	Templeton - - - Bd. 5	*145	77	68 7 6

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	Pembroke—*cont.*			£ s. d.
600	SPITTAL - - - N. 2	*118	76	72 13 0
599	STACKPOLE - - - N. 10	149	71	‡77 9 0
600	STEYNTON:			
	Bolton Hill - - - Bd. 12	102	74	†‡79 10 6
	Milford - - - Bd. 2	329	262	223 1 0
	Milford Haven - - N. 2	210	92	75 2 6
600	TALBENNY Branch - N. 2	*59	33	†‡48 0 6
	Tavernspite. See LAMPETER VELFREY.			
599	TENBY (BOROUGH):			
	Tenby - - - - P. 4	*751	343	299 17 6
	Tenby - - - - W. 3	337	147	135 14 6
600	UZMASTON:			
	Uzmaston-cum-Boulston - - - - N. 2	110	28	†‡45 4 0
600	WALWENS CASTLE - Ch. 3	87	29	†‡42 9 6
599	WARREN, Agricultural 10	194	80	68 0 0
600	WEST WALTON:			
	West Walton - - N. 2	134	70	51 9 0
600	WHITCHURCH:			
	Solva - - - - Bd. 6	212	108	100 4 0
	Solva - - - - N. *			
600	WISTON - - - - N. 5	153	59	†‡66 7 0
	Wolfscastle. See ST. DOGWELL'S.			
	RADNOR.			
612	ABBEY-CUM-HIR:			
	Abbey-cwm-hir - - N. 11	81	27	×35 7 6
	Bwlchysarnau - - B. 11	49	24	×34 5 0
607	ABEREDW - - - N. 7	60	22	×‡43 3 0
611	BEGUILDY:			
	Beguildy - - - N. 10	*80	30	†‡35 12 0
	Creigybyther - - N. 10	*80	40	†38 0 0
611	BLEDDFA - - - N. 10	42	16	×‡37 16 0
610	BOUGHROOD - - - N. 6	*77	29	†‡45 8 0
	Bwlchysarnau. See ABBEY-CUM-HIR.			
611	CASCOB - - - - N. 10	*70	30	×‡31 8 4
612	CEFENLLYS:			
	Llandrindod and Cefnllys - - - N. 11	*157	119	102 19 0
610	CLYRO - - - - N. 6	*143	74	‡75 0 0
607	CREGRINA, U.D.:			
	Franksbridge - - Bd. 3	60	30	×‡50 7 0
	Lower Llanedw - - Bd. 7	69	26	×33 18 0
	Creigybyther. See BEGUILDY.			

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	Radnor—*cont.*			
	Cwmdauddwr. See Llansaintfraid Cwmdauddwr.			
607	Disserth and Trecoed:			
	Howey Village - - N. 7	63	61	47 18 6
	Penkerrig - - B. 4	60	48	43 6 0
	Penkerrig - - Ch.	*		
	Dyffryn Clerwen. See Llansaintfraid Cwmdauddwr.			
343	Evenjobb, Newcastle, Barland, and Burra:			
	Evancoyd - - Ch. 3	65	65†	†53 15 6
343	Gladestry - - N. 3	87	43	†42 2 6
	Glan-Ithon. See Llanbadarn-Fynydd.			
610	Glasbury. *See also* Brecknockshire:			
	Ffynongynyd - - N. 6	*61	53	‡47 18 4
611	Heyhop - - N. 10	*94	34	×‡58 6 0
	Howey. See Disserth.			
611	Knighton - - N. 11	*302	268	233 3 6
612	Llanbadarnfawr:			
	Llanbadarnfawr - Bd. 11	189	106	97 14 0
	Llanbadarnfawr - N.	*		
611	Llanbadarn-Fynydd:			
	Glan Ithon - - Ch. 10	*72	43	†‡56 9 6
	Llaithdu - - Bd.	63		
610	Llanbedr Painscastle:			
	Painscastle - - N. 6	*117	37	×‡56 9 0
611	Llanbister:			
	Cantal - - Bd. 10	66	54	†‡39 4 8
	Llanbister - - Bd. 10	78	43	37 15 0
343	Llandegley - - N. 11	61	43	‡50 18 6
611	Llandewi Ystradenny,			
	Private - - - - 11	136	56	†‡65 2 0
610	Llandilo Graban - N. 6	*56	32	†‡38 4 4
	Llandrindod. See Cefnllys.			
607	Llanelwedd - - N. 7	61	55	44 14 0
611	Llanfihangel Rhy-			

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	Radnor—*cont.*			
611	Llangunllo - - N. 10	114	81	‡71 1 1
612	Llansaintfraid Cwmdauddwr			
	Cwmdauddwr - - N. 11	83	81	75 7 1
	Dyffryn Clerwen - - N. 11	72	36	×‡36 10
607	Llansaintfraid-in-Elvel - - - Bd. 7	84	57	†‡54 4 1
612	Llanyre - - - N. 11	153	111	98 3 1
610	Llowes, Hay - - Ch. 6	66	38	†‡31 4 1
	Nantgwyn. See St. Harmon's.			
612	Nantmel:			
	Gaufron - - Bd. 11	73	17	13 8 1
	Nantmel - - N. 11	*127	88	†‡69 12
	St. Mark's - - Ch. 11	67	18	×‡20 6
343	Newchurch - - Bd. 3	61	30	×‡27 8
343	New Radnor - - N. 3	133	123	‡96 1 1
611	Norton - - - - P. 10	46	29	†‡23 7 1
343	Old Radnor and Burlingjobb:			
	Old Radnor, Endowed N. 3	*148	85	71 9 4
	Painscastle. See Llanbedr Painscastle.			
	Penkerrig. See Disserth.			
611	Presteigh:			
	Greenfields, Girls - 10	88	39	32 6 1
	Presteigh - - B. 10	151	66	53 5 6
	Presteigh, Lady Brydge's - - Ch. 10	96	70	56 11 1
	Presteigh - - N. 10	183	49	45 6 6
	Radnor. See New Radnor and Old Radnor.			
612	Rhayader - - Ch. 11	153	94	67 5 4
612	St. Harmon's:			
	Nantgwyn - - B. 11	40	26	†‡20 12 1
	St. Harmon's - - N. 11	*96	34	†‡26 5 1
611	Stanage:			
	Stanage, Weston, and Stowe - - 10	57	30	×‡22 15
611	Whitton, Dame Anna			
	Child's Charity - 10	57	43	×‡30

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

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	MONMOUTH.			
593	Abergavenny:			
	Abergavenny, Boys - N. 11	*211	204	178 13 7
	Abergavenny - - B. 11	296	296	248 8 0
	Abergavenny, Girls and Infants - - Ch. 11	*338	328	278 18 0
	Abergavenny - - B. 7	157	98	72 16 0
	Monmouth—*cont.*			
	Abersychan. See Trevethin.			
	Abertillery. See Aberystruth.			
583	Aberystruth:			
	Abertillery - - Bd. 10	603	488	46 1
			39	4 5
	Abertillery - - N. 10	*486	406	335 1
	Blaina - - - Bd. 0	1,339	994	86 1

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	Monmouth—*cont.*			£ s. d.
93	Aberystruth—*cont.*			
	Brynmawr - - - R. 12	127	60	44 10 0
	Cwmtylery - - - Bd. 10	574	398	375 17 0
	Cwmyrdderch - - Bd. 10	199	202	199 12 6
	Garnvach - - - Bd. 10	666	599	592 0 0
			91	46 10 0
	Nantyglo - - - Bd. 10	393	362	337 19 8
	Pontygof, Boys - - Bd. 10	334	223	235 0 0
	Bassaleg. See Duffryn, U.D.			
	Bedwas:			
	Bedwas Bridge - - Bd. 4	173	120	104 17 0
	Davies' Charity - - 4	72	67	56 19 0
	Maescwmwr, Aldworth Bd. 4	250	176	162 6 0
88	Bedwellty:			
	Blackwood - - - Bd. 11	365	262	268 11 6
	Cwmsyflog - - - Bd. 11	75	47	35 5 0
	Ebbw Vale - - - Bd. 10	870	577	578 11 6
	Ebbw Vale, Pontygof Bd. 10	584	416	393 5 0
	Ebbw Vale - - - R. 12	207	104	91 0 0
	Ebbw Vale, Victoria - Bd. 10	485	330	313 16 0
	Holly Bush - - - Bd. 10	112	51	†‡68 0 0
	Lower Rhymney - Bd. 4	460	295	334 17 9
	Manmoel - - - Bd. 10	53	26	†‡40 17 0
	Middle Rhymney - Bd. 4	718	272	350 15 9
	New Tredegar - - Bd. 11	273	272	237 0 6
	New Tredegar, Infants - - - Bd. 11	112	115	83 5 0
	Pengan - - - Bd. 11	234	216	221 3 0
	Pits - - - - Bd. 11	77	37	×‡56 11 6
	Rhymney - - - R. 4	157	52	61 15 6
	Sirhowy - - - Bd. 4	533	326	443 9 9
	Tredegar, Earl Street - Bd. 11	1,318	772	762 3 0
	Tredegar, Georgetown Bd. 11	880	599	541 5 6
	Tredegar - - - R. 11	336	131	108 1 0
	Troedrhiwgwair - - Bd. 11	153	124	108 14 6
	Upper Rhymney - Bd. 4	460	299	346 14 7
	Village - - - - Bd. 4	36	19	14 5 0
94	Bettws:			
	Trostrey, Bettws, and Kemeys - - - N. 4	*75	32	†35 10 0
95	Bishton - - - Bd. 6	36	35	54 12 6
	Blaenafon. See Llanover.			
92	Bryngwyn - - - Ch. 10	52	30	†‡44 2 0
	Brynmawr. See Aberystruth.			
95	Caerleon:			
	Endowed - - - 11	496	283	262 1 0
90	Caerwent - - - N. 7	88	93	‡83 2 0
90	Caldicot - - - N. 7	248	187	135 15 0
90	Chapel Hill:			
	Chapel Hill and Tintern - - - - N. 7	*153	122	77 8 0
90	Chepstow:			
	Chepstow, Boys - - Bd. 11	*210	176	169 2 0
	Chepstow, Girls and Infants - - - Bd. 11	271	193	180 13 6
	Chepstow, Girls and Infants - - - N. 11	*227	169	148 3 0
92	Clytha - - - - R. 11	110	54	†‡66 8 0

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	Monmouth—*cont.*			£ s. d.
	Coed-y-paen. See Llangibby.			
	Court-y-bella. See Mynyddislwyn.			
	Cwmbrân. See Upper Llanvrechva and Llanfihangel Llantarnam.			
581	Cwmcarvan - - - N. 10	*52	20	×‡42 2 0
581	Dingestow and Tregare, U.D.:			
	Dingestow and Tregare - - - - Bd. 12	111	54	44 10 0
585	Duffryn and Graig, U.D.:			
	Bassaleg - - - Ch. 11	275	170	143 8 0
	Rhiwderyn - - - Bd. 5	289	137	176 11 4
580	East and West Newchurch, U.D.:			
	Devauden - - - Bd. 4	90	45	‡49 7 0
	West Newchurch - Bd. 4	66	26	×35 18 0
	Ebbw Vale. See Bedwellty.			
	Forest. See Llantillio Pertholey.			
	Govilon. See Llanwenarth Ultra.			
584	Goytrey:			
	Goytrey - - - B. 4	*134	82	67 16 0
	Goytrey - - - N.	*		
584	Gwehelog - - - N. 4	*72	36	‡38 16 0
580	Itton - - - - N. 7	52	42	×‡58 17 0
	Kymin. See Monmouth (Borough).			
582	Llanarth - - - N. 11	*76	30	23 5 0
584	Llanbaddock, Monkswood, and Glascoed, U.D.:			
	Glascoed Common - Bd. 4	80	55	‡64 0 0
	Llanddewi. See Llanthewy Rythergh.			
581	Llandenny - - - N. 7	76	38	‡42 7 0
	Llandevaud. See Llanmartin.			
581	Llandogo:			
	Llandogo - - - N. 6	86	43	†‡54 5 6
	Whitebrook - - N. 6	64	47	†46 7 0
582	Llanellen - - - N. 10	*83	43	35 9 0
582	Llanfoist:			
	Lower Llanfoist - - Bd. 10	*134	76	59 12 0
582	Llangattock Lingoed:			
	James Davies' - - N. 11	*70	32	×‡49 12 0
582	Llangattock-nigh-Usk - - - - Bd. 11	51	36	†36 1 0
581	Llangattock-Vibon-Avel - - - N. 12	145	69	62 15 0

				No. of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average Attendance.	Annual Grant. £ s. d.
584	LLANGIBBY:					
	Coed-y-paen	N.	4	77	40	×46 19 0
	Llangibby	Ch.	4	92	60	†‡75 7 0
580	LLANGWM-UCHA:					
	Llangwm	Ch.	4	*92	47	35 5 6
585	LLANHENNOCK	Ch.	10	43	32	†‡49 11 0
584	LLANHILLETH:					
	Aberbeeg	Bd.	4	*385	272	254 16 0
	Crumlin	Bd.				
	Six Bells, Infants	Bd.	4	104	75	70 6 3
581	LLANISHEN, LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD, AND TRELLECK GRANGE, U.D.:					
	Llanishen	Bd.	5	95	30	†‡55 5 5
585	LLANMARTIN-WITH-LLANDEBAR:					
	Llandevaud	Ch.	6	*94	69	55 4 6
582	LLANOVER:					
	Blaenafon	B.	5	500	337	294 17 6
	Blaenafon, Endowed	N.	5	*389	257	221 5 6
	Blaenafon, Infants	N.	3	*313	204	154 0 6
	Blaennfon	R.	5	111	92	70 18 6
	Blaenafon	W.	5	393	301	274 5 7
	Llanover	P.	11	*107	38	29 9 0
580	LLANSOY	N.	4	57	15	×‡37 1 6
582	LLANTHEWY RYTHERCH:					
	Llanddewi Rytherch	B.	11	*97	29	21 15 0
	Llanddewi Rytherch	N.	11	*91	37	30 6 0
581	LLANTILLIO CROSSENNY:					
	Powell's, Endowed		12	146	71	68 14 0
582	LLANTILLIO PERTHOLEY:					
	Forest	B.	11	81	26	†‡46 9 0
	Llantillio Pertholey	N.	11	*147	92	86 3 0
584	LLANTRISSENT:					
	Llantrissent and Llanllowell	N.	4	*85	24	†28 13 0
	LLANVACHES. See ST. BRIDE'S.					
582	LLANVAIR, KILGEDDIN	N.	10	*286	58	†‡75 1 0
581	LLANVETHERINE	N.	11	61	43	37 12 6
581	LLANVIHANGEL CRUCORNEY-WITH PENBIDDLE:					
	Llanvihangel Crucorney	N.	11	*108	66	48 0 0
585	LLANVIHANGEL LLANTARNAM:					
	Cwmbrân	B.	11	221	146	122 9 0
	St. Dials	Bd.	11	574	489	478 15 0
584	LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE AND MAMHILAD, U.D.:					
	Llanvihangel-pont-y-moile and Mamhilad	Bd.	4	*99	29	‡35 0 0
581	LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN	N.	5	53	16	6 12 3
	Llanvrechva. See UPPER AND LOWER LLANVRECHVA.					
582	LLANWENARTH, CITRA	N.	11	*61	38	*38
582	LLANWENARTH, ULTRA:					
	Govilon	B.	11	130	45	
	Llanwenarth, Ultra	N.	11	*150	63	
	Pwlldu	N.	10	122	88	
582	LOWER CWMYOY	Bd.	10	57	19	†28
584	LOWER LLANVRECHVA:					
	Cross-y-Ceiliog	Bd.	2	130	135	128
	Lower Llanvrechva	N.	2	113	79	62
585	MACHEN AND WAENFAUR, U.D.:					
	Upper Machen	Bd.	4	306	257	225
	Waenfaur	Bd.	4	173	99	70
585	MAGOR	N.	6	*186	100	98
585	MALPAS	Ch.	3	116	74	81
585	MARSHFIELD	N.	3	*139	86	81
580	MATHERNE	Bd.	7	103	86	73
585	MICHAELSTON-Y-VEDW:					
	Endowed		3	81	33	25
581	MICHEL TROY	Ch.	10	67	31	†26
581	MONMOUTH (BOROUGH):					
	Buckholt	Ch.	12	73	29	24
	Glendower Street, Infants	Bd.	10	205	177	152
	Kymin and Wyesham	N.	12	*111	102	73
	Monmouth	N.	10	*405	139	139
	Overmonnow	N.	10	*289	261	251
585	MYNYDDISLWYN:					
	Abercarn	Bd.	5	626	539	506
					24	11
	Abercarn Cross Roads	Bd.	6	185	229	215
					49	31
	Court-y-Bella	N.	6	*235	149	131
	Crumlin	Bd.	6	276	244	226
	Jerusalem	Bd.		*		
	Newbridge	Bd.	5	490	417	384
	Pontllanfraith	Bd.	6	570	545	529
	Trinant	Bd.	4	110	39	41
	Ynysddu	Bd.	6	130	90	83
585	NASH	N.	6	52	33	†34
	Newchurch. See EAST AND WEST NEWCHURCH, U.D.					
585	NEWPORT (BOROUGH):					
	Alexandra	Bd.	2	533	461	429
	Alteryn	Bd.	11	115	26	26
	Barnard Town	Bd.	1	550	601	550
	Bolt Street	Bd.	12	635	501	475
	Central	Bd.	1	200	60	55
	Holy Cross	R.	2	346	287	256
	Lliswerry	Bd.	11	226	171	160
	Maindee	Bd.	11	*743	719	716
	Maindee, Evening			—	57	47
	Maindee, Eveswell	Bd.	11	664	537	513
	Marshes Road	Bd.	11	854	733	671
	Newport	Bd.	11	*892	496	474
					68	39
	Pillgwenlly, St. Michael's	R.	5	634	497	434
	Pillgwenlly, Trinity	Ch.	12	736	491	399

No. of Dist. or Un in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars whom Accommodation is provided.	Grants. Average Attendance.	Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	Monmouth—*cont.*			
8	Newport (Borough)—*cont.*			
	St. Mary's - - - R. 2	*442	309	270 7 6
	St. Woollos' - - - 5	*800	651	597 14 6
	Spring Gardens - - Bd. 1	995	827	254 3 1
	Stow Hill - - - Bd. 11	*757	562	599 4 6
	Tredegar Wharf - - 11	*549	524	458 10 0
	Oermonnow. See Monmouth (Borough).			
16	Panteague:			
	Panteg, Wern - - N. 1	*292	234	209 10 0
			47	26 16 0
	Pontymoile - - - N. 1	*448	[redacted]	345 11 6
11	Penalt - - - - Ch. 10	101	50	39 16 0
11	Penrose:			
	Penrhos - - - N. 12	*75	23	†37 5 6
11	Penyclawdd:			
	Penyclawdd and Llangoven - - - N. c	53	—	—
35	Peterstone - - Bd. 3	36	27	×‡39 1 0
	Pillgwenlly. See Newport (Borough).			
	Pontymoile. See Panteague.			
	Pontypool. See Trevethin.			
60	Portskewet:			
	Portskewet - - - N. 7	52	47	36 12 0
	Severn Tunnel - - 12	485	161	123 16 0
	Pwllin. See Llanwenarth, Ultra.			
21	Raglan - - - - N. 7	163	88	78 2 0
26	Redwick - - - N. 6	67	24	×‡45 12 0
	Rhymney. See Bedwellty.			
25	Risca.			
	Cross Keys - - Bd. 11	493	389	347 10 5
	Cross Keys - - Bd. 6	—	440	224 11 8
	Pontymister - - Bd. 6	396	411	375 13 0
	Town - - - - Bd. 6	283	240	‡24 15 6
21	Rockfield - - - N. 10	58	30	†‡51 13 0
[redacted]	Roggerstone and Henllis, U.D.:			
	Henllis - - - Bd. 6	94	78	75 11 6
	Tydee - - - - Bd. 6	564	320	433 19 2
20	Rogiatt:			
	Rogiet-with-Ifton - N. 4	103	89	†35 11 0
26	Rumney - - - Bd. 3	127	68	62 10 0
20	St. Arvan's:			
	St. Arvan's Penterry and St. Arvan's Grange - - - N. 7	*110	93	‡100 11 6

No. of Dist. or Un in Census Tables.	Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	No. of Scholars whom Accommodation is provided.	Grants. Average Attendance.	Grants. Amount. £ s. d.
	Monmouth—*cont.*			
585	St. Bride, Netherwent:			
	Llanvaches, Penhow, and St. Bride's - N. 6	96	69	53 8 0
585	St. Bride, Wentlooge - - - Bd. 3	40	27	†29 12 0
586	St. Mellons - - Ch. 3	150	99	101 1 0
580	Shirenewton:			
	Earlswood - - - Bd. 7	*96	33	‡36 3 6
	Mynyddbach - - Bd. 7	85	36	‡40 12 0
581	Skenfrith, U.D. *See also* Herefordshire:			
	Grosmont - - - Bd. 4	120	66	47 18 6
	New Inn - - - Bd. 4	73	37	‡40 10 0
	Norton Cross - - Bd. 10	88	71	‡71 19 6
	Skenfrith - - - N.	*		
	Tredegar. See Bedwellty.			
581	Trelleck, U.D.:			
	Trelleck - - - Bd. 10	136	97	72 13 4
	Trelleck, Endowed - Ch. 10	101	[illegible]	45 12 6
584	Trevethin:			
	Abersychan - - - Bd. 1	*694	515	447 2 6
	Abersychan - - - R. 1	180	107	80 4 6
	Blaenavon - - - Bd. 12	248	166	162 13 6
	Cwmfrwdoer - - Bd. 2	291	226	177 13 6
	Garndiffaith - - Bd. 9	498	457	361 2 6
			41	23 15 0
	Pantygasseg - - Bd. 10	100	68	‡64 5 0
	Park Terrace - - Bd. 12	321	211	189 8 0
	Pontnewynydd - - Bd. 2	*465	449	385 5 0
	Pontypool - - - Bd. 2	393	365	319 7 6
	Pontypool, Charity - N. 1	*530	361	300 0 6
	Pontypool, St. Alban's R. 1	167	135	105 6 0
	Twmpath, Infants - Ch. 1	99	82	61 10 0
	Varteg Hill Colliery - Bd. 3	459	261	196 10 0
	Trostrey. See Bettws.			
580	Undy - - - - N. 4	91	45	‡45 17 6
582	Upper Cwmtoy - - N. 10	*60	14	×25 2 0
584	Upper Llanvrechva:			
	Cwmbrân - - - Bd. 2	479	244	231 14 0
	Cwmbrân - - - N. 2	*224	218	190 15 0
	Griffithstown - - Bd. 2	372	309	241 14 0
584	Usk - -			
	West Newchu and West U.D.			
	Whitebrook.			
585	Whitson:			
	Whitson and			
581	Wonastow -			

c School closed.

GRANTS PAID TO SCHOOL BOARDS

under Sect. 97, Elementary Education Act, 1870, during the year ended 31st December 1893.

Name of Board.	County.	*For* Year ended 29th Sept.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Arnold	Notts	1892	219 2 6
Aston, E.M.	Warwick	„	964 5 0
Atherstone	„	„	20 12 0
Awsworth	Notts	„	40 2 3
Backworth	Northumberland.	„	21 7 8
Beddgelert	Carnarvon	„	3 11 3
Bedminster, E.M.	Somerset	„	22 0 3
Beetley	Norfolk	„	4 3 3
Benfieldside	Durham	„	21 15 5
Blaenpenal and Lower Lledrod, U.D.	Cardigan	„	15 14 8
Bolehall and Glascote	Warwick	„	86 2 7
Brimington, U.D.	Derby	„	116 16 9
Broughton	Denbigh	„	155 9 11
Burntwood	Stafford	„	108 0 0
Cannock	„	„	129 1 0
Castleford	Yorks	„	243 9 8
Cheslyn Hay, U.D.	Staffs	„	56 8 7
Clanfield	Hants	„	10 0 0
Clare	Suffolk	„	30 8 7
Cowling	Yorks	„	27 10 0
Criccieth	Carnarvon	„	6 19 1
Cropwell Bishop	Nottingham	„	9 3 3
Crowan	Cornwall	„	27 19 4
Dartmouth	Devon	„	62 18 3
Dinas	Pembroke	„	13 1 0

Name of Board.	County.	*For* Year ended 29th Sept.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Distington - - - -	Cumberland	1892	32 16 3
Dronfield - - - -	Derby -	,,	77 7 6
E. and W. Looe - - - -	Cornwall -	,,	79 4 9
Forest of Dean, U.D. - - -	Gloucester -	,,	399 5 6
Gateshead - - - -	Durham -	,,	782 5 0
Glasshoughton - - - -	York -	,,	7 1 10
Glemsford - - - -	Suffolk -	,,	102 10 0
Gotham - - - - -	Nottingham	,,	32 1 8
Harborne - - - -	Staffs. -	,,	743 12 6
Haverhill, U.D. - - - -	Essex -	,,	142 6 3
Heage - - - - -	Derby -	,,	1 0 0
Healeyfield, U.D. - - -	Durham -	,,	82 18 9
Hevingham - - - -	Norfolk -	,,	8 8 0
Heworth - - - -	Durham -	,,	376 19 6
Hexton - - - - -	Herts -	,,	3 11 10
Hinderwell - - - -	Yorks -	,,	101 17 8
Hucknall Torkard - - -	Notts -	,,	175 0 3
Hundon - - - -	Suffolk -	,,	1 13 6
Ilkeston - - - - -	Derby -	,,	139 10 3
Keinton Mandeville - - -	Somerset -	,,	15 16 0
Keyworth - - - -	Nottingham	,,	35 7 6
Kingston-on-Hull - - -	York -	,,	190 17 6
Kingswear - - - -	Devon -	,,	16 12 11
Kippax - - - - -	York -	,,	62 13 9
Kirkby-in Ashfield - - -	Notts -	,,	114 17 0
Lambston - - - -	Pembroke -	,,	4 3 6
Lampeter-pont-Stephen - - -	Cardigan -	,,	22 3 7
Lanteglos-by-Fowey - - -	Cornwall -	,,	30 15 0
Llanarth, U.D. - - - -	Cardigan -	,,	29 14 6
Llanbeblig, E.M. - - -	Carnarvon -	,,	19 5 0
Llanberis - - - -	,, -	,,	15 11 3

Name of Board.	County.	For Year ended 29th Sept.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Llanddeiniolen - - - -	Carnarvon -	1892	124 19 6
Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin, Upper -	Cardigan -	„	18 4 4
Llanfihangel-y-Pennant - - -	Merioneth -	„	6 18 9
Llanfihangel-y-Traethau, U.D. - -	„ -	„	48 6 9
Llanguicke - - - -	Glamorgan -	1891	267 5 0
Llangybi - - -	Cardigan -	1892	5 13 0
Llanllwchaiarn - - - -	„ -	„	65 14 6
Llanllyfni - - - -	Carnarvon -	„	232 15 7
Llanrug - - - -	„ -	„	94 4 5
Llansaintffraid, U.D. - - -	Cardigan -	„	20 14 6
Manuden - - - -	Essex -	„	8 4 3
Meiindwr - - - -	Cardigan -	„	13 8 4
Mevagissey - - - -	Cornwall -	„	95 0 7
Morvah - - - - -	„ -	„	5 19 1
Nantcwnlle - - - -	Cardigan -	„	17 14 0
Nettlebed - - - -	Oxford -	„	21 17 6
Newborough St. Peter's - -	Anglesey -	„	15 5 0
Normanby-in-Eston - - -	Yorks -	„	129 18 0
Normanton - - - -	„ -	„	41 5 8
Ormesby - - - -	„ -	„	302 12 6
Pembroke - - - -	Pembroke -	„	200 13 4
Pencarreg - - - -	Carmarthen -	„	16 5 2
Penmorfa - - - -	Carnarvon -	„	24 19 2
Pinxton - - - - -	Derby -	„	97 16 3
Pirton - - - - -	Herts -	„	34 6 3
Rowley Regis - - - -	Staffs. -	„	564 3 1
St. Agnes - - - -	Cornwall -	„	70 0 0
St. Blazey - - - -	„ -	„	71 7 0
St. Dogmell's, E.M. - - -	Pembroke -	„	22 0 0
St. George - - - -	Gloucester -	„	453 0 6
St. Ives - - - - -	Cornwall -	„	67 8 3

Name of Board.	County.	*For* Year ended 29th Sept.	Amount.
			£ *s.* *d.*
St. Just-in-Penwith - - -	Cornwall -	1892	145 5 0
St. Nicholas - - - -	Devon -	„	17 17 0
Sandwich, U.D. - - - -	Kent -	„	23 11 0
Sawston - - - - -	Cambridge -	„	38 2 2
Soghill - - - - -	Northumberland	„	69 9 11
Sennen - - - - -	Cornwall -	„	3 14 6
Shefford, U.D. - - - -	Beds -	„	39 17 0
Shelley - - - - -	Yorks -	„	7 7 9
Shirland and Higham - - -	Derby -	„	73 4 3
South Normanton - - -	„ -	„	81 15 0
Southwick - - - -	Durham -	„	10 12 6
Street - - - - -	Somerset -	„	68 17 3
Sutton-in-Ashfield - - -	Notts -	„	320 3 0
Talyllyn - - - -	Merioneth -	„	23 5 9
Tamworth - - - -	Staffs. -	„	148 6 2
The Lye - - - - -	Worcester -	„	91 16 3
Thornley - - - -	Durham -	„	79 12 7
Tottenham - - - -	Middlesex -	„	584 9 3
Tref Eglwys - - - -	Montgomery	„	2 13 6
Troedyraur, U.D. - - -	Cardigan -	„	11 1 7
Vaynor - - - - -	Brecon -	„	72 10 9
Willenhall and Bentley, U.D. - -	Staffs. -	„	229 5 10
Wilnecote - - - -	Warwick -	„	68 6 0
Wingate - - - -	Durham -	„	120 16 9
„ - - - -	„ -	1893	119 11 4
Wollescote - - - -	Worcester -	1892	107 15 0
Yuyscynhaiarn - - - -	Carnarvon -	„	118 17 6
Ysbytty Ystwyth - -	Cardigan -	„	13 16 0
Ystradgynlais, Lower - - -	Brecon -	„	107 3 0

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